Ocean Energy Pathway

In partnership with

The Biodiversity Consultancy

Biodiversity Scoping Study for Offshore Wind in South Korea



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Foreword



Foreword

This Biodiversity Scoping Study will inform planning of the offshore wind industry in South Korea.

It provides an early-stage, strategic assessment of biodiversity features to support the transition to renewable energy sources. Understanding biodiversity risks will facilitate informed decision making in later-stage assessments and allow a targeted and efficient approach in addressing biodiversity concerns.

The Biodiversity Scoping Study draws from spatial and observational datasets, relevant literature, and expert consultation to outline risks and constraints.

- Prioritisation for additional surveys was based on available data and knowledge of offshore wind industry impacts.
- The highest priority features for additional biodiversity studies in the planning stage are birds (high priority), followed by marine mammals, bats, and sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes (medium priority).
- During project-specific stages where there are defined spatial development areas, the highest priority features for additional biodiversity studies are birds (high priority), followed by marine mammals, bats, sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes, turtles, and seagrass and algae (medium priority).

These outcomes are intended to guide future biodiversity study efforts. Details for suggested survey efforts in line with the prioritisations from this scoping study are presented in a Survey Concept Note, produced by TBC on behalf of OEP.

Introduction



1 Introduction

1.1 Context and Purpose of This Report

Ocean Energy Pathway (OEP) requested The Biodiversity Consultancy (TBC) to conduct a screening of biodiversity values in relation to potential offshore wind development. The primary purpose of this Scoping Study is to identify features of high biodiversity value in an indicative South Korean Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that could be significantly affected by the development of offshore wind energy.

TBC has developed this approach with the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) programme, a standardised approach for country-level scoping and reporting developed when working in new emerging markets for offshore wind. The Scoping Study focuses on biodiversity features that would require avoidance or significant mitigation for future offshore development to achieve alignment with World Bank Group safeguards (e.g., International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6 (PS6)).

This Scoping Study covers the legally protected areas (LPAs) and internationally recognised areas (IRAs) (Section 3) that should be considered, along with sensitive marine habitats (Section 4) and threatened and protected species present in the Study Area (Section 5).

This Scoping Study may be used to inform planning of offshore wind and further assessment at later stages. Detailed impact assessment and mitigation design is typically undertaken as part of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for specific projects under development. Additional assessment should be informed by detailed literature search, consultation with regional subject matter experts, and a multi-annual field research programme. TBC has also prepared a Survey Concept Note to present possible approaches to additional data collection to support early-stage and sustainable offshore wind development in South Korea.

1.2 Offshore Wind in South Korea

South Korea is actively pursuing offshore wind development as a driver of green energy growth and decarbonisation, national energy security, and economic development from job creation and exports. As a key pillar of its carbon neutrality goal, the South Korean government has a target of 10.5 GW in offshore wind to be either operational or under construction by 2030; of this, there is a target for 3.1 GW of installed capacity by 2030. There is an additional target of 25 GW installed capacity by 2035. Note, the current 2030 target is revised from the previous target of 13.5GW installed capacity, set by previous administrations. This reflects a revised

realistic approach that considers policy frameworks, market conditions, and infrastructure constraints, and allows development of these foundational factors to ensure sustained offshore wind development. These revised targets and adoption of a more systemic approach have also facilitated the opportunity to consider and plan for enhanced biodiversity outcomes in early stages of development, and creates an opportunity to integrate biodiversity considerations at the earliest stage of spatial planning and project development. To implement these targets, the government published a ten-year auction roadmap in June 2026, under which a total of 55 GW of offshore wind capacity will be put to tender between 2026 and 2035, with more than 4 GW to be announced yearly.

The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment (MCEE) is responsible for matters of both energy and environment, which were previously considered by the separate departments of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) and Ministry of Environment (MOE), respectively. This arrangement provides opportunities for climate and biodiversity issues to be considered directly alongside energy infrastructure development. The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) retains responsibility for marine spatial planning and marine environmental management, and acts jointly with MCEE in the offshore wind siting process described in Section 1.4.

1.3 Legal and Policy Basis for Biodiversity Integration

Biodiversity considerations in offshore wind development are not discretionary in South Korea. The country is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its Fifth National Biodiversity Strategy (2024–2028) is aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted under the Convention. Target 8 of the Framework concerns the relationship between climate change and biodiversity, and requires that climate mitigation and adaptation actions themselves minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and foster positive ones. Offshore wind, as a climate mitigation measure, falls squarely within this requirement: its contribution to decarbonisation does not exempt it from biodiversity obligations, but rather makes the manner of its deployment a matter of international commitment.

Domestically, the Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity requires government plans and projects to be consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy. The Special Act on the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power Deployment and the Development of the Offshore Wind Industry (the Offshore Wind Act) also places responsibility on both the State and offshore wind operators to conserve the marine environment when planning and implementing offshore wind development. Awareness of these obligations within the South Korean offshore wind sector remains limited, and the survey work described in this report offers a practical means of meeting them.

1.4 A Window of Opportunity in the Siting Process

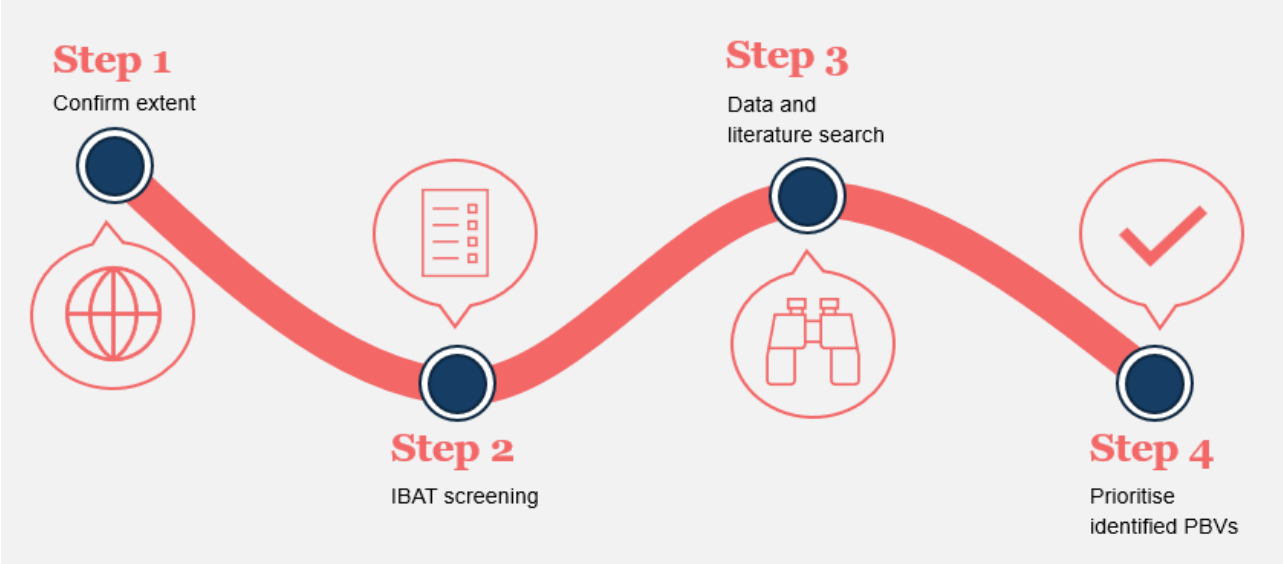
The Offshore Wind Act, (March 2026) establishes a government-led siting regime under which the MCEE and the MOF jointly designate preliminary zones, subject to committee deliberation, before areas proceed to full designation and competitive tender. Among the requirements a candidate area must satisfy under Article 14 of the Act is that its impact on the marine environment and ecosystem be limited. The approach and evidence base to assess this requirement have not yet been publicly discussed. With the first preliminary zone designations being progressed during 2026, the initial biodiversity scoping presented in this report is directly relevant to that discussion.

Approach



2 Approach

This section outlines the methodology used for this Biodiversity Scoping Study.



2.1 Scoping Study Methodology

2.1.1 Approach

This scoping report identifies features of high biodiversity value that could be significantly affected by the development of offshore wind energy and should be considered in the planning and biodiversity management priorities for the sector's future development in South Korea. The features identified in the report are legally protected areas (LPAs) and internationally recognised areas (IRAs) (Section 3), followed by marine habitats (Section 4) and threatened or protected species or taxonomic groups (Section 5), which are jointly referred to as priority biodiversity values (PBVs).

The scoping is carried out at a high level to inform, where possible, the avoidance of potential impacts on biodiversity from offshore wind and the focus for environmental impact assessment. Impact assessment is an iterative process throughout the site selection, planning and development phases. Detailed project impact assessment and mitigation design is required and would typically be undertaken as part of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This report focuses on biodiversity risks and does not capture social considerations that will also be important to take into account for any future site level studies.

Additional assessment should be informed by targeted literature search, consultation with regional subject matter experts, and a multi-year field research programme.

2.1.2 Extent

This extent selected for the Study Area is shown in Figure 1. The Indicative EEZ used for the Study Area also contains the Korea-Japan Joint Development Zone (JDZ). It is important to note that maritime boundaries utilised are indicative and for biodiversity scoping purposes only, to ensure coverage of all biodiversity aspects that may be relevant. The results of this screening will therefore be relevant to potential offshore wind projects developed in South Korea.

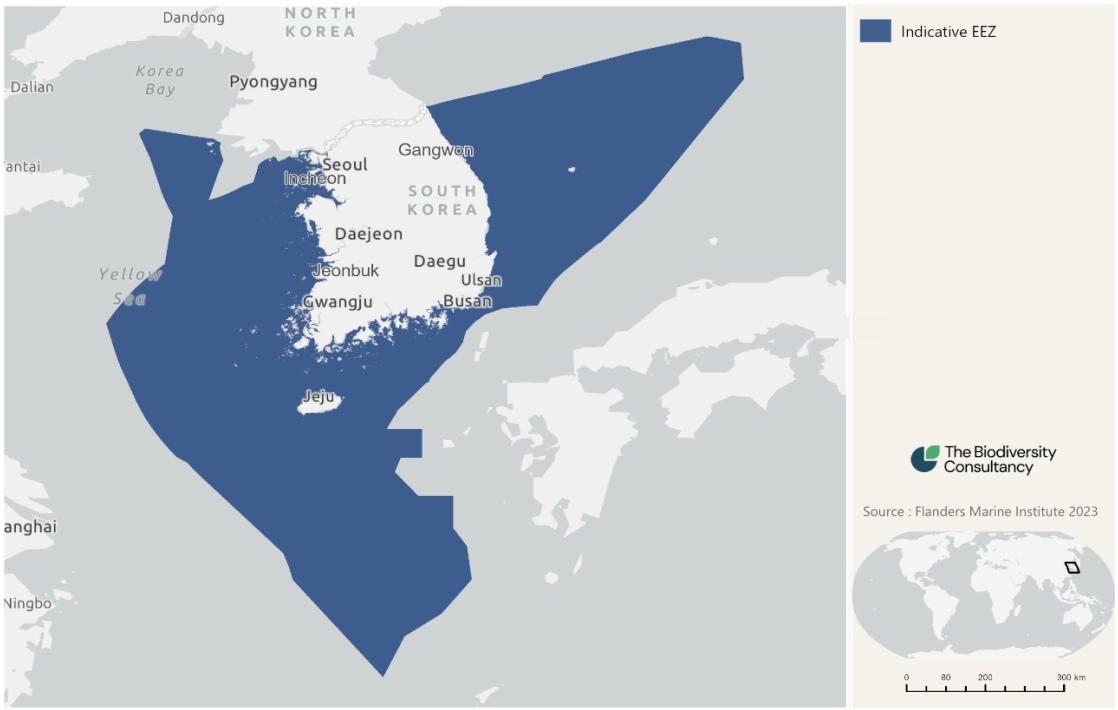


Figure 1 – Map of Indicative EEZ

2.1.3 Spatial analysis

A full list of biodiversity values that overlap with the South Korean Indicative EEZ was obtained via a screening based on data from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). IBAT is a source of globally authoritative biodiversity datasets including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDCPA) including Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), Ramsar sites and UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA) including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs). IBAT was used to identify the presence of

threatened, restricted range and migratory species, protected areas, and KBAs within the South Korean Indicative EEZ.

2.1.4 Literature search

A search of literature was also conducted to complement the screening results. Searches focused on the identified species of concern and marine research conducted in South Korea, and the wider region.

2.1.5 Other data sources

In addition to IBAT, several internationally relevant datasets were consulted, including:

- Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)
- Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)
- Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs)
- The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)
- State of the World's Sea Turtles
- eBird
- Movebank
- BirdLife Data Zone
- Kernel Density Estimate study for Black-tailed Gulls, Korea Environmental Impact Assessment Information Support System (EIASS)

Legally Protected Areas and Internationally Recognised Areas



3 Legally Protected Areas and Internationally Recognised Areas

Following the IUCN definition, a Legally Protected Area (LPA) is any clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (Dudley 2008; IFC 2012). The World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDCPA) also contains Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and whilst there are some in South Korea none occur in the marine realm.

LPAs and other Internationally Recognised Areas (IRAs) represent high value areas (sometimes overlapping) designated and identified for various biodiversity conservation objectives. Depending on the findings of more detailed assessment of the potential impacts on species or habitats, it is likely that some should be excluded from consideration for offshore wind development.

3.1 Nationally Protected Areas

The LPAs in Table 1 comprise South Korea's rich network of nationally protected areas and include sites that have some marine overlap but are terrestrially based.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) comprising 7,887.36 km^2, cover just ~2.27% of the marine area under national jurisdiction, as of July 2026. As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and following the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, this is expected to rise significantly with the need for a 'paradigm shift' in response to the 30x30 target. Offshore wind will need to plan accordingly to develop in harmony with the Marine Ecological Axes and drawing from evidence compiled in this study and the Marine Ecology Map developed as part of the Republic of Korea's Fifth National Biodiversity Strategy (2024-2028) established in December 2023[1].

LPAs are shown in Figure 2, and are listed by site in Appendix II.

[1] https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/kr/kr-nbsap-v5-en.pdf

Table 1 – Summary of Legally Protected Areas in each management category in the South Korean Indicative EEZ

Designation	IUCN Management Category	Number of Protected Areas	% of total number Protected Areas
Environment Conservation Marine Areas	1a	1	0.21
Nature Reserves	1a	4	0.82
National Parks	II	8	1.64
	V	1	0.21
Natural Monuments	III	5	1.03
	IV	105	21.60
Marine Protected Areas (Marine Organisms)	IV	1	0.21
Wetland Protected Areas	IV	6	1.23
Wetland Protected Areas – Tidal Flats	IV	8	1.64
Wildlife Protection Areas	IV	85	17.49
Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Areas	IV	5	1.03
Special Islands	IV	112	23.05
Disaster Prevention Reserve	IV	1	0.206

Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	10	2.06
Baekdudaegan Mountains Reserve	IV	1	0.21
Catchment Reserve Protection Area	IV	1	0.21
Forest Genetic Resources Reserve	IV	1	0.21
Landscape Reserve	IV	1	0.21
Living Environment Reserve	IV	1	0.21
Provincial Parks	V	18	3.70
County Parks	V	7	1.44
Scenic Sites	V	18	3.70
Marine Protected Areas	V	2	0.41
Riparian Buffer Zone	VI	4	0.82
Common Fishery Right Area	VI	1	0.21
Fishery Resource Conservation Areas	VI	14	2.88
Water Source Protection Areas	VI	63	12.96
Special Measure Area	VI	1	0.21

Special Conserved Area	N/A	1	0.21

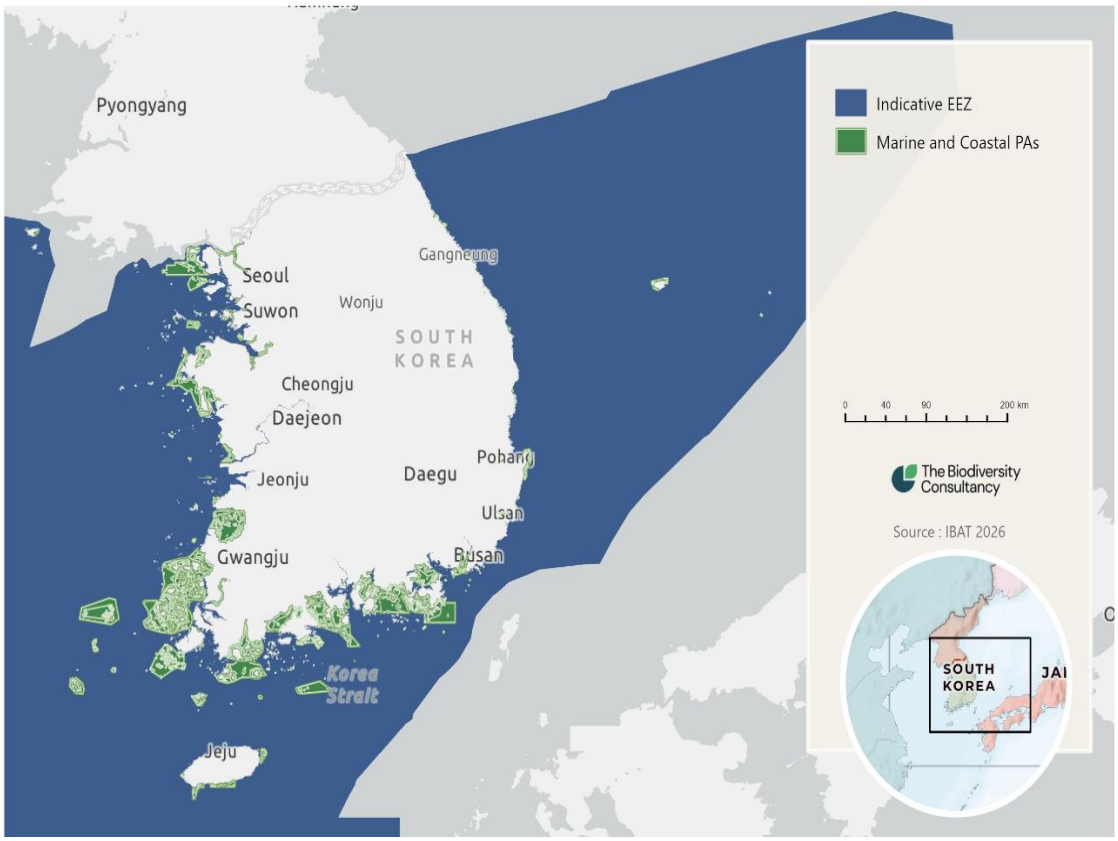


Figure 2 – Map of Marine and Coastal Nationally Protected Areas

3.2 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is governed by the International Coordinating Council (MAB-ICC) composed of member states. It intends to enhance the relationship between humans and the natural environment. There were two sites identified in the Study Area, as shown in green and blue in Figure 3.

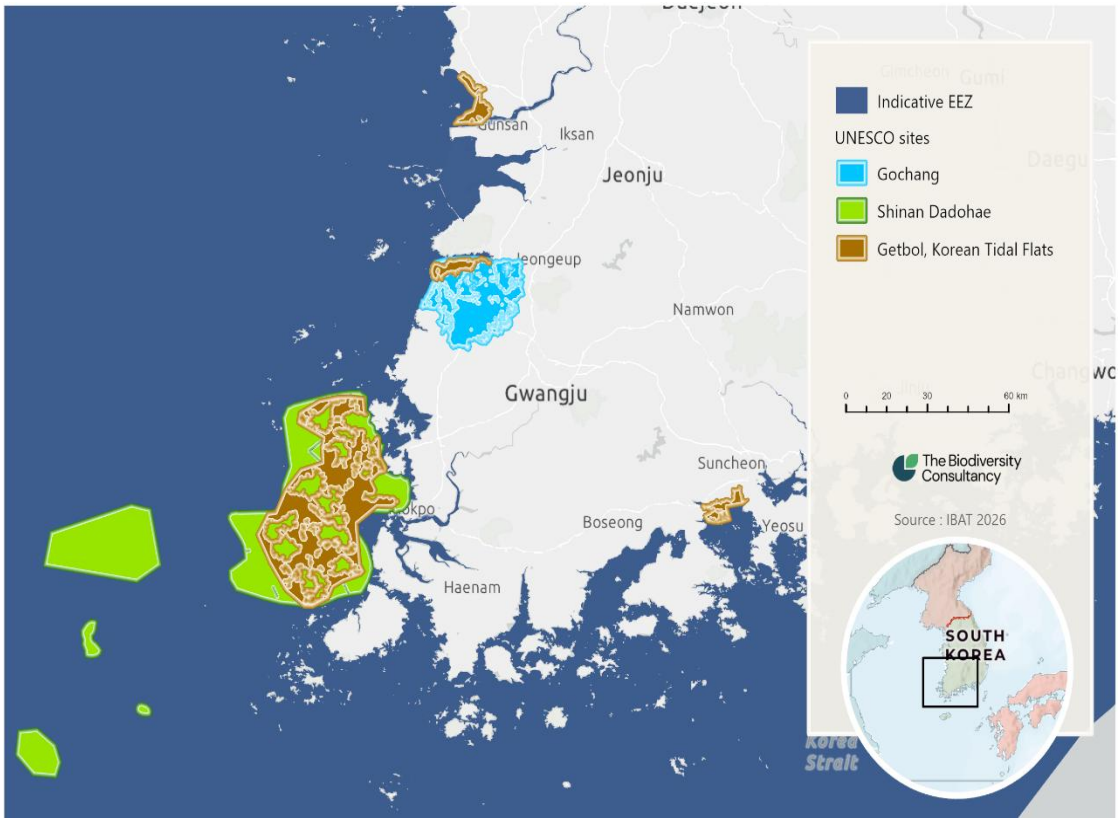


Figure 3 – Map of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites

Sinan Dadohae

Nominated in 2009, this site is both marine and terrestrial and covers large tidal flats[2]. It is a resting site for migratory bird species and supports traditional fishing and salt production practices. Two Ramsar sites (see Section 3.4) are located within this Biosphere Reserve; Jangdo Island High Moor and Jeungdo Tidal Flat.

Gochang

This site was nominated in 2013 and is located in the south-west of Korea[3]. Covering terrestrial, freshwater, and tidal ecosystems, this site is

[2] https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/shinan-dadohae
[3] https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/gochang

a key stopover for migratory birds including spoonbills and plovers. The Ramsar site Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats (see Section 3.4), and a nationally designated wildlife protection area (Dongrim Reserve) are contained within this Biosphere Reserve.

3.3 UNESCO World Heritage Sites

The UNESCO World Heritage List under the World Heritage Convention (1972) is for sites of outstanding value that must meet one of six cultural or four natural criteria. World Heritage designation encourages protection, conservation, and effective management of these sites. There was one site identified in the Study Area, shown above in Figure 1.

Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats

Inscribed in 2021, this site on the southwestern coast of Korea meets 'criteria x' (to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation)[4].

The site contains four components, each representing a different tidal flat subtype; Seocheon Getbol (estuarine), Gochang Getbol (open embayed), Shinan Getbol (archipelago), and Boseong-Suncheon Getbol (semi-enclosed). There are over 2,150 species present including high levels of endemic, migratory, and threatened flora and fauna.

This World Heritage Site also supports the livelihoods of local peoples through traditional fishing practices and limited tourism.

3.4 Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, or for their importance in conserving biological diversity. For the purpose of infrastructure developments, Ramsar sites are generally considered as exclusionary areas.

In the case of tidal flats of the Yellow Sea region of East Asia, they are considered 'Endangered' in line with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Criteria (Murray *et al.* 2015). Many of the Ramsar sites in South Korea occur on tidal flats. There are eight sites overlapping with the Study Area, shown in Figure 4.

[4] https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1591/

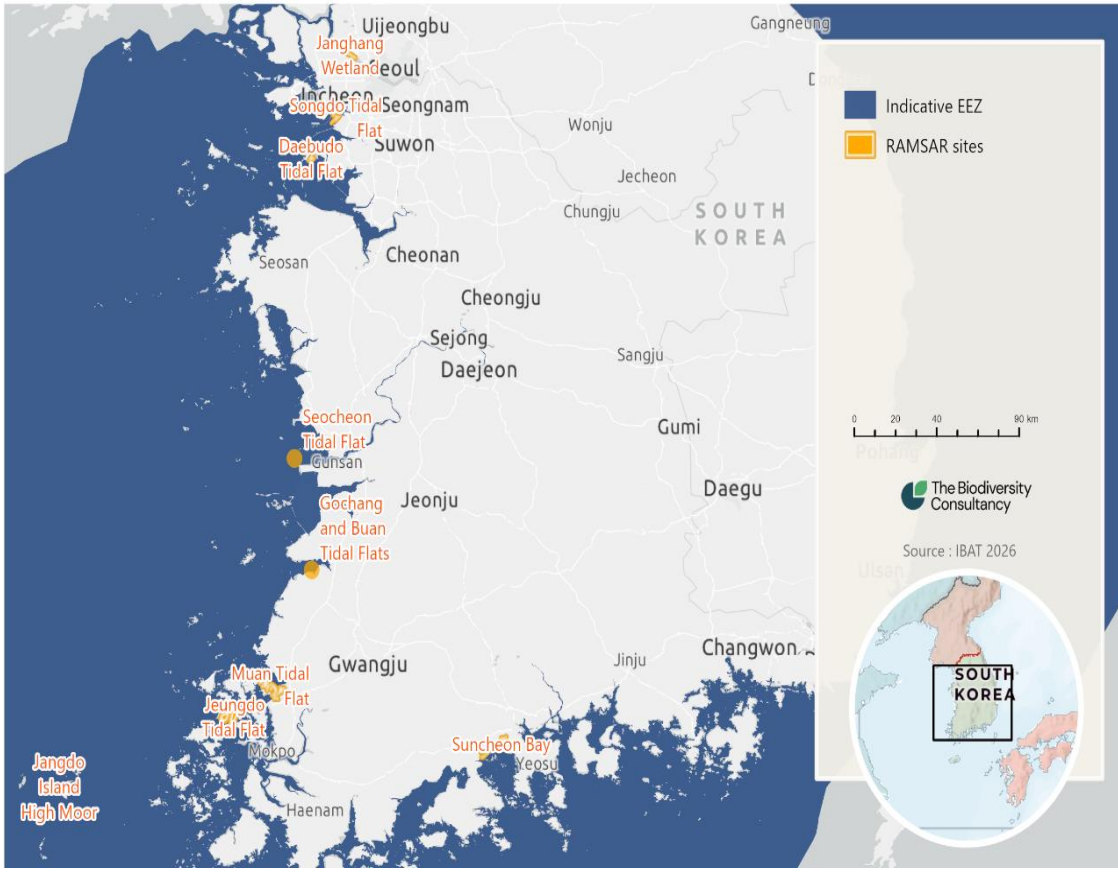


Figure 4 – Map of RAMSAR Sites

- Songdo Tidal Flat
- Suncheon Bay (Dongcheon Estuary is an additional Ramsar site sitting just inland of Suncheon Bay)
- Muan Tidal Flat
- Jangdo Island High Moor
- Jeungdo Tidal Flat
- Daebudo Tidal Flat
- Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats
- Seocheon Tidal Flat

3.5 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), which include Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), are "sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity", in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Sites qualify as global KBAs if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability (IUCN 2016). Some KBAs are also Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites; however, there are no AZEs in South Korea.

There are 40 KBAs (IBAs) identified in the Study Area but none that qualify as strict 'Marine IBAs'. However, 25 of these sites have the marine ecosystem as their largest ecosystem. Across the sites, there are 60 species triggering KBA criteria; however, it should be noted that dataset in South Korea is comprised of 'Legacy' sites, most having been last updated in 2004 - before the launch of the global KBA Standard in 2016. Sites have not yet been reassessed against KBA Criteria but revisions are expected in the coming year. Many of these KBAs have additional international or national designations and as of 2026, 47.59% of the KBAs in South Korea are covered by the national protected area network or Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs). The KBA site network in South Korea Indicative EEZ is listed below and displayed in Figure 5.

- Geum-gang river and estuary
- Chilbal-do island
- Panmun field
- Daeseongdong and Panmunjeom marshes
- Yeoncheon
- Han-gang River
- Han-gang estuary
- Yu-do islet
- Tidal flat area of southern Ganghwa-do island
- Tidal flat area of Yeongjong-do island
- Sihwa-ho lake
- Gyeongpo-ho lake
- Namyang Bay

- Songji-ho lake
- Hwajinpo-ho lake
- Seongsanpo-ho
- Cheolwon basin
- Cheonsu Bay
- Donglim reservoir
- Yubu-do island
- Asan Bay (including Asan-ho Lake and Sapgyo-ho lake)
- Mangyeong estuary
- Dongjin estuary
- Yeongam-ho Lake
- Geumho-ho lake
- Gocheonam-ho lake
- Gangjin Bay
- Suncheon Bay
- Kukul-do island
- Gumi Haepyeong
- Upo swamp
- Junam reservoir
- Nakdong-gang estuary
- Bukchon
- Hado-ri
- Daebu-do island
- Yeongheung-do and Sonje-do islands
- Baeksu tidal flat
- Hampyeong Bay
- Muan tidal flat

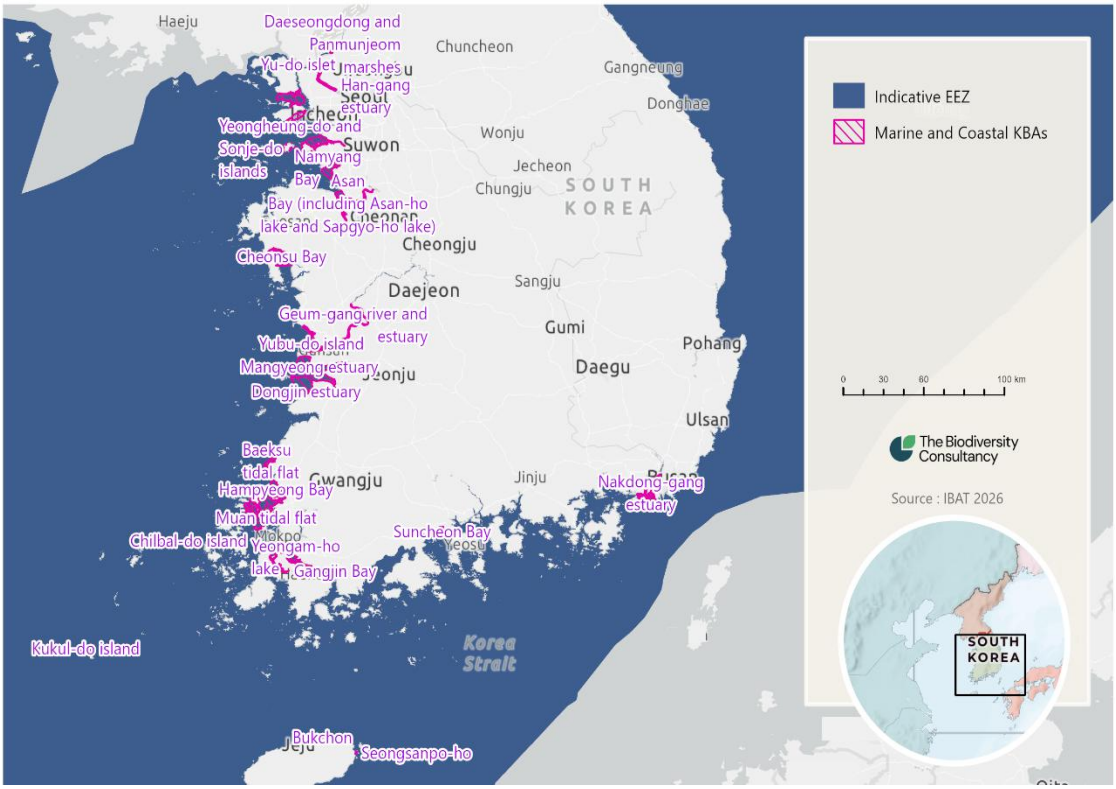


Figure 5 – Map of Marine and Coastal KBAs

In lieu of updated KBA information, The National Atlas of Korea provides some indication of the number of migratory birds at coastal sites around the country (Figure 6). This is informed by seasonal tracking undertaken by the National Institute of Biological Resources and provides insight into abundance across seasonal migrations, contributing to a broader understanding of important bird areas.

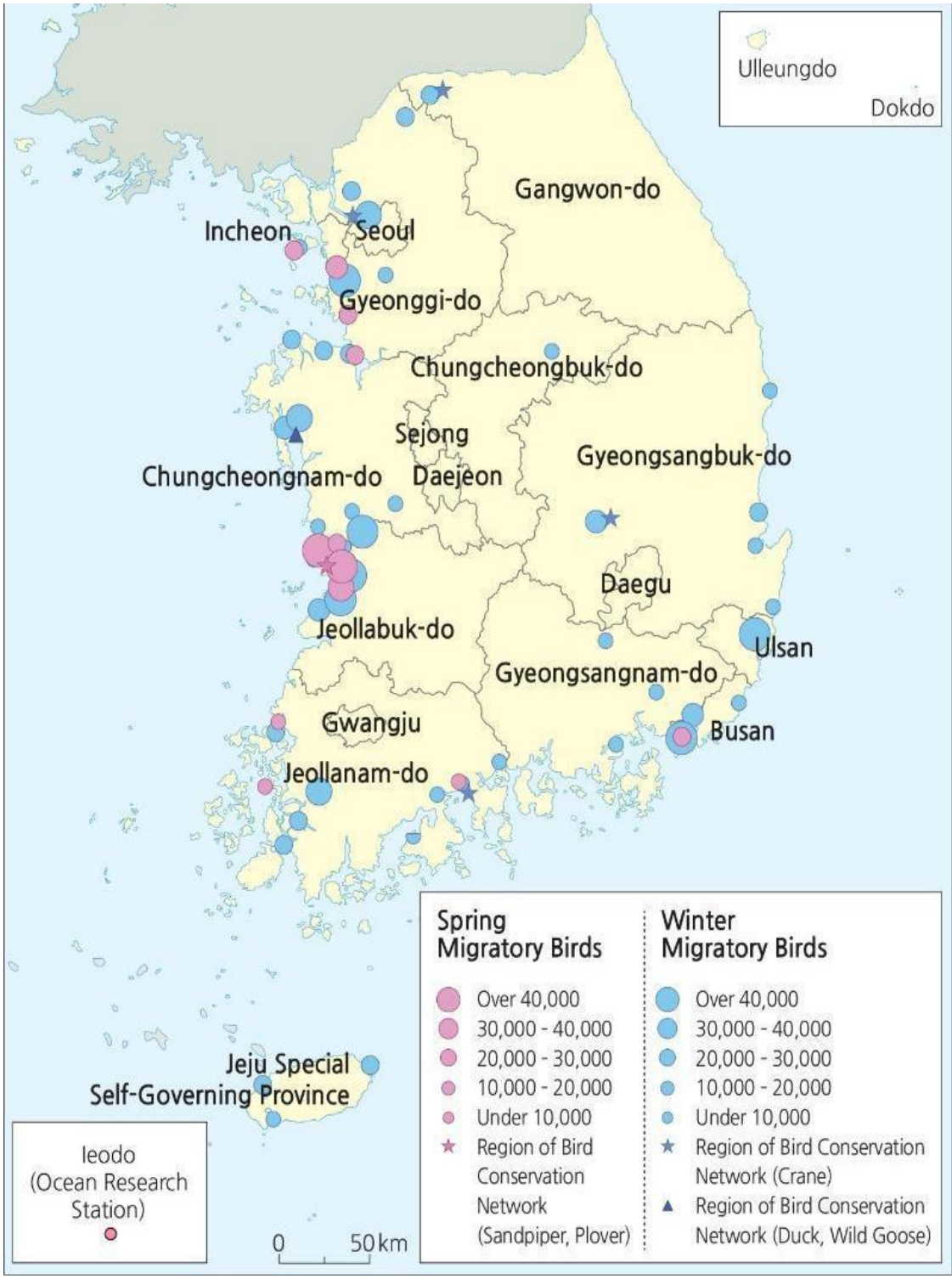


Figure 6 – Map of Migratory Bird Abundance (National Atlas of Korea)

KBA information and the National Atlas of Korea data are complemented by ongoing bird monitoring and tracking efforts. Research on the Black-tailed Gull (*Larus crassirostris*) has allowed identification of utilisation distribution corridors, displayed in Figure 7. These areas were produced using Kernel Density Estimation Analysis of GPS tracking data and identifies core or primary habitat (1-50%), and general habitat (50-100%). These core areas correlate with KBA and National Atlas of Korea hotspots, particularly on the mid-west coast of South Korea.

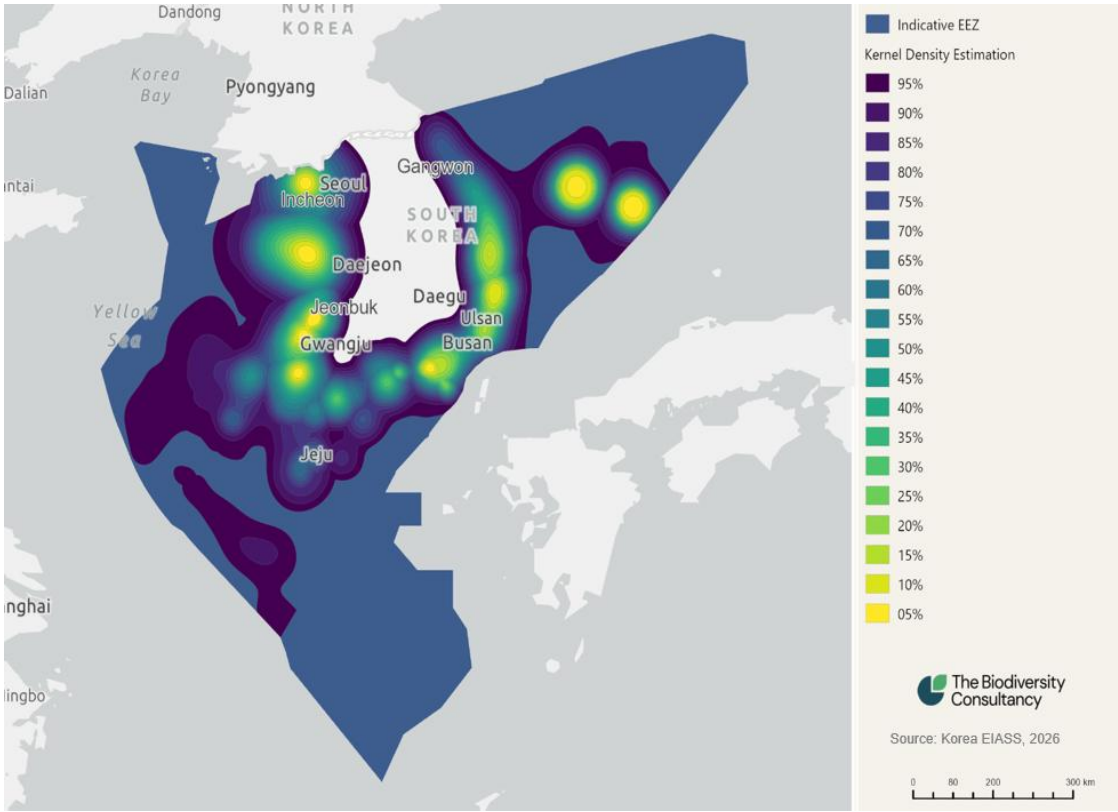


Figure 7 – Map of Kernel Density Estimation of Black-Tailed Gull and Key Utlisation Corridors (Korea EIASS, 2026)

3.6 Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) are special areas in the ocean that support the healthy functioning of oceans and the many services that they provide.

The Conference of the Parties (COP 9) to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the following seven scientific criteria for identifying EBSAs: Uniqueness or Rarity, Special importance for life history stages of species, Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats, Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow recovery, Biological Productivity, Biological Diversity, and Naturalness.

The identification of EBSAs and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organisations, in accordance with international law (including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea).

The criteria do not include quantitative thresholds but constitute important inputs to high-level planning considerations for offshore wind development.

Two EBSAs were identified in the screening, shown in Figure 8.

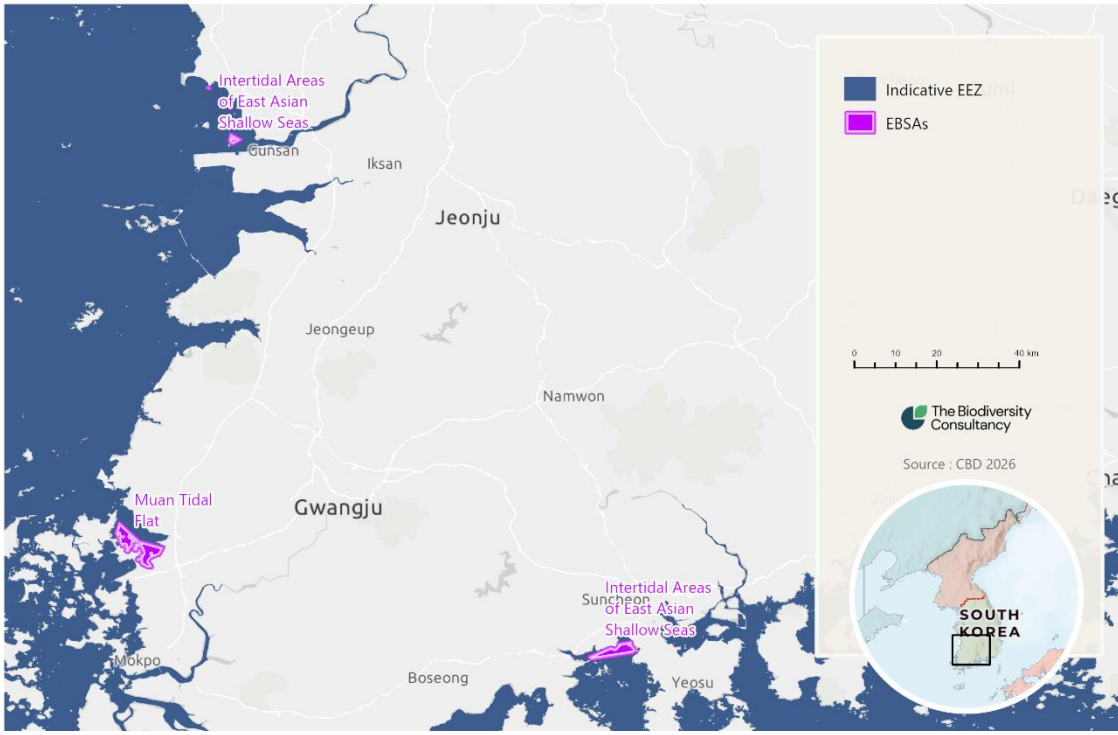


Figure 8 – Map of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas

Intertidal Areas of East Asian Shallow Seas

This EBSA is a multi-jurisdiction area with 20 sites across the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. There are two South Korean sites located in distinct areas on the south and west coasts. The intertidal sites comprising this EBSA support migratory birds and are key stopover, breeding or nesting sites for a range of species that utilise the Flyway. Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat is the site on Korea's south coast and is an important wintering site for ducks, cranes, and gulls, and is a stopover site for shorebirds. Seocheon Tidal Flat on the west coast is a critical migratory stop for more than 40 species[5].

Muan Tidal Flat

This EBSA is located on the southern west coast of South Korea and is in good natural condition. It supports up to 48 species of winter waterbirds

[5] https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/record?documentID=237839

and has a high biological diversity of benthic marine organisms such as crabs, fish and molluscs[6].

3.7 Important Marine Mammal Areas

Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) are a joint project between the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). IMMAs are defined as discrete portions of habitat, important to marine mammal species that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation.

The North Pacific Ocean has not yet been assessed for delineation of Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) at the time of reporting. Once available, risks associated with offshore wind development in IMMAs should be reviewed and in the meantime, marine mammal experts in the region should be consulted for available unpublished information.

3.8 Important Shark and Ray Areas

Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) are discrete, three-dimensional portions of habitat, important for one or more species of shark, ray, or chimaera species, that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation. The ISRA Criteria were developed by a consultative process led by the IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group, IUCN Ocean Team, and IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Areas Task Force.

ISRAs are based on qualitative criteria designed to encompass the broad range of habitat needs and the biological or ecological complexities of sharks. Four criteria incorporating seven sub-criteria were defined. These ISRA Criteria were designed to consider the complex behaviours, ecology, and biological needs of sharks including species' vulnerability, range restriction, key life-history activities, distinctiveness, and diversity.

'Areas of Interest' in relation to ISRAs are sites without the available evidence to support the application of criteria for the proposal of an ISRA but recognised as having the potential for future identification. Just one ISRA Area of Interest has been identified in South Korea (Figure 9), alongside one established ISRA with the Korea-Japan JDZ. With the presence of a number of threatened sharks and rays, including benthic nearshore species, it is likely that additional ISRAs for South Korea will be identified in the future.

[6] https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/record?documentID=237834



Figure 9 – Map of Important Shark and Ray Areas

Gapa-Mara Island AOI

The Gapa Mara Island AOI is located off the south-west of Jeju Island. Based on commercial fisheries data, this area might be important for Dusky Shark neonates.

Western Kyushu ISRA

This ISRA is in the Korea-Japan JDZ. The VU species Sharpspine Skate (*Okamejei acutispina*) and Polkadot Skate (*Dipturus chinensis*) trigger Criteria A (Vulnerability) and Sub-criteria C1 (Life-History; Reproductive Areas) for this ISRA, while the Bigeye Skate (*Okamejei meerdervoortii*) triggers both Criteria A and B (Range Restricted)[7].

[7] https://sharkrayareas.org/portfolio-item/western-kyushu-isra/#toggle-id-1

Priority Biodiversity Values



4 Marine Habitats

Marine habitats of importance are shown in Figure 10. These have been identified based on existing mapping, presence of key habitat-building species and review of available literature.

Note, mangroves are not present in South Korea.

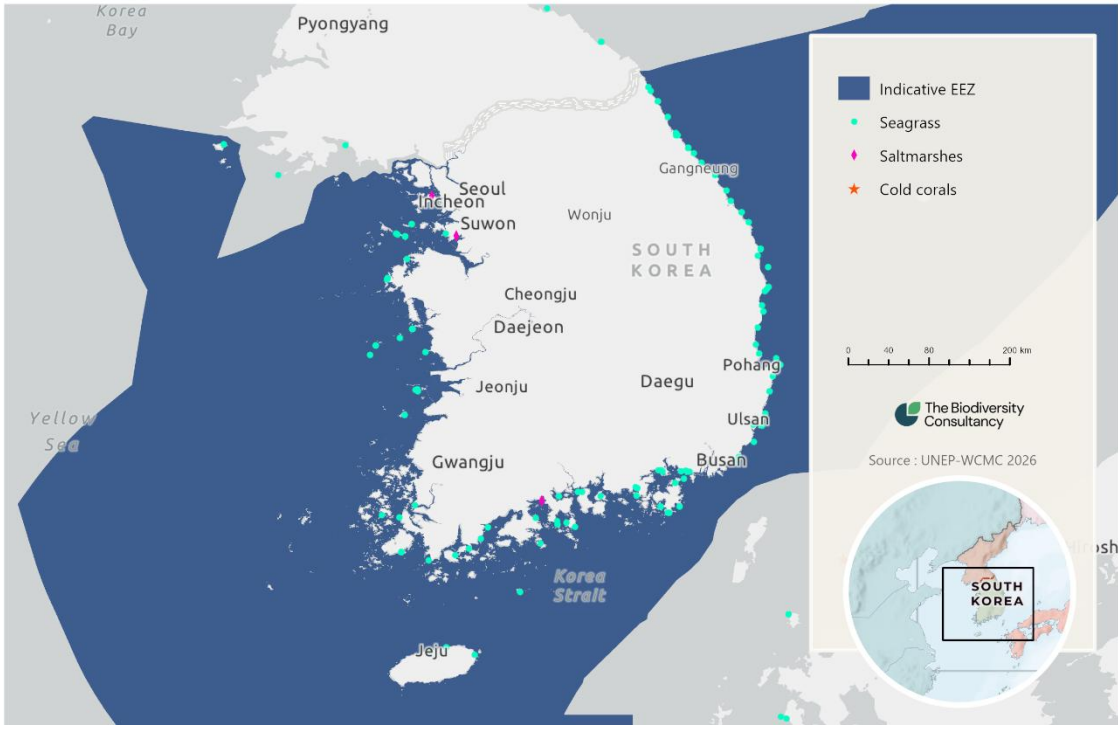


Figure 10 – Map of Important Marine Habitats

4.1 Corals

Based on the IUCN Red List screening, 294 species of coral are present in the South Korean Indicative EEZ, of which 102 species are globally threatened. Of these species, six have a global range overlap greater than 1% with the Indicative EEZ; **Appendix 1** lists these species alongside other taxonomic groups. Due to its southerly location, Jeju Island is a particular hotspot for coral diversity (Kim & Kang 2022) with a Marine Protected Area designated specifically for corals[8].

South Korea lies on a climatic transition zone with most of the country within a temperate zone where warm water corals do not occur but where cold water corals, seagrass and algae (see below) can.

[8] Population of Soft Corals Along the Coast of Jeju

4.2 Seagrass

The IUCN Red List screening identified four threatened species of seagrass in the South Korean Indicative EEZ:

- *Zostera geojeensis* (EN) – notably 80% of this species' global range falls within the South Korean Indicative EEZ
- *Phyllospadix japonicus* (EN) – 37% of this species global range falls within the South Korean Indicative EEZ
- *Zostera caespitosa* (VU)
- *Phyllospadix iwatensis* (VU)

The distribution range of *P. japonicus* (EN) within the Indicative EEZ is the full South Korean coastline, with most observations concentrated on the southern coast. For *Z. geojeensis* (EN) two distinct areas are evident, namely the coastal waters in the Seosan area, and the Geoje and Busan area; cable routing presents risk through habitat disturbance or fragmentation for these small populations.

4.3 Algae

A number of algae species are present, however none have been assessed as globally threatened. Many in Jeju Island (and the Korean Peninsula) are Data Deficient and with highly restricted ranges representing a risk for offshore wind cable routing impacting these small populations. Examples of algae with a global distribution of ~1 or 2 km^2 include *Acrochaetium inkyui* (DD), *Codium spinulosum* (DD), and *Elachista falcata* (DD). The seaweed mariculture industry in South Korea is globally significant and economically important[9]; it builds on traditional practices of seaweed cultivation for food through South Korean history[10]. Seaweed mariculture is dominated by production of common *Pyropia, Undaria,* and *Saccharina* species, which are not of concern for potential offshore wind impacts.

[9] https://e-algae.org/journal/view.php?doi=10.4490/algae.2020.35.5.15
[10] https://www.degruyterbrill.com/document/doi/10.1515/bot-2020-0007/html

5 Threatened and Protected Species

Threatened species were identified via an IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Version 2025-2) screening of the South Korean Indicative EEZ (IBAT, 2026). The outputs were complemented with a review of global and national spatial databases, literature searches of the South Korean Indicative EEZ, and review of existing offshore project information or datasets within the Indicative EEZ where available, as outlined in relevant sections below.

Not all species that may be present will have received IUCN Red List assessments or have IUCN Red List spatial data available. Many species (>50%) currently listed as Data Deficient (DD) may be threatened once sufficient data are available for their assessments (Borgelt *et al.* 2022). Where available, national threatened status has been included for identified species, noting the last consolidated National Red List is from 2014[11].

5.1 Marine Mammals

According to the IUCN Red List, six threatened marine mammal species have overlapping ranges with the South Korean Indicative EEZ (Table 2). Furthermore, the Data Deficient Killer Whale and Omura's Whale are occasionally present with the latter only being first confirmed in 2018 (Kim *et al.* 2018).

Nearshore species, such as the Narrow-ridged Finless Porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*, EN) and the Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*, NT) present the greatest risks in relation to offshore wind construction noise impacts. The Narrow-ridged Finless Porpoise is known to occur around the entire South Korean coast and is the most frequently recorded species during survey campaigns (Sohn, Hawsun *et al.* 2012; Lee *et al.* 2022). Measures related to mitigating impacts on the Narrow-ridged Finless Porpoise will benefit other marine mammals present.

Vessel collision from construction, operation, and maintenance vessel traffic, while generally considered higher risk for larger marine mammals such as whales, is generally underreported for smaller ones; risk to porpoise and dolphins should be considered alongside whales due to their nearshore distribution and frequency of recordings. Appropriate mitigation measures will depend on vessel types and sighting characteristics.

[11] https://archive.nationalredlist.org/files/2016/04/Korean-Red-List-of-Threatened-Species-English-compressed-2.pdf

Beaked Whales are known to be highly susceptible to the impacts of underwater noise with mass stranding events a possible consequence of unmitigated underwater noise. Beaked Whales are typically deep-water cryptic whales, which risk being underreported during survey campaigns; Stejneger's Beaked Whale (*Mesoplodon stejnegeri*, NT), Blainville's Beaked Whale (*Mesoplodon densirostris*, LC) and Cuvier's Beaked Whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*, LC) are all potentially present and may occur relatively close to the east coast due to the rapid drop off into the East Sea and cold upwelling.

The Northern Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus,* VU) is not commonly observed but has been recorded as bycatch or identified when resting on South Korean coastline during winter and spring (non-breeding period) (Lee *et al*. 2025). Impacts including reduced ability to rest resulting from underwater noise has been documented in the similar Australian Fur Seals (Taylor *et al.* 2024).

Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) have not yet been assessed in the North Pacific Ocean. However, once available, risks associated with offshore wind development in IMMAs should be reviewed.

Table 2 – List of threatened marine mammal species potentially at risk from offshore wind development (Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species).

Scientific name	Common name	IUCN status	National status	
Neophocaena asiaeorientalis	Narrow-ridged Finless Porpoise	EN	N/A	 (J.P Sylvestre, n.d.)
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei Whale	EN	N/A	 (M. H. H. Hansen, 2018)
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue Whale	EN	N/A	 (V. Thaxton, n.d.)

Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm Whale	VU	N/A	 (S. Zakharov, 2017)
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin Whale	VU	N/A	 (A. Tennakoon, n.d.)
Callorhinus ursinus	Northern Fur Seal	VU	VU	 (Y. Li, 2023)

5.2 Birds

Based on the IUCN Red List, 23 threatened bird species are present in the South Korean Indicative EEZ with potential risks to offshore wind due to their extinction risk or inferred susceptibility to collision or displacement impacts and coastal habitat loss.

5.2.1 Seabirds

Of the species identified, nine are classified as seabirds that rely heavily on marine environments for habitat and foraging. These are the Japanese Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus wumizusume*, VU), the Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis,* VU), Saunders's Gull (*Saundersilarus saundersi*, VU), Relict Gull (*Larus relictus*, VU), Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*, VU), Steller's Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*, VU), Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*, VU), Chinese Egret (*Egretta eulophotes*, VU), and the Short-tailed Albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*, VU). Vulnerability assessments have been conducted for seabirds in various regions, with comparative risk to the Black-legged Kittiwake considered as high, and Horned Grebe and Long-tailed Duck assessed at medium and lower risk respectively[12][13].

5.2.2 Migratory Birds

All the threatened bird species identified (except Japanese Murrelet) are migratory. As such, there are records across most of the coastline of South Korea and to determine their local movements, flight heights and passage across the sea, further studies would be needed.

The Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*, CR) is known to be present in the Baeksu tidal flat IBA with recent records on eBird (although not recognised as a species triggering KBA Criteria, likely due to the dated assessment). Spoon-billed Sandpipers (*Calidris pygmaea*, CR) have also been recorded along the western coast of South Korea.



Image: Spoon-billed Sandpiper (A. Yakolev, 2022)

[12] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0301479713000637
[13] https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/dr1214/full



Image: Chinese Crested Tern (P. Ha, 2026)

Recognising the location of South Korea on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, concerns about the risk to migratory birds from offshore wind have been raised[14]. Collaboration with other countries across the flyway is necessary to safeguard these species and avoid cumulative impacts of offshore wind whilst enabling nature-compatible development of renewable energy.

Studies, such as Lai *et al.* (2024) provide useful evidence of the movements of species, in this case a GPS-tracked Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor,* EN) shown to experience barrier effects from offshore wind farms in the Yellow Sea during migration from South Korea. Tracking data are also available via Movebank[15] showing that this species can cross the Yellow Sea to China at any point along the west coast of the Korean Peninsula.



Image: Black-faced Spoonbill (R, Ho, 2022)

[14] https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.aeg7121
[15] https://www.movebank.org/cms/webapp?gwt_fragment=page=studies,path=study1192899767



Image: Oriental Honey-buzzard (D. Dubikovisky, 2020)

In addition to threatened species, there are likely a number of other bird species at risk from poorly planned offshore wind due to their morphology, life history strategies, behaviour and other factors. Even non-marine birds, such as migratory passerines and raptors like the Oriental Honey-buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*, LC) are found in large numbers during migration on offshore islands and may be at risk from offshore wind, especially in the south-west of the country. This report does not review these, but a parallel project led by OEP in collaboration with TBC is identifying vulnerable species across the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (including South Korea).



Image: Far Eastern Curlew (G. Bryant, 2015)

Vulnerability assessments for some of these migratory species based on factors such as range, maneuverability, and habitat specialisation have noted species like the Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*, EN) as particularly vulnerable[16]. It is important to consider flyway-wide impacts to species, including non-threatened species, that may be of high vulnerability.

[16] https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/aec.13278

Table 3 – *List of threatened bird species potentially at risk from offshore wind development (Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species)*[17].

Scientific name	Common name	IUCN status	National status
Calidris pygmaea	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	N/A
Thalasseus bernsteini	Chinese Crested Tern	CR	N/A
Numenius madagascariensis	Far Eastern Curlew	EN	VU
Tringa guttifer	Spotted Greenshank	EN	EN
Platalea minor	Black-faced Spoonbill	EN	VU
Ciconia boyciana	Oriental Stork	EN	EN
Charadrius mongolus	Siberian Sandplover	EN	N/A
Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck	VU	N/A
Grus vipio	White-naped Crane	VU	EN
Grus monacha	Hooded Crane	VU	VU
Grus japonensis	Red-crowned Crane	VU	EN
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU	N/A
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	VU	N/A
Calidris falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	VU	N/A
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	VU	N/A
Saundersilarus saundersi	Saunders's Gull	VU	N/A
Larus relictus	Relict Gull	VU	EN

[17] Note, the Crested Shelduck (*Tadorna cristata*, CR), whilst not officially Extinct, has had no confirmed records since 1964 and, on this basis, has not been considered a potential risk for offshore wind.

Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	VU	
Synthliboramphus wumizusume	Japanese Murrelet	VU	EN
Haliaeetus pelagicus	Steller's Sea-eagle	VU	N/A
Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	VU	N/A
Egretta eulophotes	Chinese Egret	VU	EN
Phoebastria albatrus	Short-tailed Albatross	VU	N/A

5.3 Sea Turtles

Due to the wide-ranging nature of sea turtles, five threatened species ranges overlap with the South Korean Indicative EEZ. Whilst there is still limited information about sea turtle aggregations in the country, all five species have been confirmed as present from by-catch and stranding data on Jeju Island (Jang *et al.* 2024).

The State of the World's Sea Turtles[18] database does not show many records of sea turtles in South Korea, likely somewhat related to under-recording. Sea turtles would be expected to occur more frequently around Jeju and the southern parts of the country, especially around foraging grounds, such as areas of algae, seagrass beds and coral gardens (Kim *et al.* 2021). With climate change, turtles may be increasingly found further north in the country (Park *et al.* 2025). Tracking data from Movebank[19] shows that turtles from Jeju forage up and down the east coast of South Korea.

The evidence suggests that risks associated with offshore wind development and the collision of operation and maintenance vessels may not be as acute as in other parts of the world or with other groups in South Korea, such as marine mammals (see above).

[18] https://seamap.env.duke.edu/swot

[19] https://www.movebank.org/cms/webapp?gwt_fragment=page%3Dstudies%2Cpath%3Dstudy3030282201

Table 4 – List of threatened sea turtle species potentially at risk from offshore wind development (Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species).

Scientific name	Common name	IUCN status	National status
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	CR	N/A
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	EN	N/A
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Turtle	VU	N/A
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	VU	N/A
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	VU	N/A

5.4 Bats

There have been no CR or EN listed bat species identified in South Korea. In general, bats are increasingly recorded at sea and at offshore wind farms during migration, foraging and movements between offshore islands (Ahlén *et al.* 2007, 2009; Brabant *et al.* 2019; Bach *et al.* 2022). However, there is currently no information about bat activity offshore in South Korea and no IUCN Red List mapping offshore. This is important to understand considering the possibility of bat movements between islands in the southern part of South Korea. Bats in East Asian countries have been recorded to consume marine fish (Wei *et al.* 2025) and offshore wind projects should seek to undertake expert consultation, as well as acoustic and observer-led studies in future to further determine the risk of bat attraction to wind farms and collision offshore.

5.5 Sharks, Rays and Ray-finned Fishes

Based on the IUCN Red List, 98 threatened species of sharks, rays and ray-finned fishes have the potential to occur within the South Korean Indicative EEZ. Of these species, 69 have a global range overlap greater than 1% with the Indicative EEZ; **Appendix 1** lists these species alongside other taxonomic groups. Whilst sharks, rays and ray-finned fishes in the region face a number of threats – mostly related to overfishing (Sumaila *et al.* 2021), little research on important areas exists beyond information from bycatch and landings data.

Some research indicates that the East Sea is an important feeding ground and nursery habitat for large shark species (Seong *et al.* 2025) and that there is likely a correlation between seawater temperature fluctuations and the occurrence of large fish species (Kim *et al.* 2022).

Noteworthy species include the Korean Skate (*Hongeo koreana*, CR), with >85% of its global range within the South Korean Indicative EEZ predominantly in the south of the country and Jeju at depths from 30 m.

At the time of writing, there is one Important Shark and Ray Area (ISRA) identified in South Korea (in the Korea-Japan JDZ) and one Area of Interest – see Section 3.8. Should more ISRAs be identified in future, risks to globally important areas for sharks and rays in relation to offshore wind should be reassessed to account for this information and refinement in our understanding of the most important areas for these groups. In the meantime, local experts should be consulted.

Whilst there are no well-quantified risks for sharks and rays, offshore wind development might affect key processes, such as breeding aggregations or key habitats that they require for foraging. Risks from the electromagnetic fields of subsea cables are highly uncertain and will vary depending on a range of factors including species and life stage, as well as engineering factors like burial depth and mattress protection (Hermans *et al.* 2024). Whilst there are knowledge gaps, effects are only likely to occur over very short distances; nevertheless, it would be precautionary to avoid disturbance to key sites (when identified) like elasmobranch breeding and egg laying areas.

There are also expected benefits of offshore wind development to elasmobranchs to be considered alongside potential risks. The artificial reef effect and spillover benefits outside of the wind farm can provide benefit to sharks, rays and ray-finned fish (and fisheries more broadly) (Bicknell *et al.* 2026).

Prioritisation



6 Prioritisation

6.1 Approach

Following the database screening and literature review throughout this report, the identified PBVs have been prioritised in Table 5; the following key terms are used to illustrate biodiversity priorities:

- **PBV/Taxonomic Groups** are the priority biodiversity values presented in broad taxonomic groups that have been identified as key biodiversity features in South Korea for offshore wind development.
- **OSW Impacts** lists the impacts commonly associated to the relevant PBV/Taxonomic Group from development of offshore wind, where relevant in the South Korean context.
- **Risk to Permitting** assigns a generalised high, medium, or low value based on experiences in offshore wind development across markets, applied within the South Korean context. Risks to permitting are often influenced by public perception and 'charisma' of the PBV/Taxonomic Group, sensitivity of the PBV/Group, and extent of the OSW Impacts.
- **Existing data** summarises the available information on the PBV/Taxonomic Group, as presented above in Sections 4 and 5.
- **Key data gaps** highlight the current gaps in available information that are relevant to understanding impacts to the PBV/Taxonomic Group from offshore wind development.
- **Suggestions for additional data collection** recommend next steps based on existing data and identified gaps. At the **planning level**, the suggestions identify data collection methods and/or goals that will support early-stage planning of the offshore wind industry in South Korea. The **project level** suggestions target data collection at a site-specific level once an offshore wind project has been proposed, often at a population level or to establish baselines.
- **Priority** ratings for additional data collection have been assigned as high, medium, or low for both planning and project levels. Priority ratings reflect a combination of factors including the susceptibility of taxonomic groups to offshore wind development impacts, risk to permitting and likelihood of constraint to planning development, quality and availability of data, extent of data gaps, and value of closing these gaps. Priority is assigned based on the overall benefit and necessity of addressing knowledge gaps and is not a reflection of conservation importance. This prioritisation intends to inform future efforts for biodiversity studies to support the development of the offshore wind industry. Priority levels are given for both the planning

stage (before specific sites or projects are identified; Korea-wide), and the project stage (spatially restricted surveys to support a particular development). Focusing on priority PBVs will help to facilitate development by closing knowledge gaps and will ensure spending is targeted and constructive.

- **Low priority**: Additional data collection for this PBV is not considered essential at this stage. This rating reflects a combination of factors such as lower susceptibility to offshore wind impacts, lower risk to planning or permitting, limited constraints on development, relatively complete existing datasets, smaller knowledge gaps, and lower value associated with collecting further information.
- **Medium priority**: Additional data collection is recommended for this PBV, but there are other PBVs where investment in further studies is expected to provide greater benefit. This rating reflects a combination of factors including moderate susceptibility to offshore wind impacts, potential relevance to planning and permitting decisions, remaining data gaps, and the value of improving the evidence base to support future development.
- **High priority**: Additional data collection is considered important for this PBV and should be prioritised to support offshore wind development. This rating reflects a combination of factors such as higher susceptibility to offshore wind impacts, greater potential influence on planning or permitting outcomes, significant data gaps or limitations in existing information, and a high value associated with improving understanding and reducing uncertainty.

The rationale behind priority ratings for each PBV is discussed further after the table, in Section 6.2.

Table 5 – Prioritisation of Priority Biodiversity Values

PBV/Taxonomic Group	OSW Impacts	Risk to Permitting*	Existing Data	Key Data Gaps	Additional Data Collection	
					Suggestions	Priority**
Marine mammals	Noise Barrier to movement Vessel collision risk during construction	High	Large number of sightings surveys over broad time scale	Key supporting habitats	**Planning level:** Improve understanding of key marine mammal populations and habitats are to allow for planning of OSW in South Korea	Medium
					Project level: Improve site-specific data through surveys after the delineation of development areas and throughout project stages. Suggest focus on seasonal migrations to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be designed and implemented (i.e. timing of pile drive avoiding key seasons to reduce noise impacts)	Medium
Birds	Collision	High	Observational data, flyway level	Flight heights, local	**Planning level:** Enhance bird distribution and flight behaviour knowledge through	High

	Behavioural changes from lights Disturbance of key habitat from sedimentation or onshore construction		movements, supporting habitats	movements, passage across sea, cumulative impacts across flyway	dedicated surveys to inform collision risk modelling	
					Project level: Expand site-specific data through surveys after delineation of development areas	High
Sea turtles	Noise Habitat loss and/or disturbance	Low	Observational data	Limited volume of data	**Planning level:** Existing data should allow for planning of OSW in South Korea	Low
					Project level: Utilise observational data collection opportunities in later project-specific surveys, after delineation of development areas; on observation of Hawksbill Turtle (CR) or nesting sites, additional dedicated surveys recommended	Medium
Bats	Collision Behavioural change from lights	Low	Limited	Bat presence and movements in offshore	**Planning level:** Expand knowledge base by studying broad bat behaviour and movements offshore, prior to development area delineation;	Medium

				areas, attraction behaviour towards OSW	results could provide valuable input into spatial planning	
					Project level: Conduct dedicated bat surveys in areas of potential OSW development (i.e. acoustic monitoring, observation) and expert advice.	Medium
Sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes	Noise Habitat loss and/or disturbance EMF Barrier to movement	Medium	Observation data, species presence, distribution of key skate species	Breeding or key habitat sites, effects of EMF on various species	**Planning level:** Conduct broad surveys to identify any breeding or key habitat areas. Improve industry-wide knowledge on EMF impacts to key species in South Korea	Medium
					Project level: Assess proposed offshore wind areas in greater detail for key species, after delineation of development zones	Medium
Corals	Habitat loss and/or disturbance Sedimentation from construction	Low	Presence and distribution	Fine-scale distributions of threatened species in potential	**Planning level:** Existing data should allow for planning of OSW in South Korea	Low
					Project level: Conduct habitat and species surveys to help to inform routing and nature-	Low

				development areas	inclusive design, after delineation of development areas	
Seagrass and algae	Habitat loss and/or disturbance Sedimentation from construction	Low	Species presence, some distribution data	Limited data and global assessment status. Fine-scale distributions in potential development areas.	**Planning level:** Existing data should allow for planning of OSW in South Korea	Low
					Project level: Conduct habitat and species surveys to help to inform spatial planning and nature-inclusive design, and avoid routing through restricted-range populations, after delineation of development areas	Medium

* Risk to permitting is a generalised high/medium/low value that is informed by experience in other markets, public opinion, sensitivity, and extent of possible impacts. Risk to permitting is one of the factors that informs the concluding survey priority rating in the final column.

**Priority ratings are based on a combination of factors including susceptibility of taxonomic groups to offshore wind development impacts, risk to permitting and likelihood of constraint to planning development, quality and availability of data, extent of data gaps, and value of closing these gaps, and is not a reflection of conservation importance. Additional discussion behind prioritisation rationale for each PBV is in Section 6.2 below.

6.2 Summary of Recommendations

Table 5 above identified the highest priority PBVs for additional biodiversity studies in the planning stage as birds (high), followed by marine mammals, bats, and sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes (medium).

During project-specific stages where there are defined spatial development areas, the highest priority PBVs for additional biodiversity studies are birds (high), followed by marine mammals, bats, sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes, turtles, and seagrass and algae (medium).

Birds have been identified as high priority for both planning and project stages. Risk to permitting from birds is considered high due to multiple factors including public concern of collision risk, presence of threatened bird species, and high exposure of the taxonomic group to wind farms. Closing the key knowledge gaps of flight heights, local movement pathways, and cumulative impacts will be highly valuable to support offshore wind development and a constructive action in the industry.

Bats are currently a low risk to permitting; there is little public interest in impacts from offshore wind on bats, which is likely a reflection of limited industry understanding of bat and offshore wind interactions. The opportunity to address this significant knowledge gap is reflected in the medium priority ranking. Being able to understand if and how bats are impacted may reduce later requirements for monitoring and/or mitigation, if impacts are established at offshore wind sites. This is particularly relevant due to growing industry interests in bat collisions, and the possibility of bat passage between marine islands in South Korea.

Marine mammals have a high permitting risk. As charismatic megafauna, public interest is inherent and protection measures are established. There is a good understanding of marine mammal presence and distribution in South Korea, and industry-wide knowledge of possible impacts. Given this knowledge base, additional efforts regarding marine mammals in the planning stage are of medium priority. Analysing this existing knowledge will improve understanding of key marine mammal concentrations and distributions, seasonal movements and habitats. This analysis can be used to inform mitigation measures and siting of offshore wind development; at the project stage, a medium priority reflects industry and public expectations of establishing site-specific baselines, monitoring and management efforts.

Sharks, rays, and ray-finned fishes are of medium permitting risk and medium priority for additional data collection, reflective of public interest levels, implications for the fishing industry, and expectations for well-established baselines and management efforts. Closing key knowledge gaps of breeding habitat and EMF impacts will be beneficial to both planning and project stages in offshore wind development.

Seagrass and algae have both been identified as a low risk to permitting, on consideration of low public interest, lack of threatened species present (partially driven by lack of assessment), and limited susceptibility to offshore wind impacts. It is, however, important to consider these key marine habitats in the project stage. Location of offshore wind could greatly increase risk to these habitats, and there is potential for significant impact to range-restricted species despite lack of threatened status, resulting in a medium priority.

Turtles pose a low risk to permitting and low priority for additional data collection in the planning stage, reflecting the limited risks associated with offshore wind development. It is important, however, to consider turtles, particularly CR Hawksbill Turtles, and any key turtle breeding or nesting habitats at the relevant site during the project stage, resulting in a medium priority.

Corals pose a low risk to permitting. Additional data collection is not essential for facilitation of offshore wind development, and as such these PBVs are a low priority.

These outcomes are intended to guide future biodiversity study efforts. Details for suggested survey efforts in line with the prioritisations from this scoping study are presented in a **Survey Concept Note**, produced by TBC on behalf of OEP.

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Appendix I – Additional globally threatened species pot entially occurring within the South Korean Indicative EEZ

Appendix I Table 1 – Additional globally threatened species potentially occurring within the areas for potential offshore wind development with ≥ 1% of global distribution overlapping Indicative EEZ (Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2025-2).

Class	Scientific name	Common name (where available)	Range overlap with Indicative EEZ (%)	IUCN status
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser sinensis*	Chinese Sturgeon	21	**CR**
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Larimichthys crocea*	Large Yellow Croaker	17	**CR**
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Takifugu chinensis*	Chinese Puffer	36	**CR**
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla japonica*	Japanese Eel	8	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Argyrosomus japonicus*	Dusky Meagre	7	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Coilia mystus*	Osbeck's Grenadier Anchovy	16	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Coilia nasus*	Japanese Grenadier Anchovy	3	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Epinephelus akaara*	Hong Kong Grouper	14	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Evynnis cardinalis*	Threadfin Porgy	19	EN
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*	Great Blue Spotted Mudskipper	21	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Clidoderma asperrimum*	Roughscale Sole	6	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Eopsetta grigorjewi*	Shotted Halibut	17	VU

ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hippocampus haema*	Korean Seahorse	45	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hippocampus histrix*	Thorny Seahorse	2	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hippocampus kelloggi*	Great Seahorse	3	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hippocampus trimaculatus*	Three-spot Seahorse	3	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Luciogobius griseus*	Dark Spear Earthworm Goby	1	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Mola mola*	Ocean Sunfish	1	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Nemipterus virgatus*	Golden Threadfin Bream	4	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Platichthys bicoloratus*	Stone Flounder	17	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Scartelaos gigas*	Giant Mudskipper	46	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Verasper moseri*	Barfin Flounder	16	VU
ACTINOPTERYGII	*Verasper variegatus*	Spotted Halibut	22	VU
ANTHOZOA	*Alveopora japonica*		12	**CR**
ANTHOZOA	*Acropora japonica*		3	**CR**
ANTHOZOA	*Acropora pruinosa*		11	EN
ANTHOZOA	*Acropora tumida*		1	EN
ANTHOZOA	*Acropora willisae*		1	EN
ANTHOZOA	*Acropora dendrum*		1	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Carcharias taurus*	Sand Tiger Shark	3	**CR**
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Hongeo koreana*	Korean Skate	86	**CR**
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Rhina ancylostomus*	Bowmouth Guitarfish	3	**CR**
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Rhinobatos schlegelii*	Brown Guitarfish	19	**CR**
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Rhynchobatus mononoke*	Japanese Wedgefish	39	**CR**

CHONDRICHTHYES	*Squatina japonica*	Japanese Angelshark	23	**CR**
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Aetobatus ocellatus*	Spotted Eagle Ray	1	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Beringraja pulchra*	Mottled Skate	16	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Carcharhinus plumbeus*	Sandbar Shark	3	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Centrophorus uyato*	Little Gulper Shark	1	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Halaelurus buergeri*	Blackspotted Catshark	25	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Hemitriakis japanica*	Japanese Topeshark	23	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Hemitrygon sinensis*	Chinese Stingray	17	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Mustelus griseus*	Spotless Smooth-hound	18	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Mustelus manazo*	Starspotted Smooth-hound	14	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Rhinobatos hynnicephalus*	Ringed Guitarfish	2	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Squalus brevirostris*	Japanese Shortnose Spurdog	13	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Squalus japonicus*	Japanese Spurdog	32	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Squalus mitsukurii*	Shortspine Spurdog	14	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Squatina nebulosa*	Clouded Angelshark	23	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Triakis scyllium*	Banded Houndshark	26	EN
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Aetobatus narutobiei*	Naru Eagle Ray	14	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Aetomylaeus nichofii*	Banded Eagle Ray	3	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Alopias vulpinus*	Common Thresher	2	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Carcharhinus albimarginatus*	Silvertip Shark	4	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Carcharhinus brachyurus*	Copper Shark	9	VU

CHONDRICHTHYES	*Centrophorus moluccensis*	Endeavour Dogfish	1	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Chiloscyllium indicum*	Slender Bambooshark	1	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Chimaera phantasma*	Silver Chimaera	8	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Gymnura japonica*	Japanese Butterfly Ray	17	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Gymnura poecilura*	Longtail Butterfly Ray	1	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Myliobatis tobijei*	Japanese Eagle Ray	20	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Narke dipterygia*	Spottail Sleeper Ray	11	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Narke japonica*	Japanese Sleeper Ray	11	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Notorynchus cepedianus*	Broadnose Sevengill Shark	7	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Okamejei acutispina*	Sharpspine Skate	39	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Okamejei boesemani*	Boeseman's Skate	21	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Okamejei kenojei*	Spiny Skate	27	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Okamejei meerdervoortii*	Bigeye Skate	39	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Platyrhina tangi*	Yellow-spotted Fanray	10	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Proscyllium habereri*	Graceful Catshark	22	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Sphyrna zygaena*	Smooth Hammerhead	1	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Taeniurops meyeni*	Blotched Fantail Ray	4	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Telatrygon acutirostra*	Sharpnose Ray	59	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Telatrygon zugei*	Pale-edge Sharpnose Ray	4	VU
CHONDRICHTHYES	*Urolophus aurantiacus*	Oriental Stingaree	16	VU
GASTROPODA	*Haliotis discus*		17	EN
GASTROPODA	*Haliotis gigantea*	Giant Abalone	3	EN

GASTROPODA	*Haliotis madaka*	Madaka-awabi	3	EN
GASTROPODA	*Haliotis discus ssp. discus*	Disk Abalone	3	EN
GASTROPODA	*Haliotis discus ssp. hannai*	Pacific Abalone	33	EN
HOLOTHUROIDEA	*Apostichopus japonicus*	Japanese Spiky Sea Cucumber	20	EN
LILIOPSIDA	*Phyllospadix japonicus*	Asian Surf Grass	37	EN
LILIOPSIDA	*Zostera geojeensis*	Species code: Zg	80	EN
LILIOPSIDA	*Phyllospadix iwatensis*	Surfgrass	18	VU
LILIOPSIDA	*Zostera caespitosa*	Species code: Zs	20	VU
MYXINI	*Myxine garmani*	Mekura-unagi	7	VU

Appendix II – Legally Protected Areas and Internationally Recognised Areas

Appendix II Table 1 – Full List of Legally Protected Areas and Internationally Recognised Areas.

Name	DESIGNATION/S	IUCN MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	MARINE STATUS*
Deukryang Bay	Environment Conservation Marine Area	Ia	0
Hyangnobong - Mount Geonbongsan	Nature Reserve	Ia	0
Mount Hallasan	Nature Reserve	Ia	0
Uponeup Wetland Natural Reserve, Changnyeong	Nature Reserve	Ia	0
Hongdo Island	Nature Reserve	Ia	0
Songnisan	National Park	II	0
Gayasan	National Park	II	0
Palgongsan	National Park	II	0
Odaesan	National Park	II	0
Hallyeohaesang	National Park	II	0
Dadohaehaesang	National Park	II	0
Naejangsan	National Park	II	0
Juwangsan	National Park	II	0
Alder Tree of Chogwa-ri, Pocheon	Natural Monument	III	0
Ginkgo Tree of Im Nansu, Sejong	Natural Monument	III	0
Pine Tree of Hwayang-ri, Hapcheon	Natural Monument	III	0
Jolcham Oak and Village Guardian Grove in Songha-ri, Yeongyang	Natural Monument	III	0
Yongsodonggul Cave, Jeongseon	Natural Monument	III	0
Yulgongmae Plum of Ojukheon House, Gangneung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Multi-stem Pine of Hwasan-ri, Mungyeong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Todo(jeungdo)	Special Island	IV	0
Yeosu	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Disaster Prevention Reserve	Disaster Prevention Reserve	IV	0
Jeollanam-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Natural Habitat of Camphor Trees in Dosun-ri, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Tancheon	Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area	IV	0
Turczaninow Hornbeam of Chamseongdan Altar, Ganghwa	Natural Monument	IV	0

Solseom(akdo)	Special Island	IV	1
Hyeongjedo	Special Island	IV	1
Sibidongpado2	Special Island	IV	1
Fossil Site in Gain-ri, Namhae	Natural Monument	IV	0
Hanbando Wetland	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
Ungok Wetland	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
Chodanggul Cave, Samcheok	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sanctuary of White-naped Cranes at Hangang River Estuary	Natural Monument	IV	0
Habitat of Fireflies and Their Prey, Muju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Natural Habitat of Yoshino Cherries in Daedunsan Mountain, Haenam	Natural Monument	IV	0
Northernmost Population of Japanese Evergreen Oaks in Gigak-ri, Hampyeong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Population of Spreading Yews in Sobaeksan Mountain	Natural Monument	IV	0
Muljangorioreum Volcanic Cone, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gobulmae Plum of Baegyangsa Temple, Jangseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Korean Dendropanax of Jeongja-ri, Wando	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeongnam Hadong Hwagaemyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Korean Plum-yem of Yungneung Royal Tomb, Hwaseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeonggi Yangju Jangheungmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeongnam Tongyeong Gwangdomyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Pair of Chinese Junipers at Cheonjaam Hermitage of Songgwangsa Temple, Suncheon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonnam Gokseong Godalmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Jinan Jucheonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Population of Box-leaved Hollies in Junggye-ri, Buan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Joryong-ri, Geumneung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Trifoliate Orange of Gapgot-ri, Ganghwa	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonbuk Buan Gyehwamyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Yeoju Sanbukmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Gochang Seongnaemyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Cheongyang Daechimyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Wanju Unjumyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Jangsu jangsueup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Cheonan Mokcheoneup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Buan Byeonsanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Jangseong Samgyemyun	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Red Leaf Willow of Deokchon-ri, Cheongdo	Natural Monument	IV	0
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Jingi-ri, Namwon	Natural Monument	IV	0

Jeonbuk Iksan Geummamyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Hwasun Hancheonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gosanbong Copper-winged bat Habitat	Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area	IV	0
Myodo(tokkiseom)	Special Island	IV	1
Gyeongnam Jinju Geumsanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Korean Berchemia of Songgye-ri, Jewon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Munmyo Confucian Shrine, Seoul	Natural Monument	IV	0
Upo Wetland	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
Chinese Juniper of Yangnyeong-ri, Cheonan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ulsan Namgu Mugeodong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Fossil Site of Dinosaur Eggs in Bibong-ri, Boseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ojori	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Halmiyeom	Special Island	IV	1
Manjisong Pine Tree in Dapgok-ri, Yeongyang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bower Actinidia of Changdeokgung Palace	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sambongyaksu Mineral Water in Gwangwon-ri, Hongcheon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Cretaceous Fossil Site in Yusu-ri, Jinju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jungsudo	Special Island	IV	0
Natural Habitat of Yoshino Cherries in Bonggae-dong, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeongnam Geochang Gajomyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Tidal Flat and Breeding Ground of Black-faced Spoonbills, Gwanghwa	Natural Monument	IV	1
Population of Carstor Aralias in Sinbang-ri, Changwon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Yulji-ri, Goesan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gangwon Hoengseong Seowonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Sanhodonggul Cave, Jeongseon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Chungnam Geumsan Namimyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gwangju Bukgu Hwaamdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeongnam Miryang Sannaemyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Muan Mongtanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Goyeo	Special Island	IV	0
Cork Oak of Sillim-dong, Seoul	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Yongmunsa Temple, Yangpyeong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Cork Oak of Daegok-ri, Andong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Boreumdo Island, Ganghwa	Natural Monument	IV	0
Lacebark Pine of Jogyesa Temple, Seoul	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sand Pear of Ssangjeon-ri, Uljin	Natural Monument	IV	0

Saw-leaf Zelkova of Daechi-ri, Damyang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeongnam Sancheong Samjangmyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Ulsan Namgu Seonamdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeongnam Namhae Sangjumyeon 2	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Bido	Special Island	IV	1
Gyeongnam Yangsan Habukmyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Daegu Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Chungnam Buyeo Eunsanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
maehyang Bay	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Gochang	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Seocheon	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Cheorwon Igilli	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Damyang Yongmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Danchon-ri, Yeongpung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonbuk Namwon Sannaemyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Jindo uisinmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Gapyeong Hamyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Boseong Hoecheonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Gokseong Jukgokmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Hwasun Nammyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Boseong Mundeokmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Gapyeong Sangdongmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Taejang-ri, Yeongpung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonnam Hwasun Chunyangmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeongnam Namhae Gohyeonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Namyangju Sudongmyeon 2	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Namyangju Sudongmyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Yangju Samsungdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Yangju Jangheungmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gangwo Jeongseon Hwaammyeom	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Machilus of Changseondo Island, Namhae	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeonggi Seongnam Jungwongu 3	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Wolgok-ri, Yeongam	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonbuk Jeonju Deokjingu 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Seongnam Jungwongu 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Cheonan Anseodong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Jeonju Deokjingu 3	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Saw-leaf Zelkova of Sasin-ri, Andong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeongnam Hapcheon Gayamyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Cheonan Seonggeoeup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0

Gyeongnam Geochang Buksangmyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Elaeocarpus of Gangjeong-dong, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonbuk Gochang Asanmyeon 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungbuk Danyang Danyangeup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Goheung Duwonmyeon (Unnamsan)	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Cheonan Byeongcheonmyeom	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Asan Songakmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Gongju Sagokmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chungnam Gongju Gyeryongmyeon 2	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Janggudo	Special Island	IV	0
Jungchilgido	Special Island	IV	1
Multi-stem Pine of Samgong-ri, Muju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sochojido	Special Island	IV	1
Evergreen forest in Kkamakseom Island Gangjin	Natural Monument	IV	0
Spreading Yew on Duwibong Peak, Jeongseon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sanctuary of Red-throated Loons on Geoje Coast	Natural Monument	IV	1
Habanggodo	Special Island	IV	1
Okdo	Special Island	IV	0
Songdo	Special Island	IV	0
Sado	Special Island	IV	0
Sejondo	Special Island	IV	1
Seomando	Special Island	IV	1
Songdo	Special Island	IV	0
Chunbokdo (Chungbokdo)	Special Island	IV	0
Bodeunagiseom	Special Island	IV	0
Hyeongjedo1	Special Island	IV	0
Ash Tree of Jeongok-ri, Hwaseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bukyeongjeseom	Special Island	IV	1
Chungbuk Jincheon Jincheoneup 1	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Chestnut Tree of Ungyo-ri, Pyeongchang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sand Pear of Muchang-ri, Yeongyang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Daemado	Special Island	IV	0
Bukgyeongnyeolbido	Special Island	IV	1
Haseodo (Sureongdo)	Special Island	IV	0
Solyeodo	Special Island	IV	0
Black Pine of Samcheon-dong, Jeonju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sopyeongyeodo	Special Island	IV	0
Jeonnam Gurye Masanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonnam Wando Bogilmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Dinosaur Tracksite in Jeo-ri, Uiseong	Natural Monument	IV	0

Weeping Pine Tree of Unmunsa Temple, Cheongdo	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bangmokseom	Special Island	IV	0
Fossil Site of Dinosaur Eggs in Gojeong-ri, Hwaseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Durido	Special Island	IV	1
Seokdo	Special Island	IV	0
Needle Fir of Cheonhwangsa Temple, Jinan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bunamseom	Special Island	IV	1
Green Earth Pigment (Celadonite) Site in Noeseongsan Mountain, Pohang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeongnam Masan Gyobangdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Daecheongdo	Special Island	IV	0
Daehangdo	Special Island	IV	0
Hyeoldo	Special Island	IV	0
Spindle Tree of Dokdo Island	Natural Monument	IV	0
Daehyeongjedo	Special Island	IV	0
Early Paleozoic Fossil Site in Jangseong, Taebaek	Natural Monument	IV	0
Eoyudo	Special Island	IV	0
Gadeokdo	Special Island	IV	0
Gaerindo	Special Island	IV	1
Seoul Jungrangcheon Sangryu	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Maeseom	Special Island	IV	0
Jinmokdo	Special Island	IV	0
Jukdo	Special Island	IV	0
Gangwon Hoengseong Gabcheonmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Hae1do	Special Island	IV	0
Hae2do	Special Island	IV	1
Breeding Ground of Sea Birds (Crested Murrelet, Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel, and Streaked Shearwater) on Guguldo Island, Sinan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Pine Tree of Daeha-ri, Mungyeong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Gyeonggi Pyeongtaek Jinwimyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Jeokcheonsa Temple, Cheongdo	Natural Monument	IV	0
Songdo	Special Island	IV	0
Jeonbuk Iksan Mohyeondong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jeonbuk Iksan Woongpomyeon 3	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gangwon Hoengseong Hoengseongeup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeongbuk Mungyeong Buljeongdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Finless Porpoise Water	Marine Protected Area (Marine Organism)	IV	1
Baekdudaegan Mountains Reserve	Baekdudaegan Mountains Reserve	IV	0
Chungbuk Jincheon Jincheoneup 2	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0

Tanhangdo	Special Island	IV	1
Hornitos on Biyangdo Island, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ginkgo Tree of Nongso-ri, Gumi	Natural Monument	IV	0
Daehodo	Special Island	IV	1
Barammagido	Special Island	IV	0
Seongbaksup Forest in Gyeongsan ri Seongju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Torreya Forest of Geumtapsa Temple in Goheung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Torreya Forest of Nokudan in Haenam	Natural Monument	IV	0
Ttanjeonggeumdo	Special Island	IV	0
Udo	Special Island	IV	1
Hwado	Special Island	IV	0
Witdaehoseom	Special Island	IV	1
Dangsong Pine Tree in Dangsan-ri, Geochang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Suryeongseom	Special Island	IV	0
Chinese Juniper of Yangji-ri, Yangju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Chinese Juniper Tree of Juha-ri, Andong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Tutelary Forest in Seongnam ri Wonseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jukdo	Special Island	IV	0
Mandarin Orange Trees of Doryeon-dong, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Machilus of Samsan-ri, Jangheung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Marsh Plants of Daesong-ri, Haman	Natural Monument	IV	0
Potholes on Yoseonam Rock in Mureung-ri, Yeongwol	Natural Monument	IV	0
Natural Habitat of White Forsythias in Songdeok-ri, Goesan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Tracksite of Dinosaurs and Birds in Deongmyeong-ri, Goseong	Natural Monument	IV	0
Yukgakdo	Special Island	IV	1
Maebakseom	Special Island	IV	0
Multi-stem Pine of Dokdong-ri, Gumi	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jeonnam Jindo Gunnaemyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Oeyeopsando(mumyeongdo)	Special Island	IV	0
Sodeogudo	Special Island	IV	0
Sochiseom	Special Island	IV	0
Daesado	Special Island	IV	0
Northernmost Population of Sericeous Newlitse at Bulgapsa Temple, Yeonggwang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sehangdo	Special Island	IV	0
Eopyeongdo	Special Island	IV	0
Baeksado	Special Island	IV	0
Galdo(galgotdo)	Special Island	IV	0
Muneonamdo	Special Island	IV	0

Naejodo	Special Island	IV	0
Namhyeongjeseom	Special Island	IV	1
Namuseom(sangmokdo)	Special Island	IV	1
Retusa Fringe Tree of Pyeongjung-ri, Suncheon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Dolgeochillido	Special Island	IV	0
Habitat of Miho Spine Loaches in Jicheon Stream at Buyeo and Cheongyang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Warm Temperate Forest in Napeup ri Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sogueulbido	Special Island	IV	1
Napjakdo	Special Island	IV	0
Sotonggakeuldo	Special Island	IV	1
Natural Habitat of Gaeneusam, Yanggu	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bulmugido	Special Island	IV	0
Junggalmaegiseom	Special Island	IV	0
Dunbukseom	Special Island	IV	0
Ttandokseom	Special Island	IV	1
Stromatolite at the Catholic University of Daegu, Gyeongsan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Forest of Pagoda Trees at Changdeokgung Palace	Natural Monument	IV	0
Population of Retusa Fringe Trees in Pyeongji-ri, Jinan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Elm of Galjeon-ri, Samcheok	Natural Monument	IV	0
Jungbajiseom	Special Island	IV	1
Maryukdo	Special Island	IV	0
Gwangju Bukgu Geumgokdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Jungtonggakeuldo	Special Island	IV	1
Date Plum of Yonggok-ri, Boeun	Natural Monument	IV	0
Retusa Fringe Tree of Sincheon-ri, Gimhae	Natural Monument	IV	0
Hogamseom	Special Island	IV	0
Anmaedo	Special Island	IV	0
Milmaedo	Special Island	IV	0
Sangbanggodo	Special Island	IV	0
Saetgaekkeut	Special Island	IV	0
Retusa Fringe Tree of Cheongok-ri, Gimhae	Natural Monument	IV	0
Wisteria of Samcheong-dong, Seoul	Natural Monument	IV	0
Sochodo	Special Island	IV	0
Chungcheongnam-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Jeollabuk-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Gyeongsangbuk-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Gyeongsangnam-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0

Gyeonggi-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Gyeongnam Goseong Madong-ho	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
Gangwon-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Jungbanggodo	Special Island	IV	0
Jikgudo	Special Island	IV	1
Jeokdo	Special Island	IV	1
Junghwado	Special Island	IV	0
Daegadeokdo	Special Island	IV	1
Nanggakeuldo	Special Island	IV	0
Sonanggakeuldo	Special Island	IV	0
Seogakeuldo	Special Island	IV	1
Oejodo	Special Island	IV	0
Dinosaur Fossil Site on Aduseom Island, Sacheon	Natural Monument	IV	1
Mullaeseom	Special Island	IV	0
Gyeonggi Seongnam Jungwongu 2	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Basalt Gorge and Bidulginangpokpo Falls of Hantangang River, Pocheon	Natural Monument	IV	0
Population of Ulleung Gukhwa and Thymes in Naridong, Ulleung	Natural Monument	IV	0
Habitat of Golden Mandarin Fish	Natural Monument	IV	0
Yeomseom	Special Island	IV	0
Yeokdo	Special Island	IV	0
Solseom	Special Island	IV	0
Soyeonpochodo	Special Island	IV	1
Chungnam Seocheon Seocheoneup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Sacheon Guangpo Bay	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	0
Gyeonggi Paju Gwangtanmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Mokdo (Budo)	Special Island	IV	0
Gangwon Chuncheon Soyangro	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Suribong	Special Island	IV	1
Susido	Special Island	IV	0
Daebyeongdaedo (jungsamseom)	Special Island	IV	1
Gyeongnam Yangsan Gyodong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Tonggakeuldo	Special Island	IV	1
Goheung	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	1
Gangwon Hongcheon Dongmyeon	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Gwangmyeong Noonsadong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Tokkiseom	Special Island	IV	0
Baeksasil Valley	Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area	IV	0
Black Pine of Susan-ri, Jeju	Natural Monument	IV	0
Hangdo	Special Island	IV	1
Dokdo	Special Island	IV	0
Daejeon Seogu Doandong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0

261_Seogalmaegiseom	Special Island	IV	1
Gudo	Special Island	IV	0
Yeongyang Janggumegi	Wetland Protected Area	IV	0
262_Galdo	Special Island	IV	0
260_Noruseom	Special Island	IV	0
Gyeonggi Gwacheon Jungangdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Hwaseong Ujeongeup	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Gyeonggi Hwaseong Jungdong	Wildlife Protection Area	IV	0
Seoul Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Chungcheongbuk-do Urban Natural Park Areas	Urban Natural Park Areas	IV	0
Dong-gang basin	Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area	IV	0
Landscape Reserve	Landscape Reserve	IV	0
Jeju Horse of Jejudo Island	Natural Monument	IV	0
Cenozoic fossil site of the Geumgwangdong Formation, Pohang	Natural Monument	IV	0
Bundeokjaedonggul Cave, Yeongwol	Natural Monument	IV	0
Columnar Joint in Manjaedo Island, Sinan	Natural Monument	IV	0
Long-tailed Goral (Naemorhaedus caudatus)	Natural Monument	IV	0
Forest Genetic Resources Reserve	Forest Genetic Resources Reserve	IV	0
Catchment Reserve Protection Area	Catchment Reserve Protection Area	IV	0
Gukeulseom(gukyeoldo)	Special Island	IV	0
Hasidong Aninsagu (sand dune)	Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation Area	IV	0
Muan	Wetland Protected Area - Tidal Flat	IV	0
Living Environment Reserve	Living Environment Reserve	IV	0
Evergreen Forest in Mijo ri Namhae	Natural Monument	IV	0
Geumgang Special Conserved Area	River area (Special Conserved area)	Not Applicable	0
Jeju Island	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Mount Sorak	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Gwangneung Forest	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Gochang	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats	World Heritage Site (natural or mixed)	Not Applicable	0
Suncheon Bay	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Songdo Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	1
Dongcheon Estuary	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Upo Wetland	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Hanbando Wetland Ramsar Site	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Moojechineup	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Mulyeongari-oreum	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0

Sumeunmulbaengdui Ramsar Site	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
The High Moor, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Mureunggyegok Valley in Donghae	Scenic Site	V	0
Sinbulsan County Park	County Park	V	0
Beolgyogaebol	Provincial Park	V	1
Cheorwon DMZ Seongjaesan	Provincial Park	V	0
Geumosan	Provincial Park	V	0
Hwangmaesan County Park	County Park	V	0
Valley of Bulyeongsa Temple in Uljin	Scenic Site	V	0
Baegaksan Mountain in Seoul	Scenic Site	V	0
Moaksan	Provincial Park	V	0
Hwawangsan County Park	County Park	V	0
Mudeungsan	National Park	V	0
Jejugotjawal	Provincial Park	V	0
Chaeseokgang and Jeokbyeokgang Weathered Sea Cliff in Buan	Scenic Site	V	0
Sangbaekdo and Habaekdo Islands in Yeosu	Scenic Site	V	0
Mara Marine	Provincial Park	V	1
Muangaetbol	Provincial Park	V	0
Jangsan	County Park	V	0
Homigot Neighboring Water	Marine Protected Area	V	1
Deoksan	Provincial Park	V	0
Galjae Pass on Samnamdaero Path	Scenic Site	V	0
Chungsan-do (island) Neighboring Water	Marine Protected Area	V	1
Seonunsan	Provincial Park	V	0
Chilgapsan	Provincial Park	V	0
Seonmongdae Pavilion and Surroundings in Yecheon	Scenic Site	V	0
Old Road of Guryongnyeong Pass	Scenic Site	V	0
Gudambong Peak in Danyang	Scenic Site	V	0
Goryeoseonwon Buddhist Garden of Cheongpyeongsa Temple in Chuncheon	Scenic Site	V	0
Chaemijeong Pavilion in Gumi	Scenic Site	V	0
Seonjakjiwat plain on Hallasan Mountain	Scenic Site	V	0
Chuja Marine	Provincial Park	V	1
Beopjusa Temple and Surroundings in Songnisan Mountain	Scenic Site	V	0
Surisan	Provincial Park	V	0
Namhansanseong	Provincial Park	V	0
Bulgapsa Temple and Surrounding Mountains, Yeonggwang	Scenic Site	V	0
Hamheojeong Pavilion and Surroundings, Gokseong	Scenic Site	V	0

Gwallyongsa Temple and Surroundings in Gwallyongsan Mountain, Changnyeong	Scenic Site	V	0
Manghaesa Temple and Surroundings in Jinbongsan Mountain, Gimje	Scenic Site	V	0
Jikso falls and surroundings, Buan	Scenic Site	V	0
Deokguoncheon County Park	County Park	V	0
Seogwipo Marine	Provincial Park	V	1
Binggye	County Park	V	0
Woodo Marine	Provincial Park	V	1
Cheongnyangsan	Provincial Park	V	0
Mungyeongsaejae	Provincial Park	V	0
Bullyeonggyegok County Park	County Park	V	0
Gyoungpo	Provincial Park	V	0
Common fishery right area (Shimane)	Common fishery right area	VI	1
Gangjeong (Dalseong)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yeonam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Daecheongho (Daedeok-Gu)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Paldang (Namyangju)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Paldang (Yangpyeong)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Gachang Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Je-4	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Jangheung Dam (Gangjin)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Jamsil	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Hajang	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Hoengseong Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Chungju Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Hyunbuk	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Donghwa Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Juam Dam (Boseong)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Samho	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yeongcheon Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Juklim	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yeongju	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Eoseungsaeng	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Cheongsong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Gamcheon	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yonggung	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Nam-Myeon (Namhae)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yangpyeong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Seonghwan	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0

Daecheong lake special measure areas for water quality conservation, class 1 district, 2 district	Special measure areas	VI	0
Namyang Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Namhae-Tongyeong II	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	1
Cheongpyeong Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Munsan	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Juam Dam (Hwasun)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Baeksan	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Jangheung Dam (Jangheung)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Okcheon	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Haedong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Waryong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Juam Dam (Suncheon)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Bomun	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Asan	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yongmun	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Buseok	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Daecheong Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Boseong Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Hwacheon Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Hansan Bay	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Yeryang	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Gangjeong (Seogwipo)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yedang Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Deocksong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Deokcheon	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Dongsong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Seongjeon	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Punggi	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Sangdong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Okjong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Pyeongchang	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yenae	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Bongpyeong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Doam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Nokjin	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Imgyui	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Okjong Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Hwacheon	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Paldang (Gwangju)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0

Daegok Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Gamak Bay	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Gangdong	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Wando-Doam Bay	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Hoeya Dam	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Yeongwol	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Bongseong (Namhae)	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Naju Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Yeoju	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Soyang	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
San Yang	Water Source Protection Area	VI	0
Han River Riparian Buffer Zone	Riparian Buffer Zone	VI	0
Yongsan River & Seomjin River Riparian Buffer Zone	Riparian Buffer Zone	VI	0
Nakdong River Riparian Buffer Zone	Riparian Buffer Zone	VI	0
Geum River Riparian Buffer Zone	Riparian Buffer Zone	VI	0
Oship Stream	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Goesan Reservoir	Fishery Resource Conservation Area	VI	0
Geumgang Special Conserved Area	River area (Special Conserved area)	Not Applicable	0
Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats	World Heritage Site (natural or mixed)	Not Applicable	0
Sinan Dadohae	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Gochang	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	Not Applicable	0
Songdo Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	1
Suncheon Bay (Dongcheon Estuary is an additional Ramsar site sitting just inland of Suncheon Bay)	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Muan Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Jangdo Island High Moor	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Jeungdo Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Daebudo Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Seocheon Tidal Flat	Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site)	Not Reported	0
Geum-gang river and estuary	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chilbal-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Panmun field	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Daeseongdong and Panmunjeom marshes	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Yeoncheon	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Han-gang River	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Han-gang estuary	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Yu-do islet	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tidal flat area of southern Ganghwa-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tidal flat area of Yeongjong-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Sihwa-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gyeongpo-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Namyang Bay	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Songji-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hwajinpo-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Seongsanpo-ho	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Cheolwon basin	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Cheonsu Bay	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Donglim reservoir	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Yubu-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Asan Bay (including Asan-ho Lake and Sapgyo-ho lake)	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mangyeong estuary	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Dongjin estuary	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Yeongam-ho Lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Geumho-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gocheonam-ho lake	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gangjin Bay	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Suncheon Bay	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Kukul-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gumi Haepyeong	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Upo swamp	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Junam reservoir	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nakdong-gang estuary	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Bukchon	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hado-ri	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Daebu-do island	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Yeongheung-do and Sonje-do islands	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Baeksu tidal flat	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Hampyeong Bay	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Muan tidal flat	Key Biodiversity Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gapa-Mara Island AOI	Important Shark and Ray Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Western Kyushu ISRA	Important Shark and Ray Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Intertidal Areas of East Asian Shallow Seas	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Muan Tidal Flat	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

*Marine status is assigned as an output of the IBAT screening where 1 = marine based, and 0 = terrestrial or freshwater based; many sites overlap the Study Area (Indicative EEZ) without occurring primarily in the marine environment. These sites may be susceptible to impacts from OSW development and have been included for consideration.

About Ocean Energy Pathway

Ocean Energy Pathway accelerates global offshore wind growth through programmes which support the energy transition, enhance marine ecosystems and empower local communities. We provide expert, independent support to governments and key decision makers to fast-track offshore wind worldwide. Through collaboration with leaders in policy, industry, and conservation, we help shape sustainable solutions for the long-term growth of offshore wind. Ocean Energy Pathway owns the offshore wind POWER Library, in collaboration with Climate Policy Radar, to help policymakers easily find curated reports and policies related to offshore wind. Headquartered in the UK, we work in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, India, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam with ongoing projects in several other countries.
https://oceanenergypathway.org/

About The Biodiversity Consultancy

Where business and nature thrive
The Biodiversity Consultancy exists to make positive biodiversity impact second nature for business. We help companies turn nature ambition into action, combining scientific expertise with commercial insight to deliver measurable outcomes. A nature positive future is integral to business resilience and growth. We make it viable, verifiable, and valuable.
Since our founding, science and innovation have been at the core of our approach, ensuring that the businesses we work with, and the standards we help set, are taking robust action that benefits nature. Being leaders in the underlying science of biodiversity, we continue to actively engage in scientific research - collaborating with research organisations to develop practical and robust solutions that improve business engagement with nature.
https://www.thebiodiversityconsultancy.com/



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