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Environmental Policy in Korea



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in Korea**



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Terminology used in this book

• **Head of the Environmental Office**

Head of the basin environmental office, head of the regional environmental office, or head of the capital area air environmental office

• **Mayor or provincial governor**

Head of a special city, a metropolitan city, or a self-governing city or province as prescribed by Article 2 (1) 1 of the Local Autonomy Act

• **Head of the Si/Gun/Gu**

(Head of the) Si/Gun/Gu prescribed by Article 2 (1) 1 of the Local Autonomy Act



Companies Discharging Environmental Pollutants and GhG

Air Environment

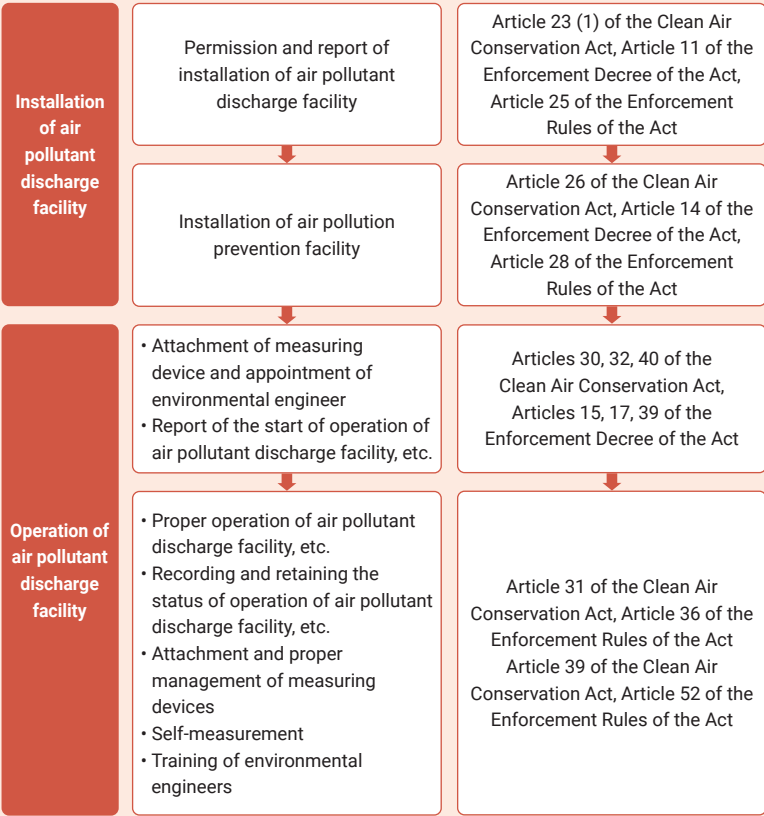
1 • Installation and operation of facilities discharging air pollutants¹⁾

1. Summary

- A person who is intending to install an air pollutants discharge facility shall obtain the permission of the mayor or the provincial governor or report such to the mayor or the provincial governor.
- When installing an air pollutant discharge facility after obtaining permission for installation or reporting the installation of the facility, it is necessary to install an air pollution prevention facility in order to keep the air pollutants discharged from the facility within the acceptable standards stipulated in Article 16 of the Clean Air Conservation Act.

1) Facilities discharging air pollutants: Facilities, machinery, equipment and other objects emitting air pollutants into the air as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (subparagraph 11 of Article 2 of the Clean Air Conservation Act, Article 4 and attached Table 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the same Act)

Management of Facilities Emitting Air Pollutants



[Note] Criteria for classification of places of business emitting air pollutants

- The Minister of Environment shall classify places of business into Types I through V according to the quantity of pollutants emitted from the emission facilities of a relevant place of business in order to ensure the efficient installation and management of emission facilities (Article 25 of the Clean Air Conservation Act).
- Criteria for classification of places of business (Article 13 and Attached Table No. 1-3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Clean Air Conservation Act).

Place of business	Pollutants emission quantity
Class 1	Places of business emitting a total of 80 tons or more of air pollutants yearly
Class 2	Places of business emitting a total of 20 tons or more of air pollutants yearly
Class 3	Places of business emitting a total of 10 tons or more of air pollutants yearly
Class 4	Places of business emitting a total of 2 tons or more of air pollutants yearly
Class 5	Places of business emitting a total of less than 2 tons of air pollutants yearly

※ “Air pollutants emission quantity” is the quantity of dust, sulfur oxides, and nitrogen oxides before passing the air pollution prevention facility as calculated according to the method of calculation in Article 42 of the Enforcement Rules of the Clean Air Conservation Act.

2. Approval and permission of facilities emitting air pollutants

- Approval and permission required by type of facility

Classification			Approval/ Permission
Emission facility	Same emission outlet	Installation of different type of facility	Permission (report)
		Expansion and change of 10% of more in same type of facility	Permission to change (report)
		Closure of 10% of more of total area	Report of change
	Different emission outlet	Installation of new facility (including installation of facility under the standard area and the total area of same type of facilities is not less than the standard area)	Permission (report)
		Closure	Report of change
	Exemption from installation of prevention facility	Expansion and change, or closure of 10% or more of total area	Report of change
		Closure of less than 10% of total area	Excluding report of change
	Addition of other uses		Permission to change
	Prevention facility	Expansion, change, closure	Report of change
Fuel change	Where new pollutants are not emitted and emission does not increase; or where fuel is changed to low sulfuric content fuel	Excluding report of change	
	Other cases	Report of change	
Emission of new pollutants	Report required	Specified hazardous air pollutants under the permission standards in attached 8-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act, general air pollutants	Report of change
		Specified hazardous air pollutants not less than the permission standards in attached 8-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act, general air pollutants	Permission
	Permission required	Specified hazardous air pollutants or general air pollutants	Report of change

• Facilities subject to permission and report of installation

Classification	Facilities
Installation permission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emission facilities where specified hazardous air pollutants are emitted above the standards under Table 8-2 of the Enforcement Rules. 2. Emission facilities installed in a special measure area designated and announced pursuant to Article 38 of the Framework Act on Environmental Policy. However, emission facilities which do not emit specified hazardous air pollutants above the standard under Table 8-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act and installed in type 5 places of business are exempted from permission.
Change permission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where emission facilities are expanded by 50/100 or more of the sum or accumulated total of the area of permitted emission facilities. 2. Permitted emission facilities where the expansion is 30/100 or more of the sum or accumulated total of the area of emission facilities that emit specified hazardous air pollutants no less than the standards under Table 8-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act. 3. Where the expansion is 50/100 or more of the sum or accumulated total of the area of emission facilities for which permission of change was given or report of change was made. 4. Permitted emission facilities that obtained permission for change or filed report of change where the specified hazardous air pollutants are no less than the standards under Table 8-2 of the Enforcement Rule, which are expanded by 30/100 or more of the sum or accumulated total of the area of the emission facility. 5. Where adding the use of emission facilities permitted to be installed or changed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ In the case of 1 to 4 above, the sum or accumulative total of emission facilities shall be calculated per emission outlet.
Installation report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where intending to install emission facilities other than those subject to installation permission.
Change report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of change of emission facilities subject to installation permission. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Where emission facilities connected to the same emission outlet are expanded, changed or closed. B. Where air pollutants other than the ones permitted for the emission facility are emitted. C. Where prevention facilities are expanded, changed or closed. D. Where the name or representative of the place of business is changed. E. Where the raw materials or fuel used are changed. F. Where emission or prevention facilities are leased. G. Where the permitted matters and daily operation hours stated on the installation permission certificate are changed. 2. Report of change of emission facilities for which installation was reported. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Where emission facilities connected to the same outlet are expanded, changed or closed. B. Where air pollutants other than the ones permitted for the emission facility are emitted. C. Where prevention facilities are expanded, changed or closed. D. Where the raw materials or fuel used are changed. E. Where the name or representative of the place of business is changed. F. Where emission or prevention facilities are leased. G. Where the permitted matters and daily operation hours stated on the installation permission certificate are changed.
Exclusion from change report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where an emission facility that is the same type as the existing one is connected to the same outlet and is expanded, changed or closed by under 10% of the total area of the emission facility and the following are satisfied: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The amount of changed air pollutants shall be within the capacity of the prevention facility. B. Expansion or change of facility is not restricted by other laws. 2. Where new pollutants are not emitted and emission does not increase; or where fuel is changed to low sulfuric content fuel.

- Procedure for approval or permission
 - Approving/permitting authority: Mayor or governor of relevant Si/Do or Minister of Environment (limited to emission facilities installed and operated by the mayor or governor).
 - * Limited to emission facilities installed and operated by the mayor or governor.

Procedure for Approval or Permission

Process	Considerations
Receipt of approval or permission (Business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill out the application form under form no. 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Clean Air Conservation Act and submit it with the required document (Article 11 (1) of its Enforcement Decree) to the relevant administrative agency • Amount of materials (fuel) used and expected emission of pollutants • Specification of installation of emission and prevention facilities • General plan of prevention facility • Plan on annual maintenance and management of prevention facilities • Specification of analysis of fuel ingredients and expected concentration of sulfur oxides
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Review of documents (Minister of Environment* or mayor/governor) <small>* Limited to emission facilities installed and operated by the relevant mayor/governor</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of each process (confirmation of emission facilities) • Pollutants that can be emitted in each type of business • Emitted substances per process and prevention facilities that can be applied • The propriety of applicable prevention facilities • Whether prevention facility installation can be exempted • Status of fuel regulations and air management zones nationwide • Restriction of installation of air emission facilities • Review of other laws on the location of air emission facilities
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Granting of approval/permission (relevant agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of approval certification (certification of report)
<p style="color: green;">↓ Within 10 days</p>	
Installation of emission and prevention facilities (Business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of emission facilities • Installation of prevention facilities and joint prevention facilities
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Report of commencement of operation (Business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment of measuring devices • Designation of environmental engineer • Report of commencement of operation
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Operation of emission and prevention facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of emission and prevention facilities (business) • Compliance with emission standards and self-measurement (business) • Status of management of emission facilities (local government)

2 • Installation and operation of place of business within a specified area under control of total air pollution load

1. Summary

- [Control of total air pollution load] A system that designates the permitted air pollution load permitted per year for business places that emit massive amounts of pollutants within a specified area under air quality control and mandates compliance with the total permitted load through installation or improvement of air pollution prevention facilities or emissions trading, pursuant to the Special Act on the Improvement of Air Quality in Air Control Zones.

[Note] Air control zones

(Attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on the Improvement of Air Quality in Air Control Zones)

Region	City/Province	Area
Seoul metropolitan area	Seoul metropolitan city	All areas
	Incheon city	All areas except Ongjin-gun (excluding Yeon- gheung-myeon)
	Gyeonggido	Suwon, Goyang, Seongnam, Yongin, Bucheon, Ansan, Namyangju, Anyang, Hwaseong, Pyeong- taek, Euijeongbu, Siheung, Paju, Gimpo, Gwang- myeong, Gwangju, Gunpo, Osan, Icheon, Yangju, Anseong, Guri, Pocheon, Euiwang, Hanam, Yeosu, Dongducheon, Gwacheon
Middle region	Daejeon	All areas
	Sejong	All areas

Region	City/Province	Area
Middle region	North Chungcheong province	Cheongju, Chungju, Jecheon, Jincheon, Eum-seong, Danyang
	South Chungcheong province	Cheonan, Gongju, Boryeong, Asan, Seosan, Nonsan, Gyeryong, Dangjin, Buyeo, Seocheon, Cheongyang, Hongseong, Yesan, Taean
	Jeonbuk State	Jeonju, Gunsan, Iksan
Southern region	Gwangju	All areas
	South Jeolla province	Mokpo, Yeosu, Suncheon, Naju, Gwangyang, Yeongam
Southeastern region	Busan	All areas
	Daegu	All areas excluding Gunwi-gun
	Ulsan	All areas
	North Gyeongsang province	Pohang, Gyeongju, Gumi, Yeongcheon, Gyeongsan, Chilgok
	South Gyeongsang province	Changwon, Jinju, Gimhae, Yangsan, Goseong, Hadong

- (Pollutants subject to total air pollution load management) Nitrogen oxide (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), total suspended particles (TSP)
- (Places of business subject to permission) Where the annual emission load* of one or more pollutants subject to management exceeds the standards**.

* The annual emission load means the amount of pollutants emitted (emitted from smoke stacks) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 from an emission facility installed in a type 1, 2, 3 place of business pursuant to attached Table 1-3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Clean Air Conservation Act

** Nitrogen oxide of 4 tons, sulfuroxides of 4 tons, and TSP of 0.2 tons

2. Permission and report of installation of place of business

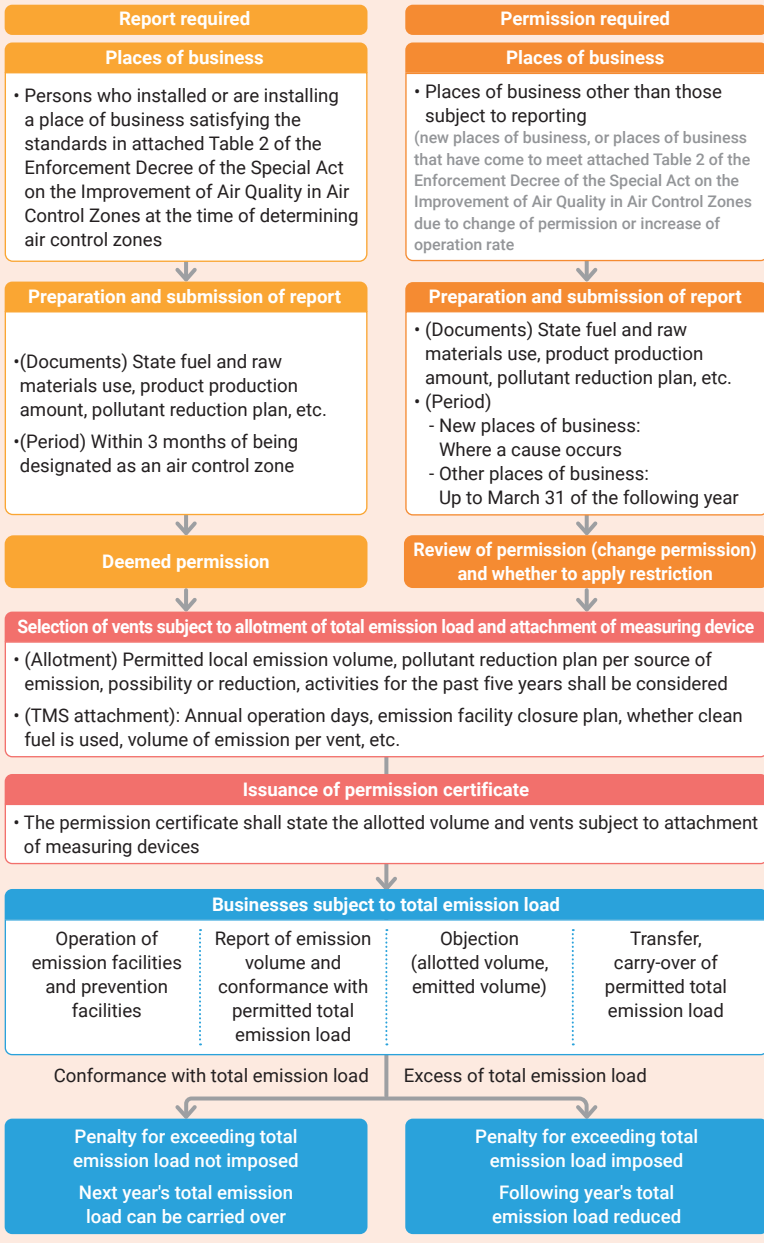
- Authority: Same as the permit and approval bodies* for air emission facilities

* Business places subject to Article 6 of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant-Discharging Facilities (places of business subject to integrated control): Minister of Environment (delegated to head of the environmental office)

* Business places subject to Article 23 of the Clean Air Conservation Act (places of business operating air pollutant emission facilities): Mayor/ Provincial governor

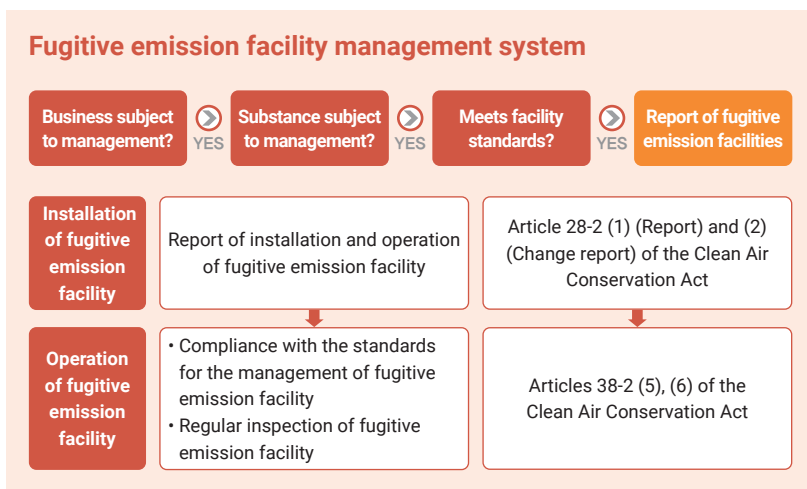


Process of permission and report and management of places of business subject to total pollution load management



3 • Installation and operation of fugitive emission facility & volatile organic compounds discharge facility

- A person who intends to install and operate any equipment or facility discharging air pollutants directly into the air (hereinafter “fugitive emission facility”) instead of discharging them through a smokestack equipped with a smokestack tele-monitoring system in a certain industry type shall report such to the head of the environmental office.



[Note] Substances subject to reduction of fugitive emission by industry (management facilities and details: attached Table 10-2 of the Enforcement Rules)

Category	Business	Applied Substances	Common Applied Substances
A. Category I	1) Crude oil refinery business 2) Pipeline transportation business 3) Hazardous item storage business	Methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), toluene, xylene (including o-, m-, p-)	Specific hazardous air pollutants under subparagraph 1 through 35 of the attached Table 2
	4) Basic petrochemical substance manufacturing business 5) Synthetic rubber manufacturing business 6) Synthetic resin and other plastic materials manufacturing business	Toluene, xylene (including o-, m-, p-), naphthalene	
	B. Category II	1) Iron manufacturing business 2) Steel manufacturing business	
C. Category III	1) Adhesive and gelatin manufacturing business	Toluene, n-hexane, isopropyl alcohol, methanol, ethyl acrylate, methyl ethyl ketone	
	2) Other rubber products manufacturing business 3) Plastic film manufacturing business 4) Plastic sheet and plate manufacturing business 5) Business manufacturing plastic products for coating walls and floors 6) Plastic bag, envelope, and similar products manufacturing business	Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene (including o-, m-, p-)	
	7) Manufacture of self-adhesive plastic products 8) Plastic lamination, coating, and other surface treatment products manufacturing business 9) Other plastic products manufacturing business 10) Lamination, synthetic, and special surface treatment paper manufacturing business 11) Wallpaper and floor paper manufacturing business		

Category	Business	Applied Substances	Common Applied Substances
C. Category III	12) Battery manufacturing business	Toluene, xylene (including o-, m-, p-)	Specific hazardous air pollutants under subparagraph 1 through 35 of the attached Table 2
	13) Other insulated wire and cable manufacturing business		
	14) Dyeing and finishing of woven and knitted fabrics, including wearing apparel	Methyl ethyl ketone, toluene	
	15) Manufacture of electronic perception sensors		
	16) Manufacture of other electronic components		
	17) Cold rolling and pressing products manufacturing business	Toluene, n-hexane, isopropyl alcohol, methanol, ethyl acrylate, methyl ethyl ketone	
	18) Aluminum rolling, pressing, and elongation products		
	19) Steel pipe manufacturing business		
	20) Manufacture of steel pipe and tube fittings and related products		
	21) Coating and similar treatment of metals		
	22) Manufacture of coated rods and cored wire, of base metal for soldering or welding		
	23) Other unclassified metal products manufacturing		
	24) Manufacture of power transmission devices for motor vehicles (new products)		
	25) Manufacture of steering and suspension devices for motor vehicles (new products)		
	26) Manufacture of damping devices for motor vehicles (new products)		
	27) Re-manufacture of used motor vehicle parts		
	28) Manufacture of other new motor vehicle parts		

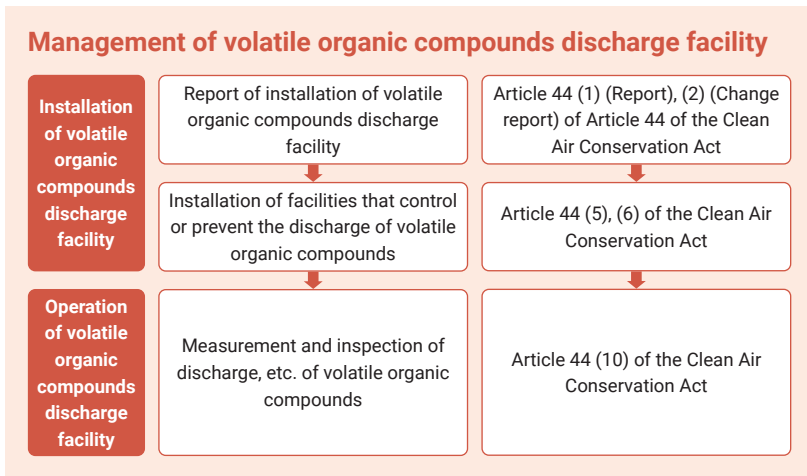
Category	Business	Applied Substances	Common Applied Substances
D. Category IV	1) Steel shipbuilding business 2) Ship components manufacturing business 3) Other shipbuilding business	Toluene, xylene (including o-, m-, p-)	Specific hazardous air pollutants under subparagraph 1 through 35 of the attached Table 2

- 1) The industry types in the table above are the industry types defined in the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (10th version) publicly announced by the Commissioner of Statistics Korea according to Article 22 of the Statistics Act.
- 2) Oil reservoirs are only subject to the facility management standards applied to storage facilities and land shipment facilities, and the shipment facilities of oil reservoirs are for the regional facilities in the subparagraphs of Article 44 (1) and facilities supplying oil to the regions.



2. Installation and operation of volatile organic compounds discharge facility

- A person who intends to install a volatile organic compounds discharge facility in an area subject to reporting such installation shall report such to the mayor or the provincial governor or the head of a city with a population of 500,000 or more except a special city, a metropolitan city, or a special self-governing city (hereinafter “mayor of a large city”).



[Note] Areas subject to reporting installation of volatile organic compounds discharge facility

Classification	Areas		
Special measure area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulsan, Mipo, and Onsan National Industrial Complex in Ulsan Metropolitan City • Yecheon National Industrial Complex and extended complex in Yeosu, Jeollanam-do 		
<p>Air control zones (subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Special Act on the Improvement of Air Quality in Air Control Zones and Article 2 and attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the same Act)</p>	Region	City/Province	Area
	Seoul metropolitan area	Seoul metropolitan city	All areas
		Incheon city	All areas except Ongjin-gun (excluding Yeong-Heung-Myeon)
		Gyeonggido	Suwon, Goyang, Seongnam, Yongin, Bucheon, Anas, Namyangju, Anyang, Hwaseong, Pyeong-taek, Euijeongbu, Siheung, Paju, Gimpo, Gwang-myeong, Gwangju, Gunpo, Osan, Icheon, Yangju, Anseong, Guri, Pocheon, Euiwang, Hanam, Yeosu, Dongducheon, Gwacheon
	Middle region	Daejeon	All areas
		Sejong	All areas
		North Chungcheong province	Cheongju, Chungju, Jecheon, Jincheon, Eum-seong, Danyang
		South Chungcheong province	Cheonan, Gongju, Boryeong, Asan, Seosan, Nonsan, Gyeryong, Dangjin, Buyeo, Seocheon, Cheongyang, Hongseong, Yesan, Taean
		Jeonbuk State	Jeonju, Gunsan, Iksan
	Southern region	Gwangju	All areas
		South Jeolla province	South Jeolla province
	Southeastern region	Busan	All areas
		Daegu	All areas except Gunwi-gun
		Ulsan	All areas
		North Gyeongsang province	Pohang, Gyeongju, Gumi, Yeongcheon, Gyeong-san, Chilgok
		South Gyeongsang province	Changwon, Jinju, Gimhae, Yangsan, Goseong, Hadong

Classification	Areas
Besides the areas ²⁾ above, the areas designated and publicly announced ³⁾ by the Minister of Environment through consultation with the head of the related central administrative agency as those required to improve air pollution due to the discharge of volatile organic compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yongin City and Hwaseog City in Gyeonggi-do, Cheongju City in Chungcheongbuk-do, Cheonan City in Chungcheongnam-do, Jeonju City in Jeollabuk-do, Pohang City in Gyeongsangbuk-do, Changwon City in Gyeongsangnam-do, Gwangju Metropolitan City, Daejeon Metropolitan City, and Ulsan Metropolitan City

[Note] Types of volatile organic compounds discharge facilities

- Regulations on the types and sizes of organic compounds discharge facilities, and installation of discharge control and prevention facilities (Public notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2015-125).

Business	Discharge facility	
	Facility	Size
Oil refinery and petrochemical manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude oil refining and manufacturing facility • Storage facility • Shipping facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities • Storage capacity of 40 m³ or more • All facilities
Oil reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facility • Shipping facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity of 20 m³ or more • All facilities
Gas station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facility • Refueling facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity of 20 m³ or more • Storage capacity of 20 m³ or more
Washing facility ⁴⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of 30 kg or more (sum)

2) Designation and notice of additional regulations on volatile organic compound discharge (Ministry of Environment notice no. 2016-74).

3) The areas are subject to report of installation of volatile organic compound emission facility only for oil reservoir storage and shipment facilities and gas station storage and gas pumping facilities (Article 45 (1) of the Enforcement Decree of the Clean Air Conservation Act).

4) Machines that do not discharge volatile organic compounds such as water washing machines are excluded.

Business	Discharge facility	
	Facility	Size
Organic solvent and paint manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction facility • Mixing facility • Dilution thinner manufacturing facility • Facility storing organic solvent, substances containing organic solvent, and oil • Paint storage facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of 3 m³ or more • Capacity of 3 m³ or more • Capacity of 5 m³ or more or 50 horsepower or more • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more • Storage capacity of 50 m³ or more
Ships, large steel structure manufacturing (10m x 10m or larger)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning facility (including fat-removing facility) • Painting facility (including drying facility) • Facility storing organic solvent and substances containing organic solvent • Oil storage facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of 1 m³ or more • Capacity of 5m³ or more or 3 horsepower or more • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more
Automobile manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility storing oil, organic solvent, and substances containing organic solvent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more
Other manufacturing businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning facility (including fat - removing facility) • Facility storing oil, organic solvent, and substances containing organic solvent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity of 1 m³ or more • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more
Waste storage and treatment facility (waste oil, waste organic solvent, and waste pesticide in attached Table 1, Article 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Waste Control Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storing facility • Breaking, pulverizing and cutting facility • Incineration facility • High-temperature pyrolysis facility • Carbonizing facility • Melting facility • Evaporating, concentrating, and reacting facility • Refining facility • Oil separating facility • Coagulation and sedimentation facility • Drying facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage capacity of 10 m³ or more (sum) • 20 horsepower or more • Daily processing capacity of 10 tons or more • Daily processing capacity of 5 tons or more • Daily processing capacity of 5 tons or more • 10 horsepower or more • Daily processing capacity of 5 tons or more • Daily processing capacity of 20 kℓ or more • Daily processing capacity of 5 tons or more • Daily processing capacity of 5 tons or more • Daily processing capacity of 0.15 m³ or more

[Recent amendments] Stricter management of fugitive emission facility and volatile organic compounds discharge facility

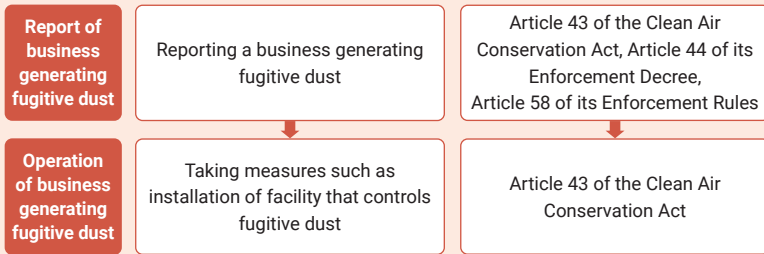
(Amended Enforcement Rules of the Clean Air Conservation Act, enforced Jan. 1, 2024)

- (Amendment) Improvement of facility management standards for flare stacks:
 - A place of business that abides by the standards on heat emission may choose the watching of incomplete combustion using an OGI camera if needed.
 - Change in heat emission standards (unit), etc.*
 - * Example: subparagraph 3 (a) 2) c (1): $2,403 \text{ kcal/Sm}^3$ (270 BTU/Sft³)
➔ $2,579 \text{ kcal/Sm}^3$ (290 BTU/Sft³), U.S. standard state (25°C, 1atm)
changed to Korean standard state (0°C, 1atm)
- (Others) Operation of fugitive emission facility management system (haps.nier.go.kr) (Mar. 17, 2023~): Online service to help business operators manage fugitive emission facilities (notification, annual report, etc.) digitally instead of manually.

4 • Report and operation of fugitive emission facility

- A person who intends to engage in a business generating fugitive dust shall first report such to the mayor of the special self-governing city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu before commencing business.

Management of businesses generating fugitive dust



[Note] Businesses generating fugitive dust subject to reporting

Business	Category
Cement, lime, plaster, and cement-related product manufacturing and processing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement manufacturing, processing, and storage business • Lime manufacturing business • Concrete product manufacturing business • Plaster manufacturing business
Nonmetallic material collection, manufacturing, and processing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth, sand, and stone mining business (including aggregate storage and selling business with 100 m² or more open storage area) • Coal product manufacturing business and ascon manufacturing business • Refractory ceramics product manufacturing business • Glass and glass product manufacturing business • General ceramics manufacturing business • Structural non-refractory ceramics product manufacturing business • Nonmetallic mineral scrap production business • Construction waste treatment business

Business	Category
Primary metal manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal foundry • Iron and steel manufacturing • Nonferrous metal primary smelting and refining business
Fertilizer and feed product manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical fertilizer manufacturing business • Assorted feed manufacturing business • Grain processing business (including toll processing business)
Construction business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building construction business (including extension, remodeling, rebuilding and reconstruction of building: 1,000 m² or more in total floor area) • Civil engineering works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 m³ or more in total volume of structure, 1,000 m² or more in total area, or 200 m or more in total length) - Total length of 200 m or more or 200 m³ or more in quantity of excavated earth and sand for tunneling work) • Landscaping works (5,000 m² or more in total area) • Building demolition work among ground construction work (3,000 m² or more in total area), earth work, and grading work (1,000 m² or more in total area). In the case of farm land arrangement work, constructions where earth and sand are carried in or out using transportation vehicles for piling earth and construction where earth work and site work, etc. are conducted together, and the total area of the construction is 1,000 m² or more • Painting work (painting of the outside of a building conducted in a multi-family housing with a long-term repair plan) • Other works similar to the works above to which the same construction size is applied
Cement, coal, earth & sand, feed, grain, and scrap metal transportation business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement, coal, earth & sand, feed, grain, and scrap metal transportation business
Transportation equipment manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel ship manufacturing business and synthetic resin boat production business • Ship components manufacturing business (only cabin block manufacturing business) • Other shipbuilding business
Businesses that need a facility for stocking coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power generation business • Coal storage business at harbor, in station and other areas • Businesses using coal as fuel (100 m² or more of coal storage area)
Scrap metal, grain, feed, timber, and ore loading and unloading and storage business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime cargo handling business
Metal product manufacturing and processing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal treatment business • Structural metal products manufacturing business
Waste landfill facility installation and operation business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste landfill facility installation and operation business according to the Promotion of Installation of Waste Disposal Facilities and Assistance, etc. to Adjacent Areas Act • Final waste disposal business and comprehensive waste business according to the Waste Control Act

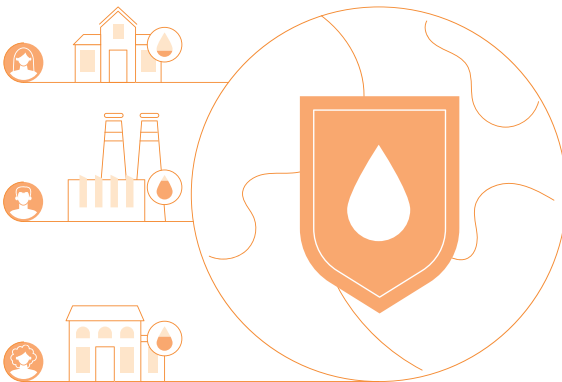
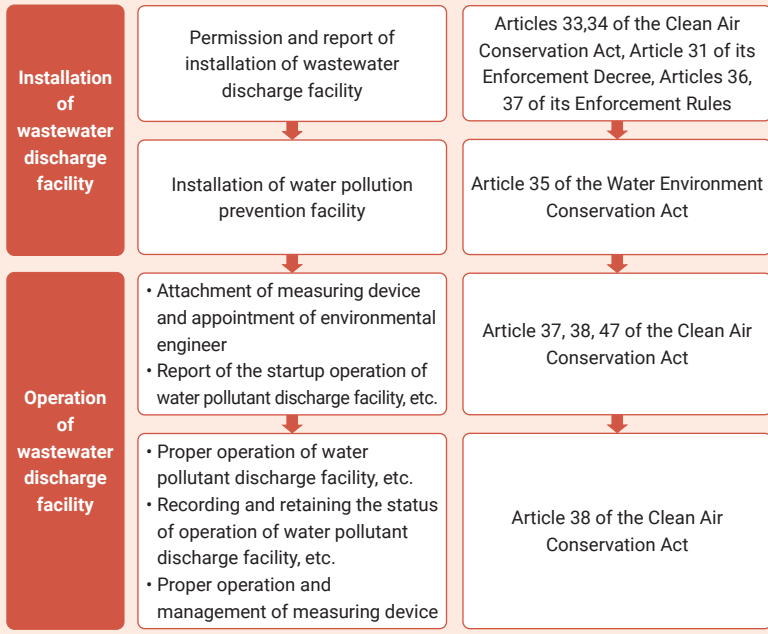
5 • Installation and operation of wastewater discharge facility⁵⁾

1. Summary

- A person who intends to install a wastewater discharge facility shall first obtain permission from the mayor or the provincial governor or report such to the mayor or the provincial governor.
- It is necessary to install a wastewater discharge facility after obtaining permission for installation or reporting the installation of the facility, in order to keep the water pollutants discharged from the facility within the acceptable standards stipulated in Article 32 of the Water Environment Conservation Act.
- For the operation of the water pollutant discharge facility and water pollution prevention facility, the start of operation shall first be reported to the mayor or the provincial governor after attaching the measuring device and appointing an environmental engineer.
- The water pollutant discharge facility and the water pollution prevention facility shall be operated properly at all times, and the status of operation of the facilities shall be accurately recorded and retained.

⁵⁾ Wastewater discharging facility: Facilities, machinery, equipment and other objects prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment that discharge water pollutants (subparagraph 10 of Article 2 of the Water Environment Conservation Act, Article 6 of its Enforcement Rules and attached Table 4.)

Wastewater discharge facility management



2. Permission and report of installation of wastewater discharge facility

• Facilities subject to permission and report of installation

Classification	Facilities subject to permission and report
Installation permission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wastewater discharge facility discharging specified hazardous water pollutants beyond the standards stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment⁶⁾ (hereinafter "standards for permission") 2. Wastewater discharge facility installed in a special measure area 3. Wastewater discharge facility installed in an area publicly announced by the Minister of Environment⁷⁾ to be prohibited from installing a discharge facility according to Article 33 (8) of the Water Environment Conservation Act 4. Wastewater discharge facility installed within 10 km of flow distance upstream from the water source conservation area or the border zone 5. In a region where a water source conservation area is not designated, a wastewater discharge facility installed within 15 km of flow distance upstream from the water supply source intake facility 6. A wastewater discharge facility whose installation was reported and where the specified hazardous water pollutants are discharged beyond the standards for permission due to change of raw materials, auxiliary materials, production method, etc. 7. Wastewater non-discharge facility that can be installed by a wastewater discharge facility discharging specified hazardous water pollutants defined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment⁸⁾ in an area restricted from installing a discharge facility
Change permission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in 50% or more of wastewater discharge quantity from the time of permission or increase by 700m³ or more a day 2. Increase in 30% or more from the time of permission or increase by 700 m³ or more a day for a wastewater discharge facility discharging specified hazardous water pollutants beyond the standards for permission 3. Need to improve the wastewater discharge facility or water pollution prevention facility due to the occurrence of new water pollutants exceeding the standards for permission of wastewater discharge 4. Need to change the method of treatment of solid wastes at the licensed wastewater non-discharge facility

6) Article 35-2 and attached Table 13-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Water Environment Conservation Act.

7) Areas and facilities restricted from installation of wastewater discharge facilities in Geumgang river basin (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2018-6).

8) Copper and copper compounds, Dichloromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene.

Classification	Facilities subject to permission and report	
Installation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater discharge facility except the wastewater discharge facilities that are subject to permission (1-6) • A wastewater discharge facility subject to permission (1-6) which entrusts the treatment of all wastewater treatment to a facility located outside the area or zone subject to permission (2-5) • A wastewater discharge facility subject to permission (2-5) which does not discharge specified hazardous water pollutants beyond the standards for permission and which sends all discharged wastewater to a public wastewater treatment facility or a public sewage treatment facility 	
Change report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in 50% or more of wastewater discharge quantity from the time of permission (except those requiring permission for change) • Change of the type of place of business in Attached Table No. 13 of the Enforcement Decree of the Water Environment Conservation Act due to the increase or decrease of wastewater discharge quantity • Discharge of a new water pollutant at the wastewater discharge facility (except those requiring permission for change) • Change of wastewater treatment method and treatment process at the water pollution prevention facility • New installation of water pollution prevention facility at a wastewater discharge facility exempted from the installation of a water pollution prevention facility • Partial closure of wastewater discharge facility or water pollution prevention facility • Change of matters that can be replaced⁹⁾ with a report of change of the object of permission of change 	Before the change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of the name of the places of business or its representative 	Within 2 months of the date of occurrence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of location of the places of business¹⁰⁾ • Leasing the wastewater discharge facility or water pollution prevention facility • Change of the person entrusted with wastewater treatment • Complete closure of wastewater discharge facility or water pollution prevention facility • Other change of permitted or reported matters stated in the permit or certificate of report¹¹⁾ 	Within 30 days of the date of occurrence

9) Where negotiations on the treatment of wastewater and payment of expenses have been completed with the representative of the joint prevention facility or operator of the public wastewater treatment facility and the wastewater discharge facility was changed within the scope that does not exceed the wastewater treatment capacity or volume, permission of change can be replaced with report of change (Article 31 (4) of the Enforcement Decree of the Water Environment Conservation Act).

10) Only where the authorities issuing permit and authorities to report to and the wastewater discharge facility are the same, and regulations restricting the location are not violated.

11) Change of wastewater volume and change of wastewater discharge process while the type of business under attached Table 13 of the Enforcement Decree of the Water Environment Conservation Act remains unchanged shall be excluded.

[Note] Classification of places of business by wastewater discharge quantity

- Classification of places of business from Class 1 to Class 5 according to the quantity of wastewater discharged from the wastewater discharge facility (attached Table No. 13 of the Enforcement Decree of the Water Environment Conservation Act).

Place of business	Discharge quantity
Class 1	2,000m ³ or more of wastewater a day
Class 2	700m ³ or more of wastewater a day
Class 3	200m ³ or more of wastewater a day
Class 4	50m ³ or more of wastewater a day
Class 5	Less than 50m ³ of wastewater a day

※ The classification of places of business by wastewater discharge quantity is based on the day on which the most wastewater was discharged in a year. Wastewater discharge quantity is calculated according to the calculation formula below based on the quantity of water used in the place of business (all types of water used in the place of business including tap water, industrial water, underground water, stream water, and seawater). The water used for the production process or the water reused in the production process through a certain pipe prior to release to the final discharge outlet of the water pollution prevention facility shall be excluded, and the water treated at the water pollution prevention facility by taking in diluted water, residential water, indirect cooling water, cleaning water within the places of business, and leachate at the raw material open storage yard shall be included.

- Wastewater discharge quantity = water use quantity - (residential water quantity + indirect cooling water quantity + boiler water quantity + quantity of water contained in products + quantity of water evaporating in the process + quantity of water recognized as not being released to the discharge outlet) + quantity of water generated in the process.

[Note] Classification of areas for installation of wastewater discharge facility

- Whether permission and report is required is determined based on areas restricted from the installation of water discharge facility, so it is necessary to check whether the area where the facility is to be installed is a restricted area before applying for permission or filing a report.

1) Areas restricted from installation of wastewater discharge facility

Special measure areas I and II under Article 38 of the Water Environment Conservation Act, areas restricted from installation of discharge facility under Article 33 (7) of the Clean Water Conservation Act, upstream of water-source protection areas and areas with water intake facilities under Article 7 of the Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act, waterfront areas under Article 4 of the Acts on Four Major River Basins, areas restricted from installation of discharge facility in urban areas, control areas, agricultural and forest area, natural environment conservation area under Article 6 of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act are included. In such areas, the installation of discharge facilities and factories are restricted, and even where installation is possible, most discharge facilities are subject to permission of installation.

2) General areas

Areas excluding areas restricted from installation of discharge facilities

3) Treatment areas

Areas where a wastewater facility located in an industrial complex or agricultural complex treats wastewater through a public wastewater treatment facility instead of directly discharging it (public wastewater treatment area) * and areas where wastewater treated through a sewerage treatment facility where the wastewater discharge facility is located (sewerage treatment area)**.

* A “public wastewater treatment facility” means an area designated by the Minister of Environment pursuant to Article 49 (3), where wastewater can be discharged into public wastewater treatment facilities for treatment (Article 2 (18) of the Water Environment Conservation Act) and is designated when establishing a master plan for public wastewater treatment facility (Article 49 (3)).

** A “sewerage treatment area” is an area publicly announced by Article 15 of the Sewerage Act where sewerage can be treated through a public sewerage treatment facility (subparagraph 14 of Article 2 of the Sewerage Act).

- Installation permission/report process for wastewater discharge facilities

The permission/report process for installation of wastewater discharge facilities is largely classified as follows: ① preparation and submission of application for permission of installation or report of installation, ② review of documents for permission/report and issuance of certificate of permission/report, ③ installation of discharge facility/prevention facility and report of operation, ④ pollution testing, ⑤ order for improvement or operation

Process for permission/report of installation of wastewater discharge facilities

Process	Considerations
Preparation for permission/report of installation (business operator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of wastewater discharge facilities • Confirmation of whether the area is restricted from installation of discharge facility • Classification of permission/report of installation
Preparation and submission of application for permission of installation and report of installation (business operator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of location of wastewater discharge facility, process sheet of wastewater discharge process • Preparation of specification of raw materials and products, and predicted water pollutants • Establishment of discharge permission standards • Preparation of installation specification and blueprint of water pollution prevention facility • Review of facilities subject to attachment of measuring devices and types of measuring devices • Preparation and submission of application for installation permission and report of installation
Review of permission/report documents and issuance of certificate of permission/report (local government)	-
↓ Within 10 days	
Installation of discharge facility and prevention facility (business operator)	-
Report of start of operation (business operator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters to be completed before report of start of operation (confirmation of whether environment liability insurance subscription is required, appointment of environmental engineer) • Start of operation, review of documents for report of start of operations (local government) • Inspection of test operation and status of operation (local government)
Pollution inspection (local government)	
Implementation of order for operation or improvement (business operator)	

3. Installation of water pollution prevention facilities

- When installing or changing a discharge facility after obtaining permission for installation or change of wastewater discharge facility or after filing a report or change report, a water pollution prevention facility shall be installed so that the water pollutants from the discharge facility is discharged under the permitted standards.
- Also, for the joint treatment of water pollutants from a wastewater discharge facility (excluding facilities that do not discharge wastewater), a water pollution prevention facility can be jointly installed, and the business operator or representative of the operators of the joint pollution prevention facility should submit the required documents to the mayor or do governor in advance.

[Recent amendments] Improvement of wastewater effluent charge calculation standards

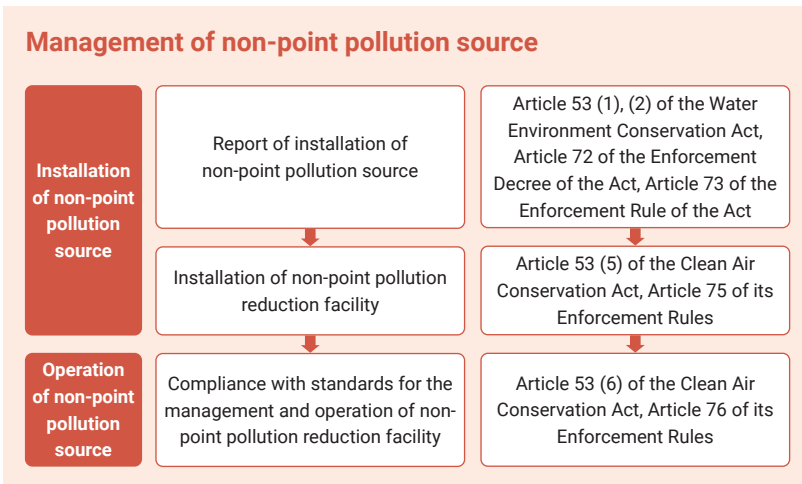
Amended Article 41 of the Water Environment Conservation Act, enforced Jan. 1, 2024)

- In order to help business places respond to temporary deterioration of water quality, when calculating the effluent charges, the criteria for discharge volume and concentration shall be changed from “3-hour average” to “24-hour average”.

6 • Installation and Operation of Non-Point Pollution Source¹²⁾

1. Summary

- A person who intends to engage in a development business beyond a certain size or install a wastewater discharge facility at a place of business that is likely to cause non-point pollution shall report such to the head of the basin environmental office or the head of the regional environmental office.
- When reporting the installation of non-point pollution source, it is necessary to install a non-point pollution reduction facility for the elimination or reduction of water pollutants discharged from the non-point pollution source.



12) Non-point pollution source means any source from which water pollutants at unspecified places, such as a city, road, farmland, mountainous area, and a construction site, are discharged in an unspecified manner (subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Water Environment Conservation Act) .

2. Report of installation of non-point pollution source and installation of prevention facilities

- Projects and business subject to report of non-point pollution source

Classification	Non-point pollution source to be reported	When to report
Development project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development project according to Subparagraph 1 of Attached Table No. 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act • Industrial complex construction project according to Subparagraph 2, Attached Table No. 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act • A project stipulated in Subparagraphs 3 through 17 of Attached Table No. 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act¹³⁾ 	Within 60 days of the date of obtaining approval according to Article 30 (3) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act or the date of confirmation of the project plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any of the projects above that becomes subject to rewriting or rediscussion of environmental impact assessment according to Article 32 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act 	
Place of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place of business with a site area of 10,000 m² or larger which installs a steel manufacturing facility, textile dyeing facility, or a wastewater discharge facility for 14 designated businesses¹⁴⁾ 	Within 30 days of obtaining approval of the installation or change of wastewater discharge facility or date of report of installation or change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase of 30% or more of the site area at a workplace receiving permission for change of wastewater discharge facility or reporting the change 	

13) Among the businesses prescribed by subparagraph 4 or 10 of Table 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, businesses operated only at sea under subparagraph 1 (a) of Article 2 of the Public Waters Management and Reclamation Act shall be excluded.

14) ① Wood and wood product manufacturing ② Pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing ③ Cokes, refined oil products and nuclear fuel production ④ Compounds and chemical products manufacturing ⑤ Rubber and plastic products manufacturing ⑥ Non-ferrous metal products ⑦ Primary metal industry ⑧ Coal, crude oil and uranium mining ⑨ Metal mining ⑩ Non-ferrous metal mining (excluding those for fuel) ⑪ Food and beverage production ⑫ Electricity, gas and steam generation ⑬ Wholesale and product brokering ⑭ Sewage treatment, waste treatment and cleaning service

- Installation of non-point pollution reduction facility

When reporting the installation or change of a non-point pollution source, it is necessary to install a non-point pollution reduction facility according to the standards for installation of non-point pollution reduction facility for the elimination or reduction of water pollutants discharged from the non-point pollution source.

* Refer to Article 76 and attached Table 17 of the Enforcement Rules of the Water Environment Conservation Act.

[Note] Expansion of scope of designation of non-point pollution management areas

(Amended Water Environment Conservation Act, enforced Nov. 23, 2021)

- To safely manage and preserve water environment by effectively managing non-point pollution source, areas where the impervious area ratio* is 25% or higher.

* Impervious area ratio: Impervious area (roads, parking lots, walkways, etc. paved with asphalt, concrete, etc. that prevents rainwater or melted snow, etc. from permeating underground) relative to the total area.

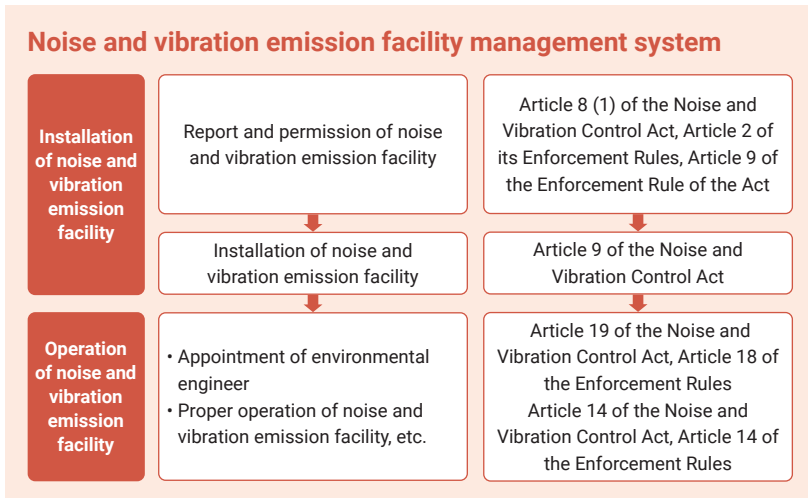
※ Area subject to non-point pollutant management area: A total of 15 areas are designated including Lake Doh-am of Pyeongchang, downstream of Andong dam (as of 2024).

Living Environment

7 • Installation and Operation of Facilities Emitting Noise and Vibration

1. Summary

- A person who intends to install a noise¹⁵⁾ and vibration¹⁶⁾ emission facility at a factory shall report such to the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu.
- To install a noise and vibration emission facility in a factory near a school or general hospital, the permission of the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu should be obtained.



15) Noise: Strong sounds produced by the use of machinery, tools, facilities, and other material objects, or by activities of people in multi-unit housing or other places determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Noise and Vibration Control Act, Article 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act).

16) Vibration: Any strong swaying movements generated by the use of machinery, tools, facilities, and other material objects (subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Noise and Vibration Control Act).

2. Report and permission of installation of noise and vibration emission facility

- Areas subject to permission to install noise and vibration emission facilities and areas exempted from permission and report

Areas subject to permission	Areas exempted from permission and report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of a general hospital • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of a public library • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of a school including elementary school, middle school, high school, and college • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of an apartment complex • A residential area or an area of Class 2 District Unit Plan (applicable only to a residential type) • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of a long-stay hospital for the elderly with 100 or more beds • Within 50 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of a daycare center that can accommodate 100 or more children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An industrial complex according to Article 2, Subparagraph 8 of the Industrial Sites and Development Act • An exclusive industrial region and a general industrial region designated according to Article 30 of the Enforcement Decree of the National Land Planning and Utilization Act • A free trade zone designated according to Article 4 of the Act on the Designation and Management of Free Trade Zones • An area designated as an area similar to the areas above by the mayor or the provincial governor with the approval of the Minister of Environment

3. Installation of noise and vibration prevention facility

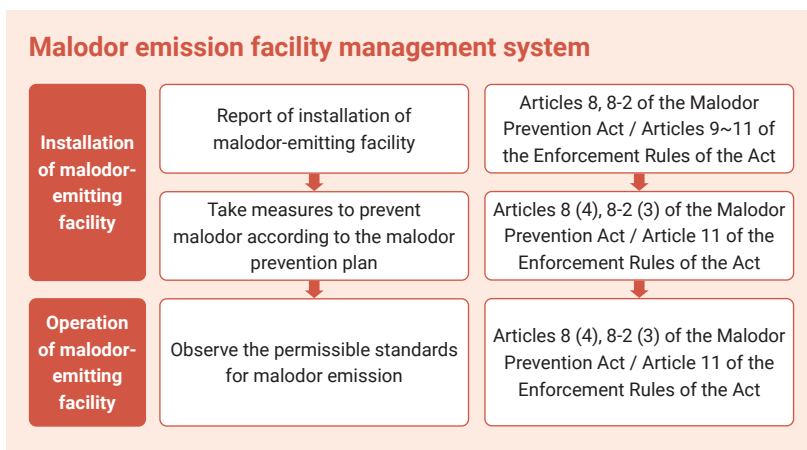
- In order to install or change a noise and vibration emission facility after report or permission of installation or change, it is necessary to install a noise and vibration prevention facility in order to keep the emitted noise and vibration below the permitted level prescribed by Article 7 of the Noise and Vibration Control Act.
- Requirement for exemption from installation of noise and vibration prevention facility (Article 9 of Noise and Vibration Control Act, Article 11 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)

- Where the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu recognizes that noise and vibration from a noise and vibration emission facility is emitted below the permissible standard for emission due to the function and process of the facility or the conditions of the factory site.
- If there is none of the facilities stated below within 200 m of the straight line distance from the boundary of the site of the factory concerned.
 - House, shopping district, school, hospital, or religious facility.
 - Factory or place of business.
 - Tourist attraction and tourist complex.
 - Other areas or facilities publicly announced by the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu.
- It is possible to install a joint prevention facility in a knowledge industrial center or an area concentrated with factories in order to prevent the noise and vibration emitted from factories together (Article 12 (1) of the Noise and Vibration Control Act).

8 • Installation and Operation of Facilities Emitting Malodor

1. Summary

- Under the Malodor Prevention Act, compound malodor¹⁷⁾ and 22 malodor-producing substances are designated and managed as designated malodor-producing substance¹⁸⁾.
- A person who intends to install a malodor-emitting facility in a malodor management area or operate a malodor-emitting facility designated and publicly announced to be reported in an area besides malodor management areas shall report such to the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the head of a large city, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu, and also take the necessary measures pursuant to malodor prevention plan.



17) Compound malodor: Malodor from the combination of two or more odorous substances which cause discomfort.

18) Designated malodor substances: 22 substances including ammonia, trimethylamine, hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan.

2. Report of installation of malodor-emitting facility

- A person who intends to install a malodor-emitting facility in a malodor management area shall report it to the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the head of a large city, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu.
- In order to operate a facility subject to reporting as designated and publicly announced in an area besides malodor management areas, it is necessary to report such to the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the head of a large city, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu within six months of the date of designation and public notice.

[Note]

- If a malodor-emitting facility whose installation of air pollutant discharge facility was reported or permitted according to Article 23 (1) of the Clean Air Conservation Act or whose installation of volatile organic compounds discharge facility was reported according to Article 44 of the same law, the submission of the report of installation of malodor-emitting facility may be replaced with the submission of such permit or report (Article 9 (2) of the Enforcement Rules of the Malodor Prevention Act).

[Recent amendments] Stricter malodor management such as mandatory designation of malodor control area

(amended Malodor Prevention Act, enforced Sep. 29, 2023)

- Mandatory designation of malodor control area (Article 6 (8))
 - The Minister of Environment may recommend that a Mayor/Do Governor designate the relevant area as a malodor control area, taking into consideration the results of a fact-finding survey on the generation of malodor, and the Mayor/Do Governor shall designate the relevant area as a malodor control area within one year of receipt of the recommendation.
- Mandatory submission of plan for implementing the improvement order (Articles 10 (2) and 14 (3))
 - Where an operator of the facility subject to reporting receives an order, he or she shall submit a plan for implementing an order to improve or take measures for exceeding the maximum allowable malodor emission level, he/she shall submit a plan for implementing the improvement order.
- Stricter malodor management in public environmental facilities (Article 16-2)
 - Among facilities installed and operated by the head of a local government, a facility that is recognized and publicly announced by the Minister of Environment as necessary to conduct a technology diagnosis shall be included as facilities subject to malodor technology diagnosis.
 - According to malodor technology diagnosis results, a plan to implement measures to reduce malodor shall be established and enforced, and also reported to the Minister of Environment.

- Stricter management of malodor inspecting institutions (Article 19 (1) 4)
 - Where a malodor inspecting institution did not conform to the regulations to be observed, legal ground for administrative disposal such as suspension of business operations shall be newly established.
- Establishment of legal ground for technical and financial support (Article 21 (1))
 - A new regulation providing the legal grounds for technical and financial support
 - * (Previous) Technical support: Minister of Environment → (Revised) Financial and technical support by the Minister of Environment, Mayor/Do Governor, head of a large city

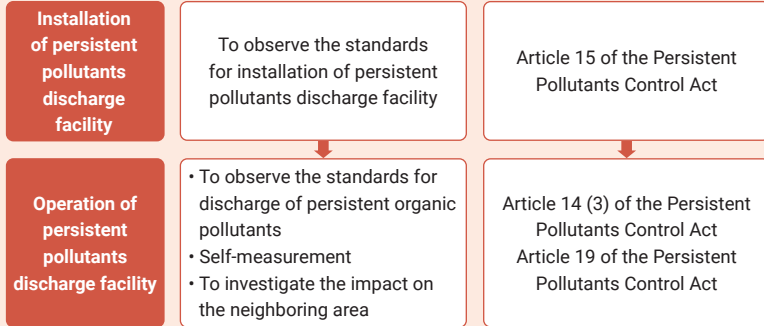


Persistent Pollutants, Soil, Waste

9 • Installation and operation of persistent pollutant emission facilities¹⁹⁾

- A person who intends to obtain permission for the installation of environmental pollutants discharge facility as stipulated in other laws shall be equipped with facilities that satisfy the permissible discharge standards according to Article 14 of the Persistent Pollutants Control Act (hereinafter “permissible standards for discharge of persistent pollutants”) in addition to the facilities stipulated in the laws concerned.

Persistent pollutant management system



19) Chemical substances that pose hazards to people and ecosystems, having the characteristics of toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, long-range transportability, etc., which are prescribed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the details of which shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

[Note] Facilities emitting persistent pollutants

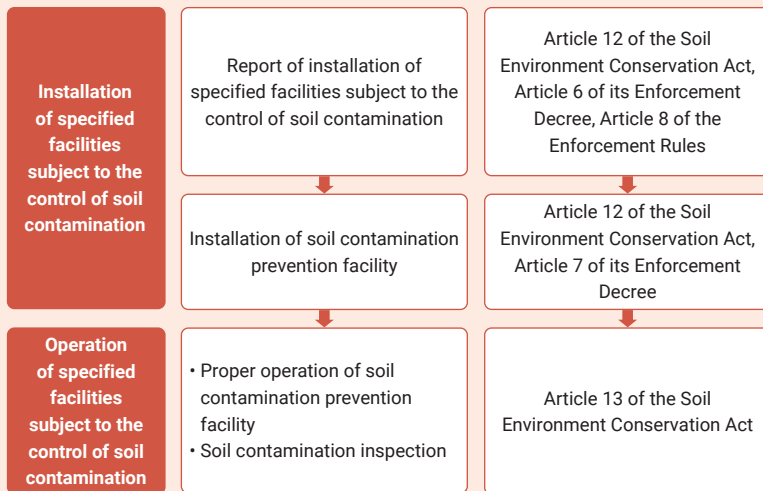
- Any facilities, machinery, tool, or others emitting persistent pollutants as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (Article 2, Subparagraph 2 of the Persistent Pollutants Control Act, Article 2 and Attached Table No. 1 of its Enforcement Rules).

Discharge facility	Details
Iron and steel manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric arc furnace with capacity of 300 kW or more per hour • Sintering furnace using 30 kg or more of fuel per hour or with capacity of 1 m³ or more
Aluminum rolling, pressing and elongation products manufacturing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric arc furnace with capacity of 300 kW or more per hour (including induction furnace) • Reverberating furnace with surface area of 4.5 m² or more • Crucible furnace with 0.5 tons or more of one-time fueling or which uses 30 kg or more of fuel per hour • Electric furnace, finery, roaster, smelting or melting furnace, electrolytic furnace, or drying furnace using 30 kg or more of fuel per hour or which has a capacity of 1 m³ or more
Copper smelting, refining and alloy manufacturing facility	
Aluminum smelting, refining and alloy manufacturing facility	
Copper rolling, pressing, and elongated products manufacturing facility	
Cement manufacturing facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firing structure using 30 kg or more of fuel per hour or which has a capacity of 3 m³ or more
Petrochemical basic chemical substances manufacturing facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride manufacturing facility using 30 kg or more of fuel per hour or which has a capacity of 1 m³ or more
Incineration facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste incineration facility with hourly incineration capacity of 25 kg or more (including waste incineration heat recovery facility)

10 • Installation and operation of specified facilities subject to the control of soil contamination

- A person who intends to install specified facilities subject to the control of soil contamination shall report such to the mayor of the special autonomous city, the governor of the special self-governing province, the mayor, the county governor, or the head of a Gu or report a change, if any, in order to change the reported matters.
- In addition, a professional agency handling soil contamination should conduct soil contamination inspection (soil contamination level inspection and leakage inspection) on the site of the facility concerned and the neighboring area.

Management of specified facilities subject to the control of soil contamination



[Note] Specified facilities subject to the control of soil contamination

- Any facilities, machinery, tool, or others emitting persistent pollutants as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (Article 2, Subparagraph 2 of the Persistent Pollutants Control Act, Article 2 and Attached Table No. 1 of its Enforcement Rules)

Type of Facility	Eligibility
Petroleum products manufacturing and storage facility	A storage facility installed for the production, storage, and treatment of flammable liquid of No. 1 to No. 4 petroleum products among the Type 4 hazardous materials in Attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Safety Control of Hazardous Substances and whose capacity is 20,000 liters or more (except movable tank storage facility)
Hazardous chemicals manufacturing and storage facility	A facility storing soil contaminants among the storage facilities installed by a person who is permitted to deal with hazardous chemicals according to Article 28 of the Chemical Substances Control Act (limited to TCE and PCE storage facility in the case of organic solvents)
Oil pipeline facility	The pipe and tank used for the transportation of oil among the pipeline facilities stipulated in Article 2, Subparagraph 2 of the Oil Pipeline Safety Control Act

Other facilities similar to those indicated above and subject to management as publicly announced by the Minister of Environment for special management through consultation with the head of the related central administrative agency.

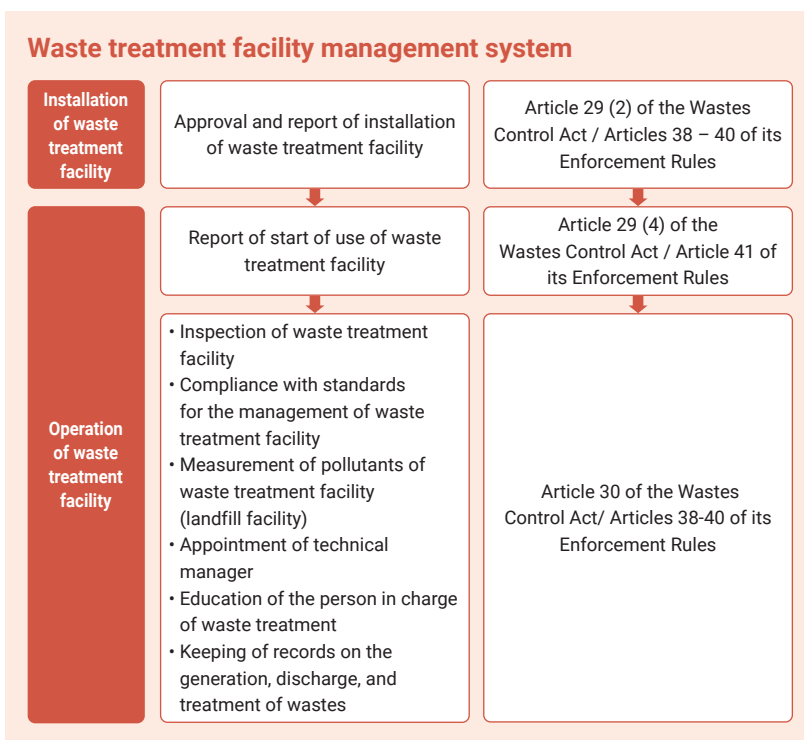
11 • Installation and operation of waste treatment facilities²⁰⁾

1. Summary

- A person who is intending to install a waste treatment facility²¹⁾ shall report such to, or obtain permission from, the mayor or the provincial governor, the head of the basin environmental office or the head of the regional environmental office.
- In order to begin using the waste treatment facility upon completion of the construction work for installation, it is necessary to report such to the mayor or the provincial governor, the head of the basin environmental office or the head of the regional environmental office.
- For the installation and operation of a waste treatment facility, it is necessary to undergo regular inspection, maintain and manage the waste treatment facility properly according to the standards for management of waste treatment facility, and measure the pollutants regularly in the case of landfills.

20) Waste treatment facilities: Both interim and terminal waste disposal facilities and waste recycling facilities, as specified by Presidential Decree (subparagraph 8 of Article 2 of the Wastes Control Act, Article 5 and attached Table 3 of its Enforcement Decree).

21) Excluding waste treatment facilities that obtained permission for waste treatment business pursuant to Article 25 (3) of the Waste Control Act or waste treatment facilities that are to be installed in order to obtain such permission



2. Approval and report of installation of waste treatment facility

- Facilities subject to approval and report of installation

Facility	Capacity	To be Approved	To be Reported
General incineration facility	Daily disposal capacity	100 tons (10 tons for designated wastes) and over	Below 100 tons (10 tons for designated wastes)
High-temperature incineration facility, pyrolysis facility, high-temperature melting facility, thermal treatment combination facility	Hourly disposal capacity	100 kg and over	Less than 100 kg

Facility	Capacity	To be Approved	To be Reported
Evaporation, concentration, refining, or oil separation facility among mechanical disposal facilities or recycling facilities	Hourly disposal capacity or recycling capacity	125 kg and over	Less than 125 kg
Compression, pressing, molding, casting, crushing, pulverizing, skinning, cutting, smelting, melting, fueling, and roasting (except cement roaster furnace) or carbonizing facility among mechanical disposal facilities or recycling facilities	Daily disposal capacity or recycling capacity	100 tons and over	100 tons and over
Biological disposal facility or recycling facility	Daily disposal capacity or recycling capacity	100 tons and over	Below 100 tons
Incineration heat recovery facility	Daily recycling capacity	100 tons and over	Below 100 tons
Landfill cement roaster furnace	-	All	None
Incineration heat recovery facility	-	All	None
Biological disposal facility or recycling facility	-	None	All

• Authorities for approving or reporting installation.

Basin environmental (regional) office	Mayor, Provincial governor
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Facilities for treatment of wastes in metropolitan areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities jointly established by two or more cities, provinces or two or more si/gun/gu • Facilities installed by si/do ② Waste treatment facilities for designated waste (excluding medical waste) - including facilities that treat both designated wastes and other wastes at the same waste treatment facility ③ Waste treatment facilities for medical waste from general hospitals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Wastes treatment facilities under the authority other than the head of basin environmental (regional) offices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ In the case of facilities installed by two or more si/gun/gu of the same city of province, it shall be governed by the mayor or provincial governor

3. Operation of waste treatment facility

- [Report of start of operation of waste treatment facility] In order to begin using the waste treatment facility upon completion of construction work for installation after reporting or obtaining permission for installation, it is necessary to report such to the mayor or the provincial governor, the head of the basin environmental office or the head of the regional environmental office at least 10 days before starting to use the facility.
- [Inspection of waste treatment facility] If a waste treatment facility including incineration facility and landfill facility is installed and operated, it should undergo regular inspection by an inspection agency pursuant to Article 30-2 (3) of the Wastes Control Act.
- [Compliance with management standards] A waste treatment facility should be retained and managed pursuant to the management standards on waste treatment facilities²²⁾.
- [Measurement of pollutants of waste treatment facility (landfill facility)] A person who installs and operates a landfill facility shall measure the pollutants and report the results every quarter.
- [Appointment of technical manager] When operating a landfill facility for designated wastes of a certain size or larger, such as a landfill area of 3,300 m² or more or treatment capacity per hour of 600 kg or more, it is necessary to appoint a technical manager or conclude an agency contract with a technical management agent with technical management capability for the performance of technical works for the maintenance and management of the facility concerned.

22) Article 31 (1) of the Wastes Control Act, Article 42 (1) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act

[Note] Report/permission of imported/exported wastes

- (Background) Environmental pollution due to the improper treatment of hazardous wastes by exporting or selling wastes to developing countries such as Latin America or Africa has become an international problem, which highlighted the need for international cooperation for environmental protection in developing countries.
- (Purpose) Strengthening the safe management of imported/exported wastes to prevent the improper import/export of wastes and their post-management.
- Comparison of waste import/export permission vs. report scheme

	Permission	Report
Act	Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
Purpose	Prevention of environmental pollution by controlling the import/export of wastes covered by the Basel Convention	Strengthening of domestic management of wastes that are not subject to permission of import/export
Items	Public notice of 88 items of hazardous wastes including A List items on the Basel Convention and the Yellow List items under OECD (wastes restricted from import/export)	Public notice of 26 items that are not permitted (wastes restricted from import/export)
Procedure	<p>The permission of the basin (regional environmental office of the relevant government is required for import/export</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Importer/Exporter</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Application & granting of permission </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Basin (regional) environmental office</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Request & granting of approval </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Importing/exporting country</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report (cooperation) </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Head of the local government or processing authority</div>	<p>A report should be filed to the head of the basin (regional) environmental office for import/export</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Importer/Exporter</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report and issuance of certificate </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Basin (regional) environmental office</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">Importing/exporting country</div>

	Permission	Report
Where to apply	Basin (regional) environmental office	
Jurisdictional area	(Export) Location of place of business or storage place (Import) Place where recycling and processing facilities are installed	
Processing period	Export permission: 10 days Import permission: 8 days	Export report: 10 days Import report: 10days
Application/ Issuance	Allbaro System	
Electronic processing	Prepare e-documents for transfer	
Post-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of persons who import/export/transport wastes • Keep and preserve records • Submit report (the person should submit a report to the relevant authority by the end of February of the following year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of related person by the relevant authority • Keep and preserve records • Submit report (persons who reported import/export/recycling should submit a report to the relevant authority by the end of February of the following year)



Integrated Permission

12 • Integrated permission and operation of emission facilities, etc.

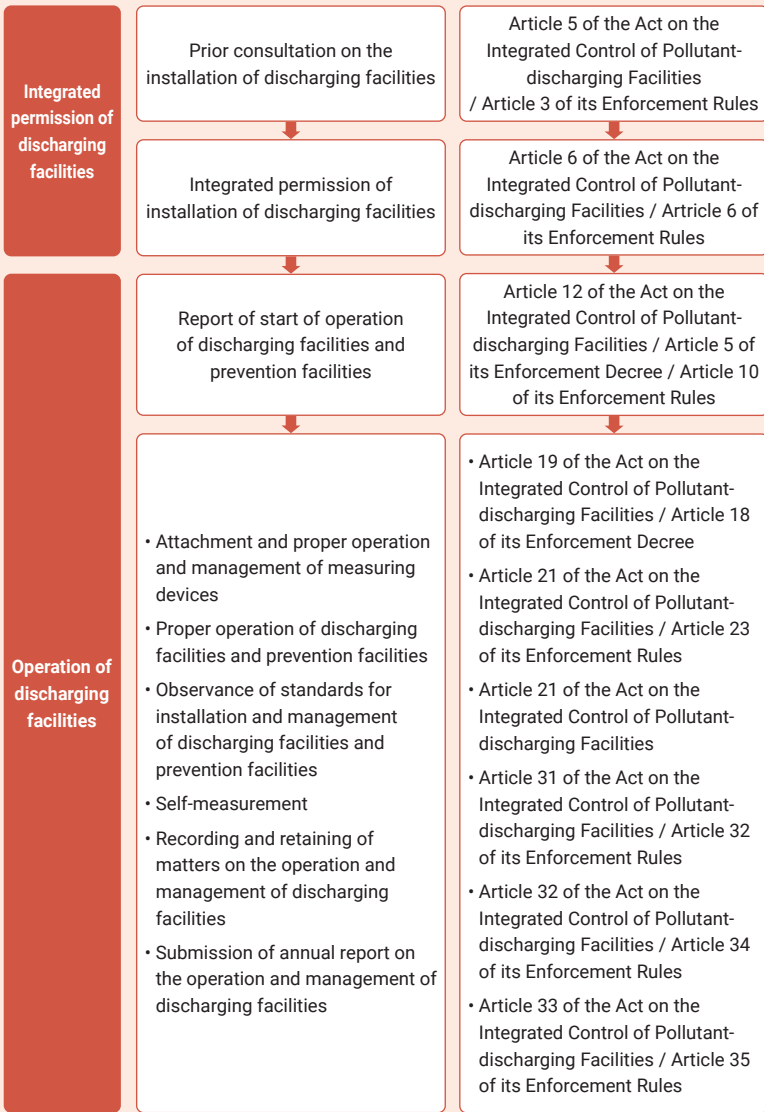
1. Summary

- Integrated environmental permission is a permission scheme introduced in 2017 that grants permission for each place of business instead of each type of environmental pollutant such as air, water and wastes.
- The effects that pollutants have on the environment and people's health are comprehensively analyzed, and minimize the discharge of pollutants in the whole place of business through the Best Available Techniques economically and technically achievable (BAT*).

* BAT: Best Available Techniques



Management of integrated permission and operation of emission facilities, etc.



[Note] Places of business requiring integrated permission of discharging facilities and timing for applying the requirement

- [Places of business] One of the following places of business among those that belong to a type 1 or 2 industry wielding great influence on the environment: Type 1 or 2 places of business of industries that have a large impact on the environment, such as power generation, petrochemical, steel, non-ferrous metal production, semiconductor, auto parts manufacturing
 - A place of business generating 20 tons or more of air pollutants (dust, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur oxides).
 - A place of business discharging 700 m³ or more of wastewater a day.
- [Application] Application in phases starting 2017 (4 years from the date of start of application for existing place of businesses).

Applicable Industries	Applicable from
1. he following among electricity business (351) A. Thermal power generation business (35113) B. Other power generation business (35119)	Jan. 1, 2017
2. Steam, hot and cold water and air conditioning supply business (353)	Jan. 1, 2017
3. The following among waste treatment business (382), excluding places of business belonging to only waste treatment business where only landfill facilities pursuant to subparagraph 2 (A) of attached Table 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Enforcement Decree of the Wastes Control Act. A Non-designated waste treatment business (3821) B. Designated waste treatment business (3822)	Jan. 1, 2017
4. Basic petrochemical substances manufacturing business (20111) among basic chemical substances manufacturing business (201)	Jan. 1, 2018

Applicable Industries	Applicable from
5. The following among synthetic rubber and plastic material manufacturing business (202) A. Synthetic rubber manufacturing business (20201) B. Synthetic resin and other plastic materials manufacturing business (20201)	Jan. 1, 2018
6. Primary steel manufacturing business (241)	Jan. 1, 2018
7. Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing business (242)	Jan. 1, 2018
8. Petroleum refined products manufacturing business (192)	Jan. 1, 2019
9. The following among basic chemical substances manufacturing business (201) A. Other basic inorganic chemical substances (20129) B. Manufacture of metal oxides for inorganic pigments and related products (20131)	Jan. 1, 2019
10. The following among basic chemical substances manufacturing business (201) A. Petrochemical compounds and other basic organic chemical substances manufacturing business (20119) B. Dye, inorganic pigments, conditioner, and other coloring agents manufacturing business 20132)	Jan. 1, 2019
11. The following among other chemical products manufacturing business (204) A. General paints and related products manufacturing business (20411) B. Glaze for ceramics and related products manufacturing business (20412) C. Surfactant manufacturing business (20421) D. Toothpaste, soap, and other detergent manufacturing business (20422) E. Cosmetics manufacturing business (20423) F. Processed and refined salt manufacturing business (20492) G. Adhesive and gelatin manufacturing business (20493) H. Gunpowder and flame products manufacturing business (20494) I. Bio fuel and compounds manufacturing business (20495) J. Other unclassified chemical products manufacturing business (20499)	Jan. 1, 2019

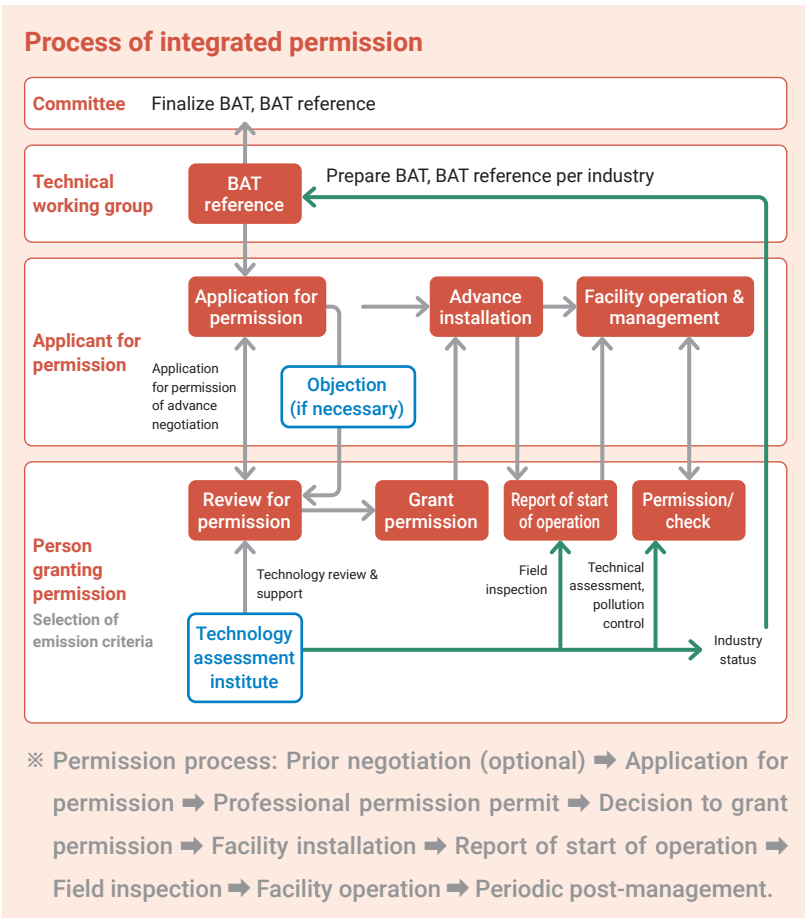
Applicable Industries	Applicable from
12. The following among fertilizer, pesticide, germicide and insecticide manufacturing business (203) A. Fertilizer and nitrogen compounds manufacturing business (2031) B. Germicides, insecticides and fertilizer manufacturing business (2032)	Jan. 1, 2019
13. The following among pulp, paper, and cardboard manufacturing business (171) A. Pulp manufacturing business (1711) B. Newsprint paper manufacturing business (17121) C. Business of manufacturing stencil paper for printing and writing (17122) D. Kraft paper and box cardboard manufacturing business (17123) E. Manufacturing of paper for sanitary purposes (17125) F. Other paper and cardboard manufacturing business (17129)	Jan. 1, 2020
14. Other paper and cardboard products manufacturing business (179)	Jan. 1, 2020
15. Electronic components manufacturing business (262) A. Flat display components manufacturing business (2621) B. Manufacture of laminated plates for printed circuit boards (26221) C. Manufacture of rigid printed circuit boards (26222) D. Manufacture of flexible and other printed circuit boards (26223) E. Electronic battery manufacturing business (26291) F. Manufacture of electronic perception sensors (26295) G. Other electronic components manufacturing business (26299)	Jan. 1, 2020
16. Butchery, meat processing and storage business (101)	Jan. 1, 2021
17. Alcoholic beverages manufacturing business (111)	Jan. 1, 2021
18. Textile products dyeing, arranging, and finish processing business (134)	Jan. 1, 2021
19. Plastic products manufacturing business (222)	Jan. 1, 2021

Applicable Industries	Applicable from
20. Semiconductor manufacturing business (261)	Jan. 1, 2021
21. Automobile parts manufacturing business (303)	Jan. 1, 2021
22. Cement manufacturing business (23311) among manufacturing of cement, lime, plaster and its products (233). However, places of business without a kiln shall be excluded.	July 1, 2023

- 1) The industry classifications in the above table are pursuant to the Korea Standard Industry Classification publicly announced by the head of Statistics Korea in accordance with Article 22 of the Statistics Act, and the numbers in the parentheses are those under the Korea Standard Industry Classification.
- 2) In the case of waste treatment facilities installed and operated by a local government or whose operation is entrusted, they shall be considered businesses under subparagraph 3 of the above Table.
- 3) Where a place of business operating two or more types of businesses including a business subject to integrated management and both of the following standards are satisfied, the business subject to integrated management shall be considered the type of business of the relevant place of business and the law shall be applied accordingly.
 - A. The sales of the business subject to integrated management shall be higher than each of the other remaining businesses.
 - B. Discharge facilities, etc. are installed in a business not subject to integrated management, and the BAT shall be applicable to the discharge facilities, etc.

- 4) Where a place of business operates two or more businesses subject to integrated management, the latest application period shall be the application period for the place of business.
- 5) Among the places of business under 1 to 3 of the above table, places of business that supply electricity or steam shared by places of business in industrial complexes under subparagraph 8 of Article 2 of the Industrial Sites and Development Act or places of businesses that installed discharge facilities etc. for joint treatment of wastes discharged from the aforementioned places of businesses, and provide the manufactured goods and services to the places of business in industrial complexes, the Minister of Environment can designate the time of application of the relevant place of business after considering the types of business and time of application of the places of business that is supplied with such goods and services.
- 6) For places of business that voluntarily apply for integrated permission before the time of application arrives for the type of business, the time of application shall be the time when integrated permission is applied.

2. Integrated permission of discharging facilities



- Prior consultation on discharging facilities
 - A business operator who intends to apply for integrated permission or change of permission for the installation and operation of discharging facilities at a place of business subject to integrated permission may request prior consultation to the Minister of Environment.

※ Matters of prior consultation:

- △ Matters related to the plan to install discharging facilities and prevention facilities.
- △ Matters related to the establishment of standards for permission of discharge.
- △ Matters related to the plan to operate discharging facilities and prevention facilities.
- △ Matters related to the analysis of impact of discharge.

- If an applicant who is notified of the results of prior consultation wishes to obtain integrated permission or change of permission for discharging facilities with the results reflected, it is necessary to apply for permission to the Minister of Environment within one year²³⁾ of the date of receipt of the results of prior consultation.

[Note] Standards for permission of discharge

- When the permission or change of permission is to be granted according to Article 6 of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant-discharging Facilities, the Minister of Environment shall set the standards for permission of discharge below the standards for maximum discharge²⁴⁾ (Article 8 (1) of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant- discharging Facilities).

23) If it is deemed impossible to apply for integrated permission for discharging facilities within one year of the date of receipt of the consultation results due to inevitable reasons such as the delay in the measures necessary for the reflection of the results of the prior consultation, the Minister of Environment may extend the deadline for the application for permission by up to one year (Article 3 (5) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant discharging Facilities).

24) The maximum discharge of pollutants if the best available technology is applied to discharging facilities: The Minister of Environment decides the standards for maximum discharge for each industry type by consulting with the head of the related central administrative agency as per the ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (Article 24 (4) of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant-discharging Facilities and Article 26 (2) and Attached Table No. 15 of its Enforcement Rules).

- Integrated permission of discharging facilities
 - The required documents shall be submitted to the Minister of Environment to obtain integrated permission of discharging facilities.
 - ※ Integrated environment management plan: General conditions of the workplace, discharge impact analysis results, standards for permitted discharge, installation and operation plan for prevention facilities such as discharge facilities, information on substances used such as fuel and materials, plan for post-management of environment, records of BAT application, etc.

[Note] Establishment and dissemination of Best Available Technology (BAT)

(Article 24 of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant Discharging Facilities)

- Best Available Technology (BAT)

Refers to the environmental management technology for the design, installation, operation, and management of discharging facilities and prevention facilities, composed of technologically and economically applicable management skills for the efficient reduction of discharge of pollutants; to be prepared by the Minister of Environment considering the applicability to the workplace, effect on reducing pollutants, required costs, etc. after a deliberation of the central environmental policy committee and receiving support from the relevant technical working group.

- BAT Reference

A reference document for the introduction and operation of integrated environmental management scheme which includes

general information on industrial status, manufacturing process and applied technology, characteristics of energy and resource consumption and pollutant discharge, BAT and new candidate technologies. To be prepared by the Minister of Environment after a deliberation of the central environmental policy committee and receiving support from the relevant technical working group so that the BAT can be easily applied to the place of business.

- **Technical Working Group (TWG)**

A group of experts in the relevant field with plenty of knowledge and experience in the environmental field which are appointed after receiving the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy's opinions.

[Recent amendments] Cement business included in businesses subject to integrated control

(Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant-Discharging Facilities – amended Jan. 17, 2023, enforced Jul. 1, 2023)

- To manage the kilns of cement businesses that emit large amounts of fine dust, “cement manufacturing businesses owning a kiln” shall be included in businesses subject to integrated control.

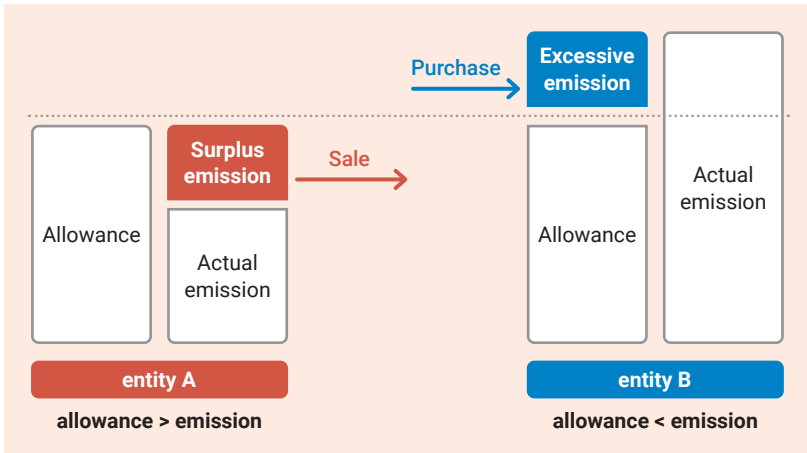
➔ Existing cement manufacturing businesses should obtain integrated permission within the grace period (4 years from the enforcement date).

※ For more information, refer to the quarterly Environmental Policy Trends for Foreign Investors (1Q of 2023, p.14, KOTRA website)

13 • K-GhG ETS covered entities & performance

1. Summary

- An emissions trading system is a market-based greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction scheme in which the government sets an emissions cap in each of the covered sectors and allocates annual emissions allowances to business establishments that emit more than a certain amount of GHGs, meaning that they can emit GHGs up to the limit set by the emissions allowances they hold (since 2015).
- It is more cost-effective than direct regulation in that entities participating in the scheme can sell surplus allowances to others through market transactions or make up any deficit in their emission permits through auctions or market transactions.

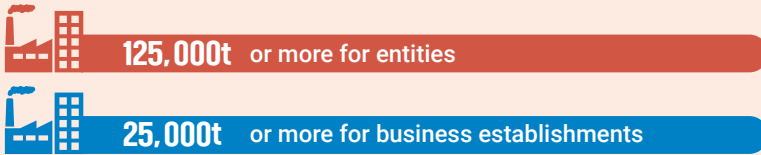


- (Applicability) Entities whose annual baseline emission volume* is 125,000 tons or more and business establishments whose annual baseline emission volume is 25,000 tons or more, and businesses that voluntarily applied for designation.

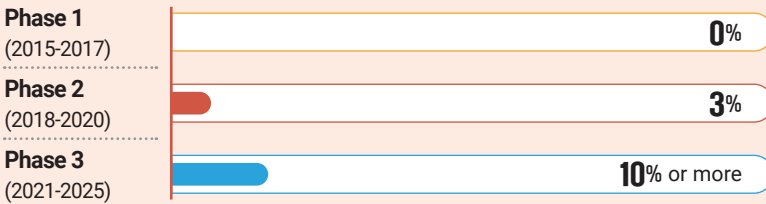
* Annual baseline emission volume: Total average annual GHG emissions for 3 years starting from 4 years ago from the planned period

Covered Entities

Total average annual GHG emissions for the past three years



Percentage of Auctioned Emission Permits for Sectors Subject to Auctions for Each Phase

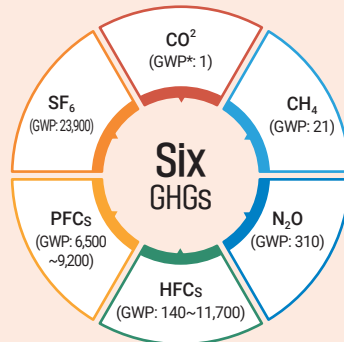


Gas Coverage

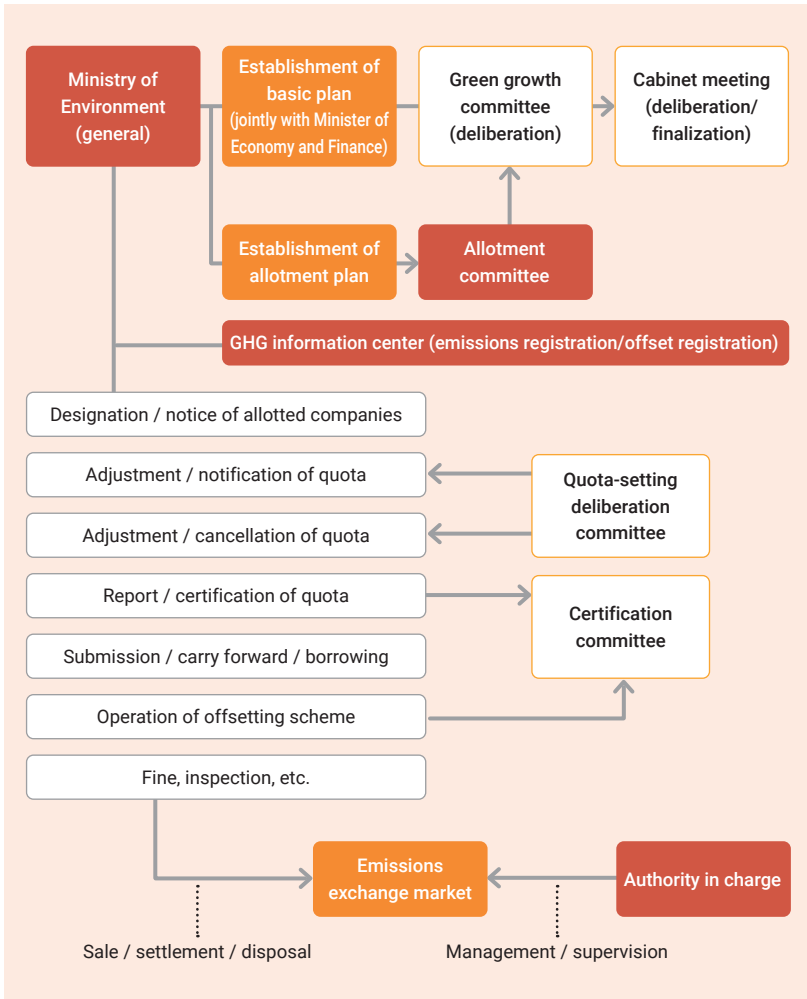


GHG emission
direct + indirect emissions

- Direct emissions from Six GHGs
- Indirect emissions from electricity consumption
- Global Warming Potential



2. Process for implementation (designation and allotment)



3. Schedule

- Companies report a specification of emissions in the relevant year by March of the following year^⑨, and the government (Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea) notifies the certified emission volume by May^⑩.
- New companies that are subject to application from the following year submit an application for quota in August^④, and the government notifies the results in October^⑤.



II

Companies Manufacturing (Importing) or Handling Chemical Substances, etc.

This chapter is based on the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances, the Chemical Substances Control Act and the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act applied as of late December 2024.

- ➔ The details prescribed by subordinate Acts may differ in 2025 and after, so please check the Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules applied on the date of enforcement.

Companies Manufacturing (Importing) or Handling Chemical Substances, etc.



1 • Registration and report of chemical substances

1. Summary (legal ground: Articles 10, 32 of the Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances)

- To annually manufacture or import 1 ton or more of phase-in substances²⁵⁾ or 100 kg or more of non phase-in substances²⁶⁾ (1 ton or more starting Jan. 1, 2025), a registration should be filed with the President of the National Institute of Chemical Safety.
 - A person who intends to manufacture and import phase-in substances without registering or a person who intends to manufacture and import non phase-in substances under the registered standard volume should report with the head of the Korea Environment Corporation.
- When intending to manufacture or import substances subject to intensive control²⁷⁾, the head of the jurisdictional

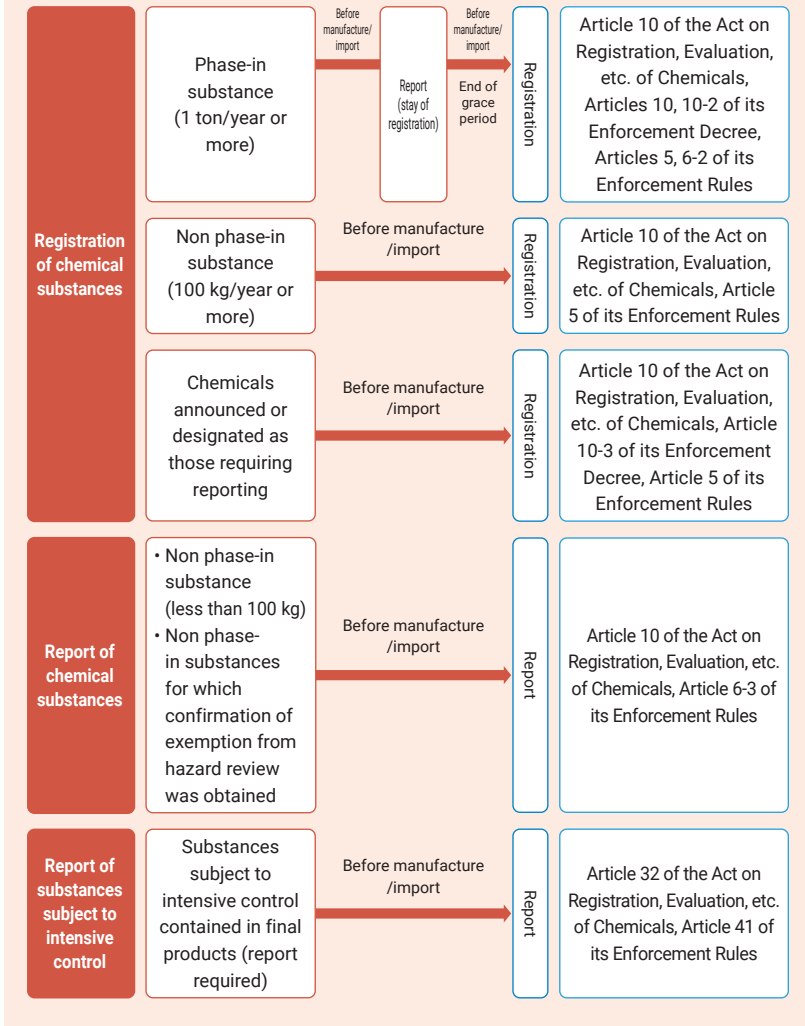
25) The term "phase-in substance" means any of the following chemical substances: ① Chemical substances publicly notified by the Minister of Environment in consultation with the Minister of Employment and Labor, which were domestically distributed for commercial purposes before February 2, 1991; ② Chemical substances publicly notified by the Minister of Environment and where the hazard reviews thereof have been conducted pursuant to the previous Toxic Chemical Substances Control Act on or after February 2, 1991 (subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances).

26) Chemical substances that are not phase-in substances (subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances) or non-phase in substances) but are recognized as likely to significantly damage human health or the environment, or substances designated and notified by the Minister of Environment because the total domestic manufacture or import volume of which exceeds the standards prescribed by Presidential Decree.

27) The term "substance subject to intensive control" means any of the following chemical substances, which are designated and publicly notified by the Minister of Environment after deliberation by the Chemicals Evaluation Committee because they are likely to pose a risk: (subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances)

- ① A substance that causes or is likely to cause cancer, mutation, reproductive disorders or disorders of the endocrine system in humans or animals;
- ② A substance that is highly likely to accumulate in the bodies of humans, animals or plants and remains in the environment for an extended period of time;
- ③ A substance that, when exposed to humans, may cause damage to the internal organs such as lungs, liver, and kidneys;
- ④ A substance that may pose a risk equivalent to or more serious than the substances referred to in items (a) through (c) to humans, animals or plants.

Process for registration and report of chemical substances



* The standard volume is applied up to Dec. 31, 2024
(1 ton or more annually starting from Jan. 1, 2025)

** (Note) Subordinate Acts are being legislated:
Check the current Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules

[Note] Act on Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals

(legislated May 22, 2013, enforced Jan. 1, 2015)

- The EU has introduced the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals, or the REACH scheme to protect citizens' health from chemical substances and products containing chemical substances and to enhance the competitiveness of its industries. Also, Japan and other trade counterparts of Korea are imposing stricter management of chemical substances. Against this backdrop, a person who intends to manufacture and import specific chemical substances shall register with the Minister of Environment before its manufacture or import, and the Minister of Environment shall evaluate the hazardousness and risks of chemical substances in order to systematically manage the hazardousness and risks of chemical substances, so that damages from chemical substances and products containing chemical substances can be prevented and the people's health and the environment can be protected.

* △ The hazardous chemical substance management system was changed (Aug. 7, 2025) with the amendment of this law (Feb. 6, 2024) △ With the establishment of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act (legislated December 2018, enforced 2019), the management of products containing chemical substances such as establishment of a safety management system for products that may cause risk has been delegated to the relevant law.

[Note] Change of organization in charge of registration and evaluation of chemical substances

(Apr. 30, 2024)

- The organization in charge of registration and evaluation of chemical substances was changed from the National Institute of Environmental Research to the National Institute of Chemical Safety (Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration and Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals, Apr. 2, 2024, legislation and enforcement of the organization of the Ministry of Environment and its subordinate bodies on Apr. 30, 2024)
 - * The manpower handling matters on the registration and evaluation of chemical substances and the approval of consumer chemical products and biocidal products were moved to the National Institute of Chemical Safety.
 - * Initially, application for the registration of chemical substances, etc. was made to the National Institute of Environmental Research, and application for the review of plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents was made to the National Institute of Chemical Safety. However, this changed so that the National Institute of Chemical Safety handles all matters from the registration of chemical substances to the safety management of handling facilities.
- The chemicals information confirmation system was merged with the chemicals information system (kreach.me.go.kr).
 - * (Chemicals information confirmation system) A system where users can access information on chemical substances including the hazardousness thereof. Information can be search by entering the name of the chemical substance or its CAS number (run by the National Institute of Environmental Research).

** (Chemical substance information system) A system that enables the electronic processing of matters regarding the registration and report of chemical substances (Article 39 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances, operated by the National Institute of Chemical Safety)

[www.kreach.me.go.kr]



[Recent amendments] Adjustment of hazardous substance management standards and registration and report of non phase-in substances

(Act on the Registration and Evaluation, etc. of Chemical Substances, amended Feb. 6, 2024, enforced Jan. 1, 2025)

- Toxic substances shall be classified into acute hazardous substances, chronic hazardous substances, and bio hazardous substances (subparagraph 6 of Article 2 amended, subparagraphs 6-2 and 6-3 of the same Article newly inserted, subparagraph 10 of the same Article deleted)
- The standards for registration and report of non phase-in substances shall be adjusted from 0.1 tons or more per year to 1 ton or more per year (Article 10 (1), subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Article 4 amended)

- Definition of hazardous unidentified substances newly inserted (Subparagraph 10-3 of Article 2 newly inserted), to guarantee the safety of chemical substances, a substance shall be considered hazardous until its hazardousness is verified, in order to insert regulations on the management responsibilities of business operators (Article 5 (6), newly inserted)

2. Registration of chemical substances

- Phase-in substances
 - Where intending to manufacture or import phase-in substances (subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation, etc. of Chemical Substances) of 1 ton or more per year, a registration should be filed to the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety before manufacture or import.
 - * In the case of phase-in substances that are currently under the grace period registration, they can be manufactured and imported if an advance report is filed.
- Non phase-in substances
 - Where intending to manufacture or import non phase-in substances of 0.1 tons or more per year (1 ton or more per year starting from Jan. 1, 2025), a registration should be filed to the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety before manufacture or import.
- Chemicals designated/declared as requiring registration
 - To manufacture/import chemicals designated/declared as requiring registration but not corresponding to the above, the activity should be registered with the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety within the period announced by the Minister of Environment.

[Note] Designation as chemicals requiring registration

- ① Requirements for designation of chemical substances subject to registration
 - If the chemical is recognized as likely to cause serious concern of severe damage to humans or the environment.
 - If the locally manufactured or imported quantity exceeds the following criteria:
 - The total annual local manufacture/import quantity of non phase-in substances that an individual manufacturer or importer manufactures/imports less than 100 kg per year (10 tons starting from Jan. 1, 2025): 1 ton.
 - The total annual manufacture/import quantity of phase-in substances that an individual manufacturer or importer manufactures/imports less than 1 ton per year: 10 tons.
- ② Procedure for designation/announcement as chemicals requiring registration
 - If chemicals meet the criteria, they are designated and announced by the Minister of Environment after the deliberation of the chemical substance evaluation committee.
- ③ Timing of registration
 - Within three years of the date of designation/announcement as chemicals requiring registration, the Minister of Environment shall make the announcement considering the hazard, risk, locally distributed quantity, etc.

[Recent amendments] New regulations on the exemption of registration of waste chemicals manufactured using recycled waste

(Amended Enforcement Decree of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances, enforced Oct. 10, 2024)

- Waste chemicals manufactured using recycled waste are also subject to exemption of registration of chemical substances (Article 11 (1) 9 of the Enforcement Decree)

* The same cause for exemption shall apply if the following are satisfied: ① 3 years have passed since the identical substance was registered, ② the range of weight is under the registered range of weight ③ the registered substance is considered an intermediate, etc.

- Where the applicant submits an application for exemption and related documents through the chemical substance information processing system (kreach.me.go.kr), the Minister of Environment (entrusted to the Korea Environment Corporation) and grants approval if the conditions are satisfied.

3. Reporting chemical substances

- Non phase-in substances under grace period for registration
 - During the grace period, manufacture and import is permitted without registration. To be granted a grace period, a report should be filed to the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research (Article 10 (3) of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances).

[Note] Registration of phase-in substances

- Grace period for registration of phase-in substances

Substance	1 ton or more of CMR substance ²⁸⁾ or 1,000 tons or more of manufactured/imported substance per year	100 tons or more of manufactured/imported substance per year	10 tons or more of manufactured/imported substance	1 ton or more of manufactured/imported substance per year
End of grace period	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2027 per year	December 31, 2030

- How to submit documents when applying for registration of phase-in substances: Joint submission
 - Related regulations: Article 15 (1) of the Act on Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals, Article 14 of its Enforcement Decree, Article 16 (1) of its Enforcement Rules.
 - Details: Where intending to register a phase-in substance within the grace period for registration, each applicant should apply for registration, but some documents can be submitted jointly by a representative of the applicants. However, if a cause for individual submission applies, individual submission is permitted after obtaining the Minister of Environment's confirmation.

28) Phase-in substances designated and declared by the Minister of Environment following the Chemicals Review Committee's deliberation as substances that may cause cancer, mutation or reproductive disorders.

- To manufacture or import non phase-in substances requiring reporting*, a report shall be filed to the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research.

* Non phase-in substances requiring reporting

- Where intending to manufacture/import non-phase in substances less than the registration standard
- Where confirmation of exemption from hazard review was obtained for the following non phase-in substances pursuant to the previous Toxic Chemical Substances Control Act, and the applicant intends to manufacture/import the relevant non phase-in substance
 - Non phase-in substances of which not more than 0.1 ton (less than 1 ton starting from Jan. 1, 2025) is manufactured or imported per year
 - Non phase-in substances that are high molecular compounds comprised of chemical substances that are not non phase-in substances, which are designated and notified²⁹⁾ by the Minister of Environment

[Note] Exemption from registration or report of chemical substance

(Article 11 of the Act on the Registration and Evaluation, etc. of Chemical Substances)

[Applied up to Aug. 6, 2025]

- ① Where intending to manufacture/import the following chemical substances:
 - A chemical substance contained in a machine imported
 - A chemical substance imported along with a machine or device used for a test run
 - A chemical substance contained in a product performing a certain function in a specific solid form, which does not leak in the process of using the product

29) High-molecular compounds subject to reporting (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2018-234)

- ② Where intending to manufacture or import a chemical substance designated and publicly notified³⁰⁾ by the Minister of Environment following deliberation
- ③ The following chemical substances confirmed to be exempted from registration or report by the Minister of Environment:
 - i) A chemical substance manufactured or imported to export the whole quantity thereof
 - ii) A chemical substance manufactured or imported to manufacture other chemical substances to export the whole amount of such other chemicals
 - iii) A chemical substance for scientific experiments, analysis or research, such as reagents
 - iv) A chemical substance for any of the following research and development purposes:
 - Developing chemical substances, products, etc.
 - Improving or developing manufacturing processes
 - Testing application fields of chemical substances at the place of business
 - Pilot manufacturing of chemical substances or pilot production of products, etc.
 - v) Any of the following polymers³¹⁾
 - A polymer whose number average molecular weight³²⁾ is at least 10,000, in which the content of molecules whose weight is less than 1,000 is less than 5% and the content of molecules whose weight is less than 500 is less than 2%

30) Chemical substances exempted from registration or reporting (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2018-234).

- A polymer whose number average molecular weight is at least 1,000 but less than 10,000, in which the content of molecules whose weight is less than 1,000 is less than 25% and the content of molecules whose weight is less than 500 is less than 10%

Polymers not included in those subject to confirmation of exemption from registration or reporting:

(Article 11 (2) of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals)

- A cationic polymer (excluding a polymer that is used only in solid state and not soluble or dissolved in water)
- A polymer whose number average molecular weight is less than 10,000, in which an unreacted monomer³³⁾, which is any of the following chemical substances, constitutes more than 0.1% by weight
 - A hazardous chemical substance³⁴⁾
 - A substance subject to intensive control
 - A non phase-in substance (excluding any non phase-in substance that is to be manufactured or imported in quantities of 1 ton or more per year and has undergone a hazard review)

vi) A chemical substance formed by reacting functional groups on the surface of a substance subject to surface treatment with another substance that treats the surface of the substance where both the substance subject to surface treatment and another substance that treats the surface of the substance fall under any of the following:

31) Regulations related to the definition of high-molecule compound (Article 2, Subparagraph 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals).

32) Regulations related to the definition of number average molecular weight (Article 2, Subparagraph 6 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals).

33) Regulations related to the definition of monomer (Article 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals).

34) Refers to toxic substance, substance subject to permission, restricted substance and prohibited substance (Article 2, Subparagraph 10 of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals).

- A chemical substance registered
 - A chemical substance reported, which is a phase-in substance and where the registration grace period of which has not expired
 - A chemical substance reported
 - A chemical substance not subject to registration
- vii) A non-isolated intermediate³⁵⁾
- viii) An on-site isolated intermediate³⁶⁾, the leakage or exposure or which is blocked by technical means
- ix) Chemical substances using recycled waste

Application to start Aug. 7, 2025

- ① Where intending to manufacture or import one of the following chemical substances
- Chemical substances that are embedded in a machine and imported
 - Chemical substances imported along with machinery or equipment used for test operation
 - Chemical substances in solid form contained in a product with a certain function and is not leaked during the use of the product

35) Non-isolated intermediate: a chemical substance produced in the process of manufacturing other chemical substances and the total quantity of which is used and completely consumed in such chemical process, which is not intentionally removed or isolated from the manufacturing facility (Article 2, Subparagraph 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals).

36) On-site isolated intermediate: A chemical substance that does not meet the criteria of a non-isolated intermediate and is created in the manufacturing process of another chemical substance and is used and completely consumed in the subsequent process on the same manufacturing site under controlled conditions complying with the procedure and manner prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment (Article 11 (1) 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals)

- ② A person who intends to manufacture and import chemical substance with very low risks designated and announced by the Minister of Environment after a deliberation of the evaluation committee
- ③ A person who intends to manufacture or import chemical substances prescribed by Presidential Decree such as substances manufactured or imported wholly for export overseas, and the chemical substances are confirmed to be exempt from registration or report from the Minister of Environment. In this case, when calculating the volume of chemical substances registered pursuant to Article 10 (1) and (5) of the Act or reported pursuant to paragraph 4 of the same Act, the volume of substances that obtained confirmation of exemption from registration, etc. shall be excluded.

4. Reporting substances subject to intensive control contained in a product

- Companies manufacturing or importing a product containing any substances subject to intensive control shall, if the product requires reporting, report the name of the substance contained in the product, its content and hazard information, exposure, and purpose to the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office prior to manufacturing or importing the product.

[Note] Simplification of registration of chemical substances and confirmation of exemption of registration thereof

(Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation of Chemical Substances, etc., enforced Jul. 29, 2022)

- In the case of chemical substances manufactured or imported less than 1 ton per year, which have a water solubility of 1mg /ℓ, or chemical substances manufactured or imported to be used as intermediates or process regulators, the submission of two test data (△ acute toxicity test on fish or waterfleas, △ biodegradability test) on environmental hazardousness can be exempted when applying for registration.

* Intermediates:

Substances used to synthesize other chemical substances

** Process regulators:

Substances used to control process speed by controlling the speed of chemical response

**[Note] Responsibilities of business entity
(person manufacturing, importing, using or selling chemical substances for sales purposes)**

(Article 5 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances)

- ① Every business entity shall take necessary measures, such as reducing the use of hazardous or risky chemical substances or developing substances or new technology that may replace such chemical substances, to prevent or minimize risks posed by chemical substances to public health or the environment.

- ② Every business entity shall actively produce, exchange, and use information on hazards and risks of chemical substances that it manufactures or imports, and shall participate and cooperate in policies of the State related to the registration, reporting, hazard review, and risk assessment of chemical substances.
- ③ Every business entity shall endeavor to protect public health and the environment, such as by actively preparing information on uses and safety of chemical substances and methods for response to exposure of chemical substances.
- ④ Every business entity manufacturing or importing products shall ensure that chemical substances contained in products do not cause any harm to lives, bodies, or property of people.
- ⑤ Every business entity preferentially consider alternatives to vertebrate animal testing, where he or she generates information on hazards and risks of chemical substances.
- ⑥ <Newly inserted Feb. 6, 2024> [Enforced date: Aug. 7, 2025] A business entity handling hazardous unidentified substances shall presume that the substances are hazardous until it is confirmed that the substances are not hazardous, and should take the necessary measures so that the substances do not do damage to human health or the environment.

2 • License and approval for handling hazardous chemicals and matters to be observed

[Note] Revision of management of hazardous chemical substance and handling facilities (Aug. 7, 2025~)

<Background and discussion>

- The chemical related laws which became stricter after the hydrofluoric acid leakage accident and humidifier disinfectant case were found ineffective because some were too uniform or excessive. In this regard, a chemical safety policy forum made up of the private and public sectors and industries was established for regulatory improvement, and related laws were revised after public discussions since 2022 (Act on the Registration and the Chemical Substances Control Act, amended Feb. 6, 2024, enforced Aug. 7, 2025).

<Major amendments>

- ※ The details were established through subordinate laws before Aug. 7, the enforcement date.
- Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances
 - The standards for registration and report of non phase-in chemical substances were adjusted from 0.1 ton per year to the EU standard of 1 ton per year
 - Establishment of new processes such as the public disclosure of data on chemical substance subject to report (less than 1 ton per year) and the examination of the propriety of such data

- Toxic substances are classified according to their toxic characteristics

Before amendment	After amendment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toxic substance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute hazardous substance • Chronic hazardous substance • Bio hazardous substance

- Chemical Substances Control Act

- Permitted, restricted and banned substances were excluded from the definition of hazardous chemical substances.

Before amendment	After amendment
Hazardous chemical substances are classified into permitted substances, substances subject to report, restricted substances and banned substances	Hazardous chemical substances are classified into acute hazardous substances, chronic hazardous substances, bio hazardous substances and substances requiring preparation for accidents

- The disposal, collection, transport of designated wastes including hazardous chemical substances shall be managed by the Wastes Control Act.
- Handling requirements that are unnecessary for consumers such as wearing of protective gear shall be excluded.
- The management of facilities handling hazardous chemical substances is classified according to the level of hazardousness.
 - The legal grounds for exemption from testing and diagnosis were established if only a minute amount of substances are handled or there is a low risk of danger of leakage accidents.
 - If the amount of chemical substances handled is low or the risk is low, a report shall be required instead.

Before amendment	After amendment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission required regardless of amount handled (exceptions apply) • The frequency of facility inspection shall be every 1 or 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission is required but small amounts are to be reported and minute amounts are exempted from permission and report • Depending on the risks and handled amount, facility inspection is exempted or held every 1 to 4 years

1. Summary(as of the subordinate laws in December 2024)

- In order to handle hazardous chemical substances, the components of the chemical substances shall be confirmed and approval is required according to the purpose of use of the hazardous chemical substances.
- Companies intending to handle hazardous chemicals shall comply with regulations including the handling criteria and wearing of personal protective equipment.
- Companies intending to install and operate facilities for handling hazardous chemicals shall comply with regulations such as preparing and submitting the plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents and criteria for placing, installing, and managing such facilities and conduct inspection and safety diagnosis.

[Note] Verification of chemicals

- Companies intending to manufacture or import chemical substances should verify the product or its components and submit evidence of verification such as verification statement to the president of the Korea Environment Corporation
 - If deemed necessary for such verification, the applicant may apply for the verification of the chemical or its components with the association related to the control of chemicals.
 - ※ Legal ground: Article 9 (1), (2), (3) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 2 (1), (2) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act.
- Chemical substances to be manufactured or imported that are subject to verification
 - Phase-in substances as per Article 2, Subparagraph 3 of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals

- Non phase-in substances as per Article 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Act on the Registration, Evaluation, etc. of Chemicals
- Toxic substances / Substances requiring permission / Restricted substances / Prohibited substances / Accident-prone chemicals (applied until Aug. 6, 2025)

※ Starting from Aug. 7, 2025, toxic substances are classified into acute hazardous substances, chronic hazardous substances and bio hazardous substances

- Substances exempt from verification
 - Chemicals meeting certain requirements as determined and announced³⁷⁾ by the Minister of Environment, such as existing in certain solid form contained in a product providing certain functions and not getting leaked in the process of using it
- Required documents

Classification	Submission of verification statement of chemicals	Application for verification of chemicals
Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification statement of chemicals (Attached Form No. 1 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) • Among the following, the documents used for the verification of the chemical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document indicating the name, content, and CAS (Chemical Abstract Service), number of chemicals contained in the product to manufacture or import - Documents related to the verification provided by the manufacturer, exporter, or party commissioned with the verification task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for verification of chemicals (Attached Form No. 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) • Component statement indicating the name, content, and CAS, number of chemicals contained in the product for which a verification statement is needed.

³⁷⁾ Verification standards excluding chemical substances (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2015-162)

[Recent amendments] Change of entity receiving and processing chemical substances verification statement

(Enforcement Decree of the Chemical Substances Control Act, amended Apr. 2, 2024, enforced Jan. 1, 2025)

- The entity delegated to handle the receipt and certification of chemical substances verification shall be changed from the Korea Chemicals Management Association to the Korea Environment Corporation (Articles 31 (3) 2 and 3 newly legislated and Article 4 (4) 4 of the Act deleted)

2. Permit and report of hazardous chemicals (as of the subordinate laws in Dec. 2024)

1) Permit for manufacturing, importing, and selling prohibited substances³⁸⁾ (Articles 18 (1), (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- In principle, no one shall be allowed to handle prohibited chemicals. Exceptions are cases wherein the companies obtain a permit from the head of the corresponding environmental office in order to manufacture, import, and sell* chemicals such as experimenting, researching, and testing reagent.

* Permits can be reviewed starting Aug. 7, 2025 if chemicals are to be manufactured or imported for the sole purpose of export.

38) Prohibited substances: Chemical substances recognized as having a high risk which are publicly notified by the Minister of Environment following consultations with the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and deliberations by the chemical substances Assessment Committee to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale, keeping, storage, transport, or use of such chemical substances for such purposes (subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Chemical Substances Control Act), 60 types as of Nov. 25, 2019

2) Permit for import of restricted substances³⁹⁾ (Articles 18 (4), 20 (1) and (4) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- Restricted substances cannot be used for restricted purposes, and when intending to import such substances, the use of the substance should be clear and manageable* and the permit of the River Basin Environmental Office of Regional Environmental Office should be obtained.

* Deleted on Aug. 7, 2025

[Note] Restricted substances exempted from import permission (Article 20 (3) of the Chemical Substances Control Act and Article 10 of its Enforcement Decree)

- Reagent for research, experiment, and test (including the standard gas used for calibration/measurement of measuring instrument)

3) Permit for manufacture, import and use of substances subject to permission⁴⁰⁾ (Article 19 (1), (3) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- When intending to manufacture, import and use substances subject to permission, the jurisdictional environmental office should be obtained. However, if intending to manufacture, import and use the same permitted substances, a joint application for permit can be made.

39) Restricted substances: Chemical substances recognized as having a high risk if they are used for specific purposes, which are publicly notified by the Minister of Environment following consultations with the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and deliberations by the chemical substances assessment committee to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale, keeping, storage, transport, or use of such chemical substances for such purposes (subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Chemical Substances Control Act, 13 substances as of Nov. 25, 2019).

40) Substances subject to permission: Chemical substances recognized as having risk, which are publicly notified by the Minister of Environment following consultations with the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and deliberations by the chemical substance assessment committee to permit the manufacture, importation, and use thereof (Article 2, subparagraph 3 of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

**[Note] Substances subject to permission exempted from permission
(Article 19 (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 9 of the
Enforcement Decree of the Act)**

- Chemical substances that are embedded in a machine and imported
- Chemical substances manufactured, imported or used at 100 kg or less per year
- Chemical substances imported along with machinery or equipment used for test operation
- Chemical substances in solid form contained in a product with a certain function and is not leaked during the use of the product
- Chemical substances manufactured and imported for research and study

4) Import declaration of hazardous chemical substances (Articles 20 (2), (4) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- When intending to import hazardous chemical substances^{41)*} shall report the type and purpose of the substances to the head of the jurisdictional environmental office.

* Classified into acute hazardous substances, chronic hazardous substances or bio hazardous substances starting from Aug. 7, 2025

**[Note] Substances exempted from import declaration
(Article 20 (3) of the Chemical Substance Control Act, Article 10 of the
Enforcement Decree)**

- Reagent for research, experiment, and test (including the standard gas used for calibration/measurement of measuring instrument)
- Import of toxic substances of 100 kg or less per year

41) Hazardous chemical substances: Harmful chemical substances prescribed and publicly notified by the Minister of Environment in accordance with standards prescribed by Presidential Decree (subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Chemical Substances Control Act, 1056 substances as of Jun. 22, 2021).

- 5) Export approval of restricted substances or prohibited substances (Article 21 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Articles 18 (1), (4), (5) of the Enforcement Decree)
 - When intending to export restricted substances (only for restricted purposes) or prohibited substances, information that should be included in the export report should be prepared and approval should be obtained from the head of the jurisdictional environmental office every year.
-

3. Obligations for handling hazardous chemicals

- 1) Compliance with criteria for handling hazardous chemicals (Article 13 of the Chemical Substances Control Act)
- 2) Personal protective equipment (Article 14 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act and Article 9 of its Enforcement Rules)
- 3) Plan for displaying and storing hazardous chemicals (Article 15 (1), (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)
- 4) Filing a hazardous chemicals transportation plan (Article 15 (3) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)
 - Companies intending to transport hazardous chemicals in excess of a certain quantity* at one time shall prepare and submit a transportation plan in advance to obtain approval from the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office.
 - * Toxic chemicals in excess of 5,000 kg, chemicals subject to permission, restricted chemicals, prohibited chemicals, and accident-prone chemicals in excess of 3,000 kg.
- 5) Marking of hazardous chemicals (Article 16 (1), (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

[Note] Details of markings

- **Where to put the markings:**

- Facilities storing hazardous chemicals and where they are displayed / kept
- Vehicles transporting hazardous chemicals (including shipping container and mobile tank lorry)
- Container/Packaging of hazardous chemicals
- Premises of companies installing and operating facilities for handling hazardous chemicals⁴²⁾

※ Markings should be included in the package or containers of chemicals sold in small amounts.

- **Information to be marked on a chemicals:**

- Name: Name of hazardous chemicals and products
- Pictogram: Image depicting the hazards
- Illustrative word(s): To indicate the degree of hazard such as Danger or Warning
- Illustrative expressions: To indicate the degree of hazard
- Preventive word(s): To indicate measures to minimize or prevent hazards due to poor handling/storing
- Supplier information: Company name of the supplier including legal person, phone number, and address
- UN number (UN ID): Numbers that identify dangerous goods, hazardous substances, and articles (such as explosives, flammable liquids, toxic substances) for protection during the international transportation of hazardous chemicals and products.

42) EExcluding facilities under subparagraph 4 of Article 12 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act whose handling facilities are under the size prescribed and announced by the head of the National Institute of Chemical Safety and which have no obligation to submit a plan for prevention management of chemical accidents

4. Installing and operating handling facilities for hazardous chemical substances⁴³⁾ (as of the subordinate laws of December 2024)

- 1) Plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents (Articles 23 and 23-2 of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 19 (1), (2), and (3) of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act)
 - When to prepare a plan: Where the range of influence (overall range of influence) on local residents and the environment is expanded due to a chemical accident caused by installation of additional facilities in the same premises, change of location, change of hazardous chemicals.
 - Measures to be taken: A plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents shall be submitted to the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety, which preemptively assesses the influences on local residents and environment in the area where a chemical accident occurs and minimize the damages.

43) Handling facility: A facility or equipment that manufactures, keeps, stores, transports (excluding transport by air, ship, or train), or uses chemical substances (subparagraph 11 of Article 2 of the Chemical Substances Control Act); excluding laboratories pursuant to subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act on the Establishment of Safe Laboratory Environment.

[Note] Eligibility for exemption from submitting a plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents

(Article 23 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act and Article 19 (2) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)

No.	Entities subject to exemption
1	Laboratories (Act on the Establishment of Safe Laboratory Environment, subparagraph 2 of Article 2)
2	Schools (Act on the Prevention of and Compensation for School Safety Accidents, subparagraph 1 of Article 2)
3	Facilities transporting or storing hazardous chemical substances (proviso of item 5 of subparagraph 5 of attached Table 1)
4	Places of business handling under the prescribed volume (attached Table 3-2, Public Notice of the Ministry of Environment - Regulations on the prescribed volume of toxic substances, restricted substances, banned substances and substances subject to permission)
5	Vehicles transporting hazardous chemical substances (excluding loading or unloading)
6	Handling facilities in military bases (subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act)
7	Handling facilities in medical facilities (Article 3 (2) of the Medical Service Act)
8	Container and packaging storage facilities in port facilities (subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Harbor Act), for which a self safety management plan (Article 34 (1) of the Act on the Arrival and Departure of Ships) was established and the managing authority's approval was obtained
9	Container and packaging storage facilities in railway facilities (subparagraph 2 of Article 3 of the Framework Act on Railroad Industry Development) that are carried out offshore without hesitation (Article 16 (2) of the Rules on Train Transportation of Hazardous Substances)
10	Storage facilities used by sellers of pesticide (Article 3 (2) of the Pesticides Control Act)
11	Handling facilities that are installed and operated by air transport operators and airport operators in designated protection areas (Article 12 (1) of the Aviation Security Act)

※ Other facilities designated and publicly noticed by the President of the National Institute of Chemical Safety are also exempted.

2) Notification of plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents to the local community (Article 23-3 of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 19-4 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- Where a report of compliance has been received for the plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents, a public notice of a summary of the risks of chemical accidents and emergency measures shall be made to the local residents around the place of business within three months of receiving the report, and such notice shall be made at least once every year thereafter.

※ Restricted to places of business treating hazardous chemical substances exceeding the permitted volume under attached Table 3-2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act.

Matters to be informed	How to inform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the hazardousness of the handled hazardous chemical substances and risks of chemical accidents • Effects of a chemical accident on air, water, groundwater, soil and natural environment • How to react to chemical accidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - method of alert, evacuation of residents, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register at the chemical substance information system and choose one or more of the following methods of notification. A place of business can individually inform the community or multiple places of business may jointly inform. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written notice: Mail or e-mail - Individual notice: Notify individually and receive signature - Group notice: Hold hearing or meeting - Others: Other methods prescribed by the head of the National Institute of Chemical Safety

3) Compliance with the criteria for placing, installing, and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities (Article 24 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 21 (1) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)

- Hazardous chemical-handling facilities shall be installed and operated as per the criteria for placing, installing, and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities.

Criteria for placing hazardous chemical-handling facilities	Criteria for installing and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilities shall be installed such that the safe distance announced⁴⁴⁾ by the Minister of Environment is maintained from the wall or boundaries of the structure to the boundaries of the natural environment/landscape protection area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 21 (2) and Attached Table No. 5 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act Public notice on the installation and management of hazardous chemical substance handling facilities - Details: Refer to public notice of the National Institute of Chemical Safety

44) Notice of the safe distance from the outer walls of a hazardous chemical substance handling facility to the subject to be protected (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2021-64)

[Note] Special exemption from the criteria for installing and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities

(Article 21-2 (1), (2) of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act)

- The president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety shall conduct safety assessment on the facilities deemed to have difficulty in applying the criteria for placing, installing, and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities in any of the following cases and determine that some of the criteria may not be applied or applied in a different manner depending on the result.
 - If the hazardous chemical-handling facilities have an unavoidable need for large-scale moving or any safety concerns due to lack of physical space for installation/management to comply with the criteria for installing and managing the facilities, as its construction work started before December 31, 2014.
 - If the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety acknowledges that there are some difficulties in applying the criteria for installing and managing the handling facilities due to the new criteria for installing the handling facilities.

*** How to apply for safety assessment:**

Companies intending to apply for safety assessment for their hazardous chemical-handling facilities shall fill out and submit the safety assessment application (Attached Form No. 5 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) to the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety along with the required documents.

4) Inspection of hazardous chemical-handling facilities

(Article 24 (2), (3), (4) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 23 (1)- (6) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act, the Regulations on the Installation and Regular/ Random Inspection and Safety Diagnosis of Hazardous Chemical handling Facilities - Ministry of Environment Announcement No. 2024-188)

- Hazardous chemical-handling facilities that completed installation work shall be inspected by the inspection agency⁴⁵⁾, and the results shall be submitted to the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office.
- Companies installing/operating hazardous chemical-handling facilities shall have the facilities inspected on a regular or a random basis, with the results to be submitted to the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office.



45) Agencies prescribed by Article 22 (1) of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act

Classification	Installation inspection	Regular inspection	Random inspection
Time of inspection	Before the operation of the facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies required to obtain a sales permit for hazardous chemicals: 30 days before and after the day when 1 year has passed from the inspection date in the installation inspection report • Companies NOT required to obtain a sales permit for hazardous chemicals: 30 days before and after the day when 2 years have passed from the inspection date in the installation inspection report • If safety diagnosis is conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies required to obtain a sales permit for hazardous chemicals: 30 days before and after the day when 1 year has passed from the date of the last safety diagnosis - Companies NOT required to obtain a sales permit for hazardous chemicals: 30 days before and after the day when 2 years have passed from the date of the last safety diagnosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 7 days of the date of chemical accident • If the company has been notified by the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office that they are required to undergo random inspection due to concerns of chemical accident
Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of inspection results of hazardous chemical-handling facilities (form 34 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) • Inspection report of handling facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety report of hazardous chemical-handling facilities (Attached Form No. 36 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) • Inspection report of handling facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random inspection report of hazardous chemical-handling facilities (Attached Form No. 36 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act) • Inspection report of handling facilities

5) Safety diagnosis of hazardous chemical-handling facilities (Article 24 (5) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 24 (1)- (4) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)

- Companies installing/operating hazardous chemical-handling facilities or completing the installation of such facilities and which are required to undergo safety diagnosis shall have an inspection agency⁴⁶⁾ conduct the safety diagnosis and shall submit the results to the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office in order to verify the safety of the facilities.

* Cases requiring safety diagnosis:

- If it is deemed that there are safety concerns due to erosion, cracks, and/or corrosion of the structure/equipment of the facilities found from the installation or regular or random inspection: Within 20 days of the date of such inspection.
- If a certain period elapsed after installing the hazardous chemical-handling facilities based on the risk of the facilities identified in the review report of the ORAR:
 - A. High-risk hazardous chemical-handling facilities: Every four years from the date the review report of the ORAR is received (within 60 days of expiry).
 - B. Medium-risk hazardous chemical-handling facilities: Every eight years from the date the review report of the ORAR is received (within 60 days of expiry).
 - C. Low-risk hazardous chemical-handling facilities: Every 12 years from the date the review report of the ORAR is received (within 60 days of expiry).
- If there is no review of the risk of the facilities: Every four years (within 60 days of expiry)

46) Agencies prescribed by Article 22 (1) of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act.

- 6) In-house inspection and recordkeeping (Article 26 (1), (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 26 (1), (2) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)
- Companies installing/operating⁴⁷⁾ hazardous chemical-handling facilities shall conduct their own in-house inspection on the facilities, equipment, etc. at least once a week and keep the results for five years.

5. Sales permit for hazardous chemicals (as of the subordinate laws of December 2024)

- 1) Sales permit for hazardous chemicals (Article 27, Article 28 (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 27 (1), (3) and Attached Table No. 6 of the Enforcement Rules of the Chemical Substances Control Act)
- Companies intending to offer hazardous chemicals commercially shall be equipped with appropriate handling facilities/equipment and technical personnel for the chemicals to be sold and obtain approval from the chief of the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office depending on their type of business.

⁴⁷⁾ Including discontinuation of operation or suspension of operation.

[Note] Category of sales of hazardous chemicals

- Sales of hazardous chemical substances excluding substances subject to permission and prohibited substances.
- Category of sales

Type	Details
Manufacturing	Activity of manufacturing and selling hazardous chemicals other than permitted and prohibited chemicals for selling the chemicals
Sales	Activity of selling hazardous chemicals other than permitted and prohibited chemicals for commercial gain
Storage	Activity of storing hazardous chemicals other than permitted and prohibited chemicals for purposes such as manufacturing, using, selling, and transporting
Transportation	Activity of transporting (excluding transportation with aircraft, ship, or train) hazardous chemicals other than permitted and prohibited chemicals
Utilization	Activity of utilizing hazardous chemicals other than permitted and prohibited chemicals in the process of manufacturing a product or conducting tasks such as cleaning or painting

[Note] Exemption from sales permit for hazardous chemicals

(Article 29 of the Chemical Substances Control Act and Article 31 of its Enforcement Rules)

- Those engaging in the business of selling, storing, transporting, or using hazardous chemicals contained inside machinery or equipment

- Those engaging in the business of selling⁴⁸⁾, storing, transporting, or using reagent for research, experiment, or test corresponding to hazardous chemicals for such purposes
- Those engaging in the business of unloading or transporting hazardous chemicals in certain areas such as port or train stations
- Those engaging in the business of transporting 1 ton or less of hazardous chemicals at one time
- Those using any hazardous chemical, excluding accident-prone chemicals, at a yearly quantity of 120 tons or less in the premises outside of the water source conservation area. If the premises are located in a special measure area, however, the yearly quantity shall be 60 tons or less; if the location is an urban design district (excluding those designated for residential area) or an exclusive industrial area, the yearly quantity shall be 240 tons or less.
- Those using restricted chemicals (excluding accident-prone chemicals) at a yearly quantity of 60 tons or less in the premises located outside the water source conservation area or special measure area
- Those using accident-prone chemicals (not toxic ones) and not falling under any of the following, excluding those using chemicals in a water source conservation area or a special measure area:

48) A person who intends to conduct a business of selling reagents for use in experiments, research, or testing that fall under hazardous chemical substances for their intended purpose shall file a report thereon with the Minister of Environment (Article 29-3 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act).

- Those required to submit a plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents
- Those who have installed and is operating hazardous chemical substance handling facilities of a size exceeding the one prescribed by the Minister of Environment
- Those with a permit to manufacture or use the chemicals requiring permit as per Article 38 (1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act but not required to file the ORAR or risk management plan
- Those opening a pharmacy or engaging in the business of sales of medicine and offering hazardous chemicals for domestic purposes
- Those acknowledged by the Minister of Environment as not requiring a sales permit for hazardous chemicals and announced as such⁴⁹⁾

2) Report of commissioned handling of hazardous chemicals (Article 31 (1), (4), (5) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 32 (1)- (3) of the Enforcement Rules of the Act)

- Where a business using hazardous chemical substances subcontracts the handling of the hazardous chemical substances, a report and the required documents should be filed to the river basin the corresponding River Basin Environmental Office or Regional Environmental Office before the contractor performs the contracted duties⁵⁰⁾

49) Regulations on the exemption of permission of sales, etc. of hazardous chemical substances (Notice of the Ministry of Environment no. 2024-160).

50) If the subcontractor needs to conduct the handling task urgently for reasons such as prevention of chemical accident, the documents shall be filed within 10 days of the date the company commences the task.

[Note] Obligations of the subcontractor

- The handling task shall be commissioned to a person with the qualifications, criteria, and capability to handle hazardous chemicals properly as follows:
 - Has a full array of required personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - Complies with the criteria for placing, installing, and managing hazardous chemical-handling facilities.
 - Took the hazardous chemicals safety training.
 - Meets the qualifications and standards prescribed and notified by the Minister of Environment recognized as necessary for the safety management of hazardous chemicals.
- The commissioning company shall manage and supervise the subcontractor without overburdening them with excessive demands such as:
 - Shortening the period of construction/repair as determined in the commissioning contract.
 - Construction/Repair work at nighttime – Such works may be accepted when required urgently to prevent chemical accidents.
 - Demand for construction, repair, or operation of the facilities despite the subcontractor's legitimate request to stop working due to concerns of chemical accident.
 - Hiding the fact or likelihood of chemical accident.
 - Other cases announced by the Minister of Environment as deemed necessary for the safety control of hazardous chemicals.

3) Designation of hazardous chemicals officer (Article 32 (1) of the Chemical Substances Control Act, Article 2 (1), (2) of its Enforcement Decree, and Article 33 of its Enforcement Rules, Regulations on the qualifications of hazardous chemicals officer (Ministry of Environment Announcement No. 2018-23))

- Companies engaging in the business of sales of hazardous chemical substances shall designate a hazardous chemicals officer⁵¹⁾ prior to starting their business based on the quantity of hazardous chemicals to handle and number of employees, in order to ensure the safety of the hazardous chemical-handling facilities and prevent risks from the hazardous chemical substances.

Personnel		No. of personnel																
Hazardous chemicals officer (HCO)	-	1 (If the company has fewer than 10 employees, the hazardous chemicals control inspector may be designated as HCO, too)																
Hazardous chemicals control inspector (HCCI)	Transportation	1 HCCI per 20 vehicles ※ Exempted if there are 20 vehicles or less																
	Other businesses	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Volume</th> <th colspan="5">Amount of hazardous chemicals handled per year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1,000 tons</th> <th>10,000 tons</th> <th>100,000 tons</th> <th>1 mil. tons</th> <th>1 mil. tons or more</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of personnel</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>※ The following businesses require more HCCIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Manufacture, storage, sales (excluding those without handling facilities): One additional HCCI per 500 employees ▶ Users: One additional HCCI per 5,000 employees 	Volume	Amount of hazardous chemicals handled per year					1,000 tons	10,000 tons	100,000 tons	1 mil. tons	1 mil. tons or more	No. of personnel	1	2	3	4
Volume	Amount of hazardous chemicals handled per year																	
	1,000 tons	10,000 tons	100,000 tons	1 mil. tons	1 mil. tons or more													
No. of personnel	1	2	3	4	5													

51) If the management of hazardous chemicals is to be commissioned to a subcontractor, the subcontractor shall designate the hazardous chemicals officer (Article 32 (2) of the Chemical Substances Control Act).

6. Measures in case of chemical accidents⁵²⁾

- If any chemical accident occurs or there are concerns of one, companies handling hazardous chemicals shall immediately take emergency measures to prevent risks as per plan for prevention and management of chemical accidents Likewise, operation of the handling facilities shall be suspended depending on the urgency and severity of the accident.
- In case of a chemical accident, the person handling the chemical substance concerned should immediately report the jurisdictional local government, regional environmental office, national police, firefighting service or local labor administration office as per the criteria (regulations on the immediate report of chemical accidents) prescribed by the Minister of Environment based on the quantity of leak and type of accident.

[Note] Regulation on the immediate report of chemical accidents

(Apr. 2, 2021)

Nature of the chemical accident	Immediate reporting rules
A. Chemical substances are leaked and human damage is done	Report within 15 min
B. Chemical substances are leaked not less than the amount in subparagraph 2 (5 kg·L or more)	Report within 15 min

⁵²⁾ Chemical accident: All situations that occur because chemical substances flow out or are leaked to humans or the environment due to a worker's negligence at work such as replacement of facilities, defects or deterioration in facilities, a natural disaster, a transport accident, etc.

Nature of the chemical accident	Immediate reporting rules
<p>C. Where there are urgent causes despite A and B above (excluding where there are other persons who can make a report)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where the person handling chemical substances is seriously injured at the site 2) Where human damage is done and rescue efforts are being made 3) Where emergency measures (opening/ closing of valve, sealing of leaked area, etc.) are done to prevent more leakage of chemical substances 	<p>Report ASAP after the cause has been resolved</p>
<p>D. Chemical substances are leaked less than the amount in subparagraph 2 (less than 5 kg-L)</p>	<p>Report ASAP (within 1 hrs in general)</p>
<p>E. Chemical substances not under B and D above are leaked (general chemical substances)</p>	<p>Report pursuant to relevant laws or ASAP</p>

※ **Note:** Where the volume of leaked chemical substances (excluding accident-prone substances) is under 1 kg-L and containment measures are completed without human or environmental damage, the accident may not be reported.

2-2 • Chemical substances and waste import and export process

1. Summary

[Note] Major conventions to be considered when importing/exporting chemical substances

International convention	Summary	Note (related domestic laws)
The Rotterdam Convention (Hazardous chemical substances)	Chemical substances listed in the annex can be imported only when the importing country has been notified in advance and approval is granted	Chemical Substances Control Act, etc. ^①
The Stockholm Convention (POPs)	The parties to the convention shall be obligated to prohibit the intentional manufacture and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) such as PCBs listed in Annex A and make the necessary measures for the removal thereof	Persistent Pollutants Control Act, etc. ^{①②}
The Basel Convention (Wastes)	The metals, wastes containing metals, etc. listed in the annex shall be, in principle: △ treated by the country of origin △ transportation is banned to countries without treatment capacity △ prior notification and approval (importing country and transit country)	Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, etc.

※ **Note:** ① Chemical substances that are not subject to the Chemical Substances Control Act shall be subject to the relevant Act
 ② Also a domestic law on the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

1) Confirmation and registration of the hazardousness of chemical substances (Details: 1. Registration and report of chemical substances)

- A business operator shall confirm the hazardousness of the chemical substances that he/she intends to handle and the regulations applied to the chemical substances and submit a specification of the chemical substances to the head of the Korean Environment Corporation, and phase-in substances and non phase-in substances subject to registration shall be registered with the head of the National Institute of Chemical Safety.

* Confirmation of information on hazardousness and receipt of specification: Chemical substance information system (kreach.me.go.kr)

2) Permit and report of chemical substances for import (Details: 2. Permit and approval and matters to be observed when handling chemical substances)

- **(Permit)** Import shall be permitted after obtaining the head of the jurisdictional environmental office's permit as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment.

<Prohibited substances>

- Where intending to import reagents for testing, research and inspection considered prohibited substances

- (Starting Aug. 7, 2025)

1. Where intending to import for the purpose of export of the entire volume
2. Where intending to use reagents for testing, research and inspection for their intended purpose

- **(Report)** To be imported after reporting to the head of the jurisdictional environmental agency as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment

<Restricted substances>

- (Until Aug. 6, 2025) In the case of restricted substances with a clear use and can be adequately managed
- (Starting Aug. 7, 2025) Where intending to manufacture or import for the purpose of export of the entire volume

<Restricted substances>

- (Starting Aug. 7, 2025) Where intending to import for restricted use

<Toxic substances>

- (Up to Aug. 6, 2025) Where intending to import toxic substances
- (Starting from Aug. 7, 2025) Where intending to import acute hazardous substances, chronic hazardous substances or bio hazardous substances

* (Exemption of report) Where intending to import reagents for testing, research and inspection according to their intended purpose

3) Approval of export of chemical substances (Detail: 2. Permits and approvals and matters to be observed when handling chemical substances)

- A person intending to export restricted substances (limited to restricted uses) or prohibited substances should prepare a document containing information to be included in an export report, and obtain the approval of the head of the jurisdictional environmental office every year pursuant to the Ordinance of the Minister of Environment.

[Note] GHS(Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling)

• About

The hazardousness of chemical substances is classified for common use around the world and the characteristics are depicted in pictograms.

* The system is a safety signal without a language barrier, and was suggested by the UN (1992) and recommended to OECD member nations. Korea has adopted the system since 2008.

* The system prevents accidents caused by chemical substances and secures safety of the use, transport and disposal, etc. of chemicals.

• Significance

Related laws such as the regulations on the classification and labeling of chemical substances (Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances) are subject to compliance with the GHS.

Disinfectants



Vehicles carrying hazardous chemical substances



Laboratory chemicals



Example ①



Flame



Naturally combustible gas, liquid and solids

Example ②



Environmentally hazardous



Fatal to water-dwelling organisms

2. Management of imported/exported wastes

[Note] Management of imported/exported wastes

- Background: Environmental pollution due to the improper treatment of hazardous wastes by exporting or selling wastes to developing countries such as Latin America or Africa has become an international problem, which highlighted the need for international cooperation for environmental protection in developing countries.
- Purpose: Strengthening the safe management of imported/exported wastes to prevent the improper import/export of wastes and their post-management.
- Comparison of waste import/export permission vs. report

	Permission	Report
Act	Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
Purpose	Prevention of environmental pollution by controlling the import/export of wastes covered by the Basel Convention	Strengthening of domestic management of wastes other than those subject to permission of import/export
Items	Public notice of 88 items of hazardous wastes including A List items on the Basel Convention and the Yellow List items under OECD (wastes restricted from import/export)	Public notice of 26 items that are not permitted (wastes restricted from import/export)
Procedure	<p>The permission of the basin (regional environmental office of the relevant government is required for import/export</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Importer/Exporter</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Application & granting of permission </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Basin (regional) environmental office</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Request & granting of approval </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Importing/exporting country</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report (cooperation) </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Head of the local government or processing authority</div> </div>	<p>A report should be filed to the head of the basin (regional) environmental office for import/export</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Importer/Exporter</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report and issuance of certificate </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Basin (regional) environmental office</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Report </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Importing/exporting country</div> </div>

	Permission	Report
Where to apply	Basin (regional) environmental office	
Jurisdictional area	(Export) Location of place of business or storage place (Import) Place where recycling and processing facilities are installed	
Processing period	Export permission: 10 days Import permission: 8 days	Export report: 10 days Import report: 10days
Application/ Issuance	Allbaro System	
Electronic processing	Prepare e-documents for transfer	
Post-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of persons who import/export/transport wastes • Keep and preserve records • Submit report (the person should submit a report to the relevant authority by the end of February of the following year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of related person by the relevant authority • Keep and preserve records • Submit report (persons who reported import/export/recycling should submit a report to the relevant authority by the end of February of the following year)

[Note] More information

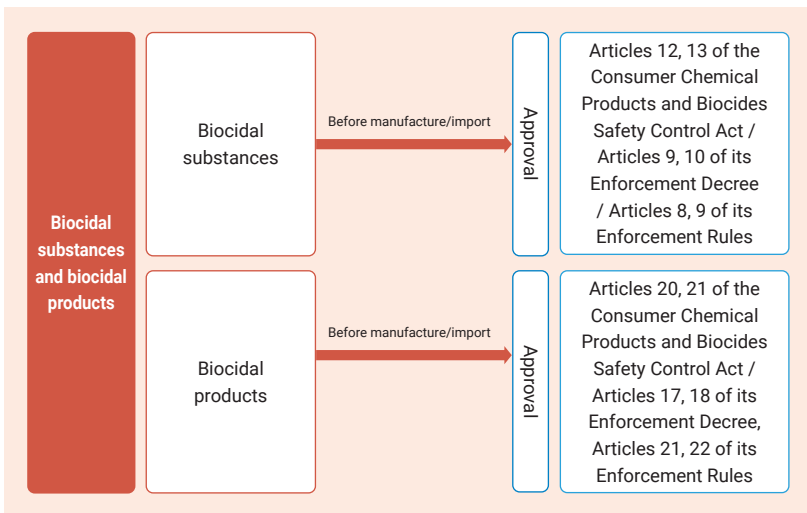
Import/export of chemical substances	icis.me.go.kr
GHS (Choroknuri)	ecolife.me.go.kr
Import/export of wastes (allbaro system)	For information on the waste import/export management system, visit www.allbaro.or.kr .

3 • Approval of biocidal substances and biocidal products

1. Summary

(Articles 12-19 and 20-21 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

- Companies intending to manufacture or import a biocidal substances⁵³⁾ to use for a biocidal product shall obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research.
- Companies intending to manufacture or import a biocidal product to offer it commercially or for local distribution shall obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research.



⁵³⁾ Biocidal substances: Chemical substances, natural substances or microbes used to remove, neutralize or repress hazardous organisms. (subparagraph 7 of Article 3 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

[Note] Biocidal Products

- What are biocidal products?

Any of the following products whose main purpose is the removal of hazardous organisms (Article 3, Subparagraph 8 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control)

- A product consisting of multiple biocidal substances or combination of biocidal substances and chemicals/natural substances or microorganisms that are not biocidal
- A product generating a biocidal chemical from the combination of chemicals or combination of chemicals/ natural substance or microorganisms

Classification of biocidal products

Type	Products	Type	Products
Germicides (Disinfectants)	1. Germicides 2. Algicides	Preservatives (preservative products)	8. Preservatives for product preservation 9. Preservatives for product surface treatment 10. Preservatives for textile and leather 11. Preservatives for wood 12. Preservatives for construction materials 13. Preservatives for materials & equipment 14. Preservatives for the dead or for taxidermy
Pest control products	3. Rodenticides 4. Other vertebrates remover 5. Insecticides 6. Other non - vertebrates re-mover 7. Repellents	Others	15. Pollution preventatives for vessels and underwater facilities

2. Approval of biocidal substances (Articles 12-19 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

- Approval of biocidal substances
 - Companies intending to manufacture or import biocidal substances to be used for a biocidal product shall obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety.
 - Because an validity period applies for approval, companies intending to manufacture or import biocidal substances after the validity period shall obtain new approval.

Validity of Approval for Biocidal Substances

Category	Validity
Biocidal substances corresponding to all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those subject to eased criteria for approval of biocidal substances • Those impacting sensitive respiratory organs and are two or more of the following: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic 	5 years
Biocidal substances corresponding to any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those subject to eased criteria for approval of biocidal chemicals • Those impacting sensitive respiratory organs • Those that are two or more of the following: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic 	7 years
Other general biocidal substances	10 years

[Note] Substance approval criteria and substances subjects to eased criteria

- Substance approval criteria (Article 12 (2) of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)
 - The biocidal substance or its residue shall not have a negative effect on the health of humans and animals or the environment.
 - The effects and efficacy of a biocidal substance such as removal of harmful organisms are sufficient.
 - The biocidal substance shall not generate tolerance in the harmful organism that it targets for removal, etc.
 - Where the biocidal substance is used for purposes such as removal of vertebrates, it shall not inflict unnecessary pain in vertebrates.
- Substances subject to eased criteria for substance approval (Article 12 (3) of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)
 - Where the biocidal substance subject to approval is limited in terms of use and purpose and there is only a small chance of exposure of humans or the environment.
 - Where there are no low-risk substances that can replace the biocidal substance subject to approval and the biocidal substance is needed for public health and the environment.

- Grace period for approval of phase-in substances⁵⁴⁾
 - Companies intending to manufacture or import phase-in substances may do so without approval during the grace period (up to 10 years) where the substance is designated and publicly announced as a substance subject to deferment of approval.
 - Also, within one year of the announcement of the grace period, the companies should file a plan for application for approval of biocidal substance to the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research and proceed with the approval process within the grace period.

3. Approval of biocidal products (Articles 20-28 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

- Companies intending to manufacture or import biocidal products for local sales or distribution shall obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research.
- New approval shall be required in order to manufacture or import a previously approved biocidal product after its approval expires.

Validity of Approval of Biocidal Products

Classification	Validity
Biocidal products corresponding to all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those subject to eased criteria for approval of biocidal products • Those impacting sensitive respiratory organs and biocidal substances prescribed by Article 8 of the Enforcement Rules of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act 	3 years
Biocidal products corresponding to any of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those subject to eased criteria for approval of biocidal products • Those impacting sensitive respiratory organs and biocidal substances prescribed by Article 8 of the Enforcement Rules of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act 	5 years
Other general biocidal products	10 years

⁵⁴⁾ Biocidal substances contained in a biocidal product or a biocidal product locally distributed on or before December 31, 2018.

[Note] Grace period for approval of biocidal products

(Act no. 17103, amended Mar. 24, 2020, enforced Jan. 1, 2021)

- The applicant may manufacture or import the biocidal product without obtaining approval for the product until the expiry of the grace period.

※ Legal ground: Article 3 of the Supplementary Provision of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act (Act No. 17103, partially amended on Mar. 24, 2020, enacted Jan. 1, 2021).

Classification	Grace period
If all biocidal substances contained in the biocidal product are the existing ones qualifying for the grace period for approval	Within two years from the expiry of the grace period ⁵⁵⁾ for the existing biocidal substances
If all biocidal substances contained in a biocidal product were phase-in biocidal substances subject to deferment of approval but one or more of such substances were banned from manufacture or import or has lost its designation as a phase-in biocidal substance subject to deferment of approval pursuant to Article 19 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act	Within 1 year of the earlier date between the manufacture & import ban date and the date of losing designation
Products not corresponding to the case above	Up to Dec. 31, 2020

55) Where two or more phase-in biocidal substances with different grace periods are contained, the last day of the grace period of the phase-in biocidal substance designated and publicly announced as the type of the biocidal product shall apply.

[Note] Transitional measures for prohibition on the sales, etc. of unapproved biocidal products and biocide-treated products

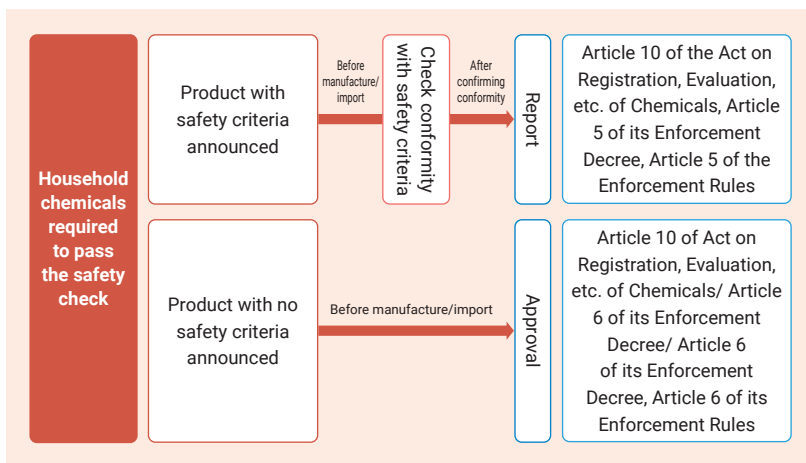
(Act no. 20382, amended and enforced Mar. 19, 2024)

- Partial amendment of addendum of Act no. 15511: Article 4-2 (Transitional measures on the prohibition of sales, etc.)
A person who sells or bestows one of the following products or displays, keeps or stores such products for the purpose of sales of bestowal shall, notwithstanding Article 35, sell, bestow or display, keep or store such products for the purpose of sales of bestowal until the period prescribed by the following subparagraphs:
 1. Biocidal products that were manufactured or imported without receiving product approval until the period pursuant to the subparagraphs of the same paragraph according to Article 3 (1) of the addendum: Within 6 months from the last day of the period pursuant to each subparagraph of Article 3 (1) of the addendum.
 2. Biocide-treated products manufactured or imported without conforming to the safety and labeling standards until the period pursuant to the subparagraphs of Article 4 (1) of the addendum: Within 6 months from the last day of the period pursuant to each subparagraph of Article 4 (1).

4 • Report and approval of household chemical products subject to safety confirmation

1. Summary (Article 10 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

- Companies intending to manufacture or import household chemicals required to pass the safety check based on the announced safety criteria shall pass the test of an accredited test agency. If the household chemical in question passes the safety check above, it shall be reported to the president of the Korea Environmental Industry Technology Institute (KEITI).
- Companies intending to manufacture or import household chemicals with no safety criteria announced shall obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Chemical Safety.



[Note] Household chemicals required to pass the safety check

- Household chemicals requiring safety check

Household chemicals designated and announced⁵⁶⁾ by the Minister of Environment as deemed to pose risk based on risk assessment (Article 3, subparagraph 4 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

Types of household chemicals subject to safety check

Category	Product	Category	Product
Cleaning products	1. Cleaners 2. Removers	Leisure care products	1. Sports products cleaners
		Printing and document related products	1. Ink & toner for printing 2. Ink pad 3. Correction liquid and tape
Laundry products	1. Detergents 2. Whiteners 3. Fabric softeners	Cosmetics products	1. Adhesives for cosmetic use 2. Tattoo dye
Coating products	1. Polishing / Coating products 2. Special-purpose coating products 3. Rust inhibitor 4. Lubricants 5. Ironing aid 6. Finishing products 7. Curing agent	Disinfectants	1. Disinfectants 2. Algaecides 3. Disinfectants and preservatives for humidifiers 4. Disinfectants and germicides for prevention of infectious diseases
Adhesives & bonding	1. Adhesives 2. Bonding 3. Curing accelerator	Pest control products	1. Repellants 2. Insecticides for public health 3. Repellants for public health 4. Insecticides for prevention of infectious diseases 5. Rodenticides for prevention of infectious diseases
Air fresheners, deodorants	1. Air fresheners 2. Deodorants	Preservation products	1. Preservatives for woo 2. Filter-type preservatives
Dyeing, painting products	1. Dye 2. Paint	Others	1. Candles 2. Desiccants 3. Artificial snow spray 4. Fog solutions for performances
Products for auto vehicles	1. Window washer solutions 2. Antifreeze		5. Household chemicals for humidifiers 6. Preservatives for humidifiers

56) Designation and safety labeling standards for consumer chemical products subject to safety confirmation (Notice of the Ministry of Environment, no. 2024-139)

2. Confirmation of conformity with safety criteria and reporting

- Confirmation of compliance with the safety criteria
 - Companies intending to manufacture or import household chemicals required to pass safety check based on the announced safety criteria shall pass the compliance test of an accredited test agency.
 - The validity of such test shall be three years from the date of test, and companies intending to manufacture or import such household chemicals required to pass safety check after their validity expires shall pass such test again.

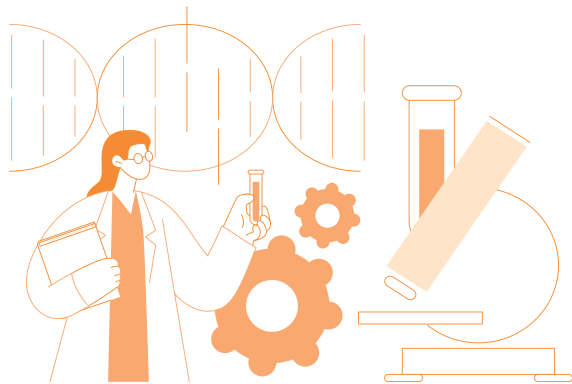
[Note] Accredited test agencies for the safety check of household chemicals and approval of biocidal products

- The Minister of Environment may designate the following organizations as accredited test agencies for the safety check of household chemicals and approval of biocidal products (Article 41 (1), (2) of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)
 - Korea Environmental Corporation (KECO).
 - Korea Environmental Industry Technology Institute (KEITI).
 - Other organizations that the Minister of Environment deems to be capable of testing the compliance of household chemicals and biocidal products.
 - ※ Korea Conformity Laboratories, Korea Testing Certification Institute, Korea Apparel Testing & Research Institute, Korea Testing & Research Institute, FITI Testing & Research Institute, KOTITI Testing & Research Institute.

- Reporting product compliance with the safety criteria
 - The applicant company, after confirming the compliance of their product with the safety criteria of household chemicals required to pass the safety check, shall report the product to the Korea Environmental Industry Technology Institute (household chemical product safety center), including any changes in the initial reported information.

3. Household chemicals required to pass safety check

- Companies intending to manufacture or import household chemicals required to pass safety check with no safety criteria announced shall submit documents on the use, hazardousness, exposure of chemical substances in the product and obtain approval from the president of the National Institute of Environmental Research.





Appendix

1 • Major businesses in the environmental field

Business	Procedure	Law	Authority	Note
Waste treatment business Where intending to operate a business for the collection and transportation, recycling or disposal of wastes		-	-	-
1) Confirmation of waste treatment business plan <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p><Business types></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and transportation - Interim waste disposal - Terminal waste disposal </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General waste disposal - Interim waste recycling - Terminal waste recycling - General waste recycling 	Article 25 (1), Wastes Control Act	Environmental agency (designated wastes) City/provinces (other wastes)	-
2) Approval of environment assessment when recycling wastes		-	National Institute of Environmental Research	(Where subject to review of environment assessment when recycling wastes)
3) Permission (report) of business		-	Environmental agency (designated wastes) City/provinces (other wastes)	Within 2 years of receiving approval of waste treatment business plan
Waste water treatment business Where intending to operate a business for entrusted treatment of waste water	Approval	Article 62 of the Water Environment Conservation Act, Articles 90, 90-2, 91 of the Enforcement Rules of the Act	City/province	<Waste water that can be entrusted> Details: Article 41 of the Enforcement Rules of the Water Environment Conservation Act

Business	Procedure	Law	Authority	Note
<p>Environmentally specialized construction business</p> <p>Where intending to operate a business for environmentally specialized construction</p>	Registration	Articles 15, 16 of the Environmental Technology and Industry Support Act, Articles 22-4, 22-5 of its Enforcement Decree, Articles 30, 31 of the Enforcement Rules of the same Act	City/province	Type of constructions: Air pollution prevention facility Water pollution prevention facility Noise and vibration prevention facility
<p>Environmental consulting company</p> <p>An environmental consulting company which intends to receive support from the Minister of Environment and the city mayor or provincial governor pursuant to the Environmental Technology and Industry Support Act</p>	Registration	Articles 16-4, 16-7 of the Environmental Technology and Industry Support Act, Article 22-8 of its Enforcement Decree, Articles 33-10 (1), 33-11, 33-12 of its Enforcement Rules	City/province	-
<p>Measurement agency business</p> <p>Where intending to operate an agency for self-measurement in air pollutant discharge facilities</p>	Registration	Article 16, 16-2, 17, 17-2, 18 of the Environmental Testing and Inspection Act, Article 12 of its Enforcement Decree, Article 14 (3) of its Enforcement Rules	City/province, large city	Air pollutants, indoor space pollutants in multi-use facilities, odor and waste pollutants, noise, vibration or light pollution from artificial lighting
<p>Air measurement device management agency</p> <p>Where intending to operate an agency for managing the measurement devices installed in air pollutant emitting places of business</p>	Registration	Articles 32-2, 32-3 of the Clean Air Conservation Act, Article 19-3 of its Enforcement Decree, Articles 37-3, 37-4, 37-5 of its Enforcement Rules	Environmental agency	Smoke stack automatic measurement device

Business	Procedure	Law	Authority	Note
<p>Water quality measuring device management agency Where intending to operate an agency for managing measuring devices installed in business places discharging wastewater</p>	Registration	Article 32, 12 (3) of the Water Environment Conservation Act or Article 7 of the Sewerage Act	Environmental agency	Integrating wattmeter, integrating flowmeter, automatic water quality measuring device, etc.
<p>Water supply network management agency business Where intending to operate an agency business for water supply network management</p>	Registration	Articles 38-2 (4), 38-6, 38-8, 38-10 of the Water Environment Conservation Act	Environmental agency	Cleaning of water supply network, leak management such as leak detection and restoration of water supply network, inspection and repair of water supply network facilities
<p>Environmental impact assessment business Where intending to operate an agency for preparing an environmental impact assessment report</p>	Registration	Articles 54-61, 70-72 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, Articles 68, 69 of its Enforcement Decree, Articles 24, 26-30 of its Enforcement Rules	Environmental Impact Assessment Association (receipt of registration)	Environmental impact assessment: Regarding the factors that will negatively impact a specific business will have on the environment, an environmental impact analysis is done to remove or minimize such negative factors
<p>Integrated permit agency business Where intending to operate an agency for preparing a permit for a place of business subject to integrated environmental permit</p>	Registration	Article 11-2 of the Act on the Integrated Control of Pollutant-discharging Facilities, Article 4-2 of its Enforcement Decree, Article 9-2 of its Enforcement Rules	Ministry of Environment	-

2 • Support programs for environmental businesses

※ In regard to the details of the support programs below such as the requirements for support, size of support, application period and application process, and government support programs in other environmental fields, refer to Eco Square (<https://www.ecosq.or.kr>) and the guide to government-supported environmental businesses posted on the Ministry of Environment website in the beginning of each year.

Program	Support Provided	Note
ESG consulting support	In order to improve the environmental management standards and environmental competitiveness of SMEs which have a relatively weak environmental management system, associations and cooperatives for similar businesses are provided with customized environmental consulting	Application: www.ecosq.or.kr
Financial support		
Loans for promotion of future environmental industries	Funds for facilities such as equipment and devices and operating funds are provided to small-and-medium sized and middle-standing environmental businesses (long-term low interest rate)	Application: www.ecosq.or.kr
Loans for nurturing environmental businesses (green transition)	Support of funds for installation of pollution prevention facilities and GhG reduction facilities for small-and-medium sized and middle-standing environmental businesses	Application: www.ecosq.or.kr

Program	Support Provided	Note
Promotion of green policy finance (support of loan interest)	Businesses pursuing economic activities pursuant to K-Taxonomy	- Application: Branches of designated banks (2024: KDB, Kookmin Bank, Nonghyup, Export-Import Bank of Korea)
Promotion of environmentally responsible investment (funding for expenses)	Interest and outside review expenses are funded when issuing green funds and green-ABS for the pursuit of economic activities under K-Taxonomy (pilot program)	Application: www.ecosq.or.kr
Support for green transition of facilities		
Establishment of smart eco factory	Manufacturing factories, which are the largest discharger of pollutants, are provided with expenses for installing eco-friendly facilities so that they can reduce pollutants, reduce the use of resources and energy, and achieve higher manufacturing efficiency	Application: www.keco.or.kr
Support for promotion of environmental industry		
Eco start-up promotion program	Persons planning to start a business, start-up businesses, and growing star-ups with promising business items in the green industry are identified and are provided with funding, education, mentoring and consulting.	Application: www.eco-startup.kr

3 • Cautions for labeling and advertisement (green-washing, omission of chemical safety information and misleading labeling)

- (Summary) Manufacturers or sellers shall not engage in acts that may deceive or mislead consumers with respect to the environmental impact of products. (Article 16-10, Environmental Technology and Industry Support Act)

[Note] Restrictions on labeling and advertisement on the environmental impact of products

- The labeling or advertisement on the environmental impact on products should not be deceiving or misleading to consumers
 - There shall be no false, exaggerated, deceptive or slanderous labeling or advertising (Article 3 of the Act on Fair Labeling and Advertising, Article 16-10 of the Environmental Technology and Industry Support Act and attached Table 2-2 of the Enforcement Decree of the same Act)
- (Biocidal products) The manufacturer, importer or seller shall label the safety information on the surface of the product in a clear or legible manner for consumers (Article 28 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

[Note] Safety information to be labeled on biocidal products (Article 28 (2) of the Act on Fair Labeling and Advertising)

- Statement indicating that biocidal products are used
- Names and functions of all the active substances contained in treated articles used in the treated article
- The fact that nanomaterials are contained in biocidal products used in the treated article, if they are intentionally contained

- Dangers of biocidal products used in the treated article and precautions in handling thereof
- (Consumer chemical products and biocides subject to safety verification) The labeling and advertisement of consumer chemical products and biocidal products subject to safety confirmation shall conform with the relevant regulations (Article 34 of the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act)

[Note] Restrictions on labeling and advertisement under the Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Control Act (Article 28 (2) of the Act on Fair Labeling and Advertising)

- (Prohibited) Phrases such as “non-toxic”, “environmentally-friendly”, “harmless”, “human and animal-friendly” and other phrases similar thereto
- (Phrases to be included) The following in order to prevent hazardness from use:
 - Phrases that confirm the name and type of the product
 - Phrases that recommend that the consumer conform to the method of use of the product and cautions when using
 - The effects and efficacy of the product (limited to certification of report of conformance with safety standards pursuant to Article 5 (5) of the Enforcement Rules, notice of approval of consumer chemical products subject to safety confirmation pursuant to Article 6 (9) of the Enforcement Rules, and matters stated on the notice of approval of biocidal products pursuant to Article 21 (10))

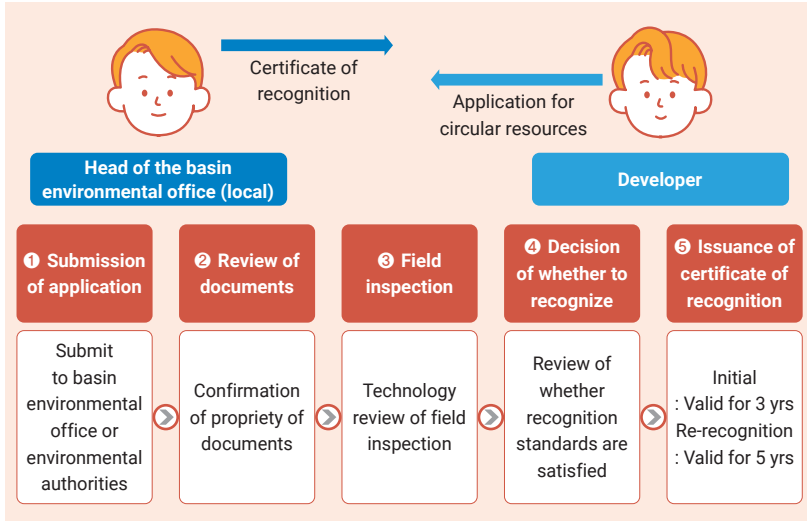
➔ For more information, refer to the chemical product management system website (chemp.me.go.kr)

4 • Recognition and designation of circular resources

- Concept of circular resources: In order to promote the recycling of waste materials with high use value, wastes which are not harmful to human health and the environment, have economic value and can be traded with compensation, and have no possibility of being neglected, are classified as wastes exempt from restrictions under the Wastes Control Act.
- Conditions for circular resources

1. Should not be harmful to human health and the environment	
① Designated wastes (subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Wastes Control Act)	X
② Wastes that contain harmful substances more than the standards for designated wastes (attached Table 1 of the Enforcement Rules of the Wastes Control Act)	X
③ Wastes restricted from import and export pursuant to subparagraph 1 (a) of Article 2 of the Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	X
④ Wastes that do not satisfy the harmful substances standards for circular resources pursuant to the public notice of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	X
⑤ Wastes that generate fugitive dust, malodor, leachate, or pollutants in the process of collection, transport, storage or use	X
2. Should have economic value and be traded with compensation, and should have no possibility of being neglected	
① Wastes that can be generally recycled and replace the use of other resources	O
② Wastes that have value and are consistently traded for value	O
③ Wastes which have enough market demand	O
3. Matters prescribed by the Enforcement Decree	
① Where wastes are incinerated, buried in a landfill or discharged through sea	X
② Where it is considered activities for recovery of energy pursuant to subparagraph 7 (b) of Article 2 of the Wastes Control Act	X
③ Substances or objects that are intended to be used in contact with soil, underground water or surface water such as mixed soil and landfill soil	X
④ Where the standards and use of circular resources pursuant to the public notice of the Ministry of Environment such as standards for foreign objects are satisfied	O

- Recognition: Recognized if the business operator files an application to the environmental authorities and satisfies the requirements



- In addition, a designation scheme for circular resources designating wastes meeting certain requirements as circular resources is enforced and applied to waste paper, waste aluminum, etc. (2024~)

Designated items (Example)	Item	Purpose for circular use	Method of circular use and standards
	Waste metal cans	Manufacture of metal products	Removal and compression of foreign objects, separation by type

- (Caution) In order to ensure that there are no environmental hazards to human health and the environment, restrictions are exempted if the following are all met: ① general matters to be conformed with commonly applied for all items ② detailed standards for each item such as purpose, method and criteria for circular use.

➔ For more details, refer to the circular resources information center (www.re.or.kr)

5 • Major environmental information websites

No.	Name of website	Website address	Note
1	KOTRA	kotra.or.kr	Environmental policy guides, etc. for foreign investors are posted
2	Environmental technology industry one-stop service	www.ecosq.or.kr	Application for environmental business support, financial support for environmental policies, environmental certification
3	Ministry of Environment environmental civil petition portal	minwon.me.go.kr	Portal for information on filing statutory civil petitions under the Ministry of Environment (including contact information to local environmental authorities)
4	Ministry of Environment	me.go.kr	-
5	National law information center	www.law.go.kr	-
6	Integrated national subsidy management system	www.gosims.go.kr	Information on government supported programs
7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.mofas.or.kr	Text of treaties such as the Basel Convention and the Rotterdam Convention
8	Environmental impact assessment information support system	eiass.go.kr	-

No.	Name of website	Website address	Note
9	Chemical Substances Control Act civil petition 24	icis.me.go.kr	Guide to chemical substance export/import procedures, filing of civil petitions on chemical substances, etc.
10	Chemical product management system	chemp.me.go.kr	Management of consumer chemical products
11	Integrated environmental permit system	ieps.nier.go.kr	Guide to integrated environmental permit/filing of integrated environmental permit (civil petition)
12	Air pollutant management system in business establishments	www.stacknsky.or.kr	Total air pollution load management system
13	Management system for field information on lawful management of waste (allbaro)	www.allbaro.or.kr	Guide to wastes export/import procedures, filing of civil petitions on wastes, etc.
14	Water quality remote surveillance system	www.soosiro.or.kr	-
15	Electronic entrusted wastewater treatment information system	www.mulbaro.or.kr	-
16	Electronic livestock manure information system	www.lsns.or.kr	-
17	National environmental industry technology information system	www.konetic.or.kr	-
18	National GhG information system	ngms.gir.go.kr/	Current state of companies allotted with GhG emission allowances, etc.

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