



Central and Local Workplace Management System Plan to Improve Fine Dust

Although social interest in fine dust is increasing, the amount of fine dust in the metropolitan area is still higher than that of developed countries, which is emerging as a national disaster. Although emission reductions can be reduced at the site of fine dust emission sources, investments in emission management have been relatively weak. Therefore, this study diagnosed the current status and tasks of the workplace management system in Gyeonggi-do and analyzed the foreign cases, and suggested reorganization of the workplace management system.

First, for rational office redistribution between the central government and Gyeonggi-do, it is necessary to transfer management authority for designated waste and hazardous chemicals from the central government to Gyeonggi-do. In addition, the management authority of the air emission facility, which was recently returned to the central government, including those sites subject to integrated environmental management, also needs to be transferred to Gyeonggi-do. To this end, it is necessary to amend the Air Quality Preservation Act, the Chemicals Control Act, the Act on Integrated Management of Environmental

Pollutants, and the Waste Management Act.

Second, in the case of Gyeonggi-do, in the case of licensing and permitting, the Environmental Safety Management Division is in charge of the Gyeonggi Metropolitan Environmental Management Office in the industrial complex, industrial complexes, and one or two kinds. Therefore, in order to unify the management of emission offices, it is advisable to integrate the work undertaken by the Environmental Safety Management Division into the Gyeonggi Metropolitan Environmental Management Office.

Third, 3, 4, and 5 types of discharged businesses are inspected by the basic self-governing body, except for Ansan, which has been commissioned and managed up to 4, 5 types in Banwol National Industrial Complex. Therefore, in order to unify the management of emission companies in the industrial complex, it is desirable to reduce the management of 4 and 5 emission companies in Banwol National Industrial Complex delegated to Ansan-si to Gyeonggi-do.

Fourth, in order to upgrade the organization from Gyeonggi-do metropolitan environmental establishment, which is the actual level of practice, to the regional environmental management headquarters, which is the actual level, it is necessary to revise the regulations of the local government and the garden of the presidential decree. In addition, for the increase of the management staff of the air emission agencies, it is necessary to increase the number of workers in 69 Gyeonggi-do and 108 cities and counties in 31 cities. To this end, it is necessary to raise the standard labor cost of Gyeonggi-do and 31 cities and counties through consultation with the Ministry of Administrative Safety.

Fifth, the government's comprehensive plan for autonomous decentralization will be carried out by the Ministry of Environment's Watershed Management Committee and Regional Air Quality Management

Committee Secretariat to jointly conduct local governments such as Gyeonggi-do, Seoul, and Incheon rather than the central government-specific special regional administrative agencies. The establishment of the proposed special municipality is necessary. To this end, Gyeonggi-do needs to conduct research on strategic tasks for the establishment of special local governments as well as the transfer of special local administrative agencies.

Sixth, in the city and county, there is a lack of fine dust management (city and county affairs) at the construction site due to the lack of guidance inspection personnel and the absence of wide-area special envoys. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce a plan for jointly inspecting scattering dust at the construction site in cooperation with the city and county in the regional environment special envoy of the Gyeonggi-do Regional Environmental Management Office. If the dust in the construction site of Gyeonggi-do is effectively managed, PM2.5 can be reduced by 10.4% compared to Gyeonggi-do.

Finally, it is necessary to establish public-private governance through the operation of environmental monitoring teams and to expand the participation of residents, and to introduce a smart environment management system using ICT.

Keyword

fine dust, office redistribution, workplace management system reform