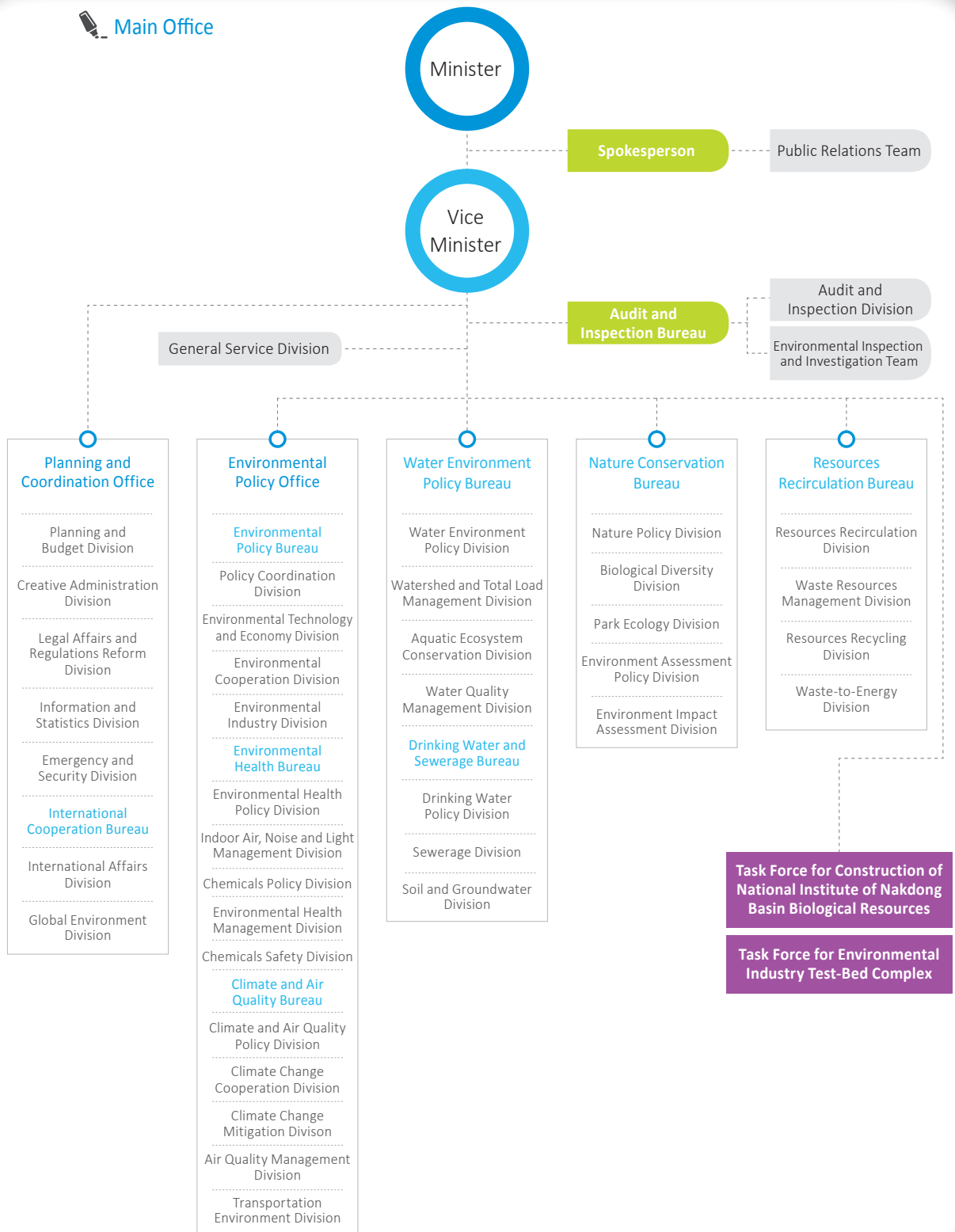


Organization



Main Office



The Ministry of Environment is the competent ministry in charge of environmental conservation and is responsible for formulating comprehensive environmental policies. As of July 2014, the main office of the Ministry of Environment consists of 527 officials, two departments, three bureaus, six offices, 37 divisions, two teams, and two task forces, as well as eight regional offices, associated subsidiaries, and affiliated public institutions. The key functions of the Ministry of Environment are to: (1) Establish a basic environmental administration system for enacting and amending environmental legislation, introducing environment-related schemes, and otherwise managing the national environment; (2) Formulate and enforce mid- and long-term comprehensive plans for environmental conservation; (3) Set various regulatory standards; (4) Provide administrative and financial support to regional environmental offices and local governments for environmental management; and (5) Cooperate with other countries regarding environmental conservation.

The Planning and Coordination Department is in charge of administrative innovation, formulating key operation plans, budgeting, organizational management, environment information, and emergency plans. The International Cooperation Office consists of the International Affairs Division, in charge of international environmental cooperation, and the Global Environment Division, in charge of global environmental conservation.

The Environmental Policy Department consists of the Environmental Policy Office, which is in charge of formulating comprehensive plans on environmental conservation, environmental technology development, environmental industries, environmental education, and environment-related cooperation with private organizations; the Environmental Health Policy Office, which is in charge of environmental health and management of hazardous chemicals, indoor air quality, noise, and other aspects of living environment management; and the Climate and Air Quality Policy Office, which is in charge of formulating air quality conservation policies, managing air pollutant-emitting establishments, vehicle pollution prevention, clean fuels, and climate change measures.

The Water Environment Policy Bureau is in charge of formulating water environment management master plans, water quality control measures for each affected area of each river, water quality total load management, water ecosystem restoration, and managing factory wastewater, livestock excreta, and nonpoint sources. The Water Supply and Sewerage Policy Office is in charge of water supply policies, water demand management, water industry nurturing and support, sewerage and domestic wastewater policies, and soil and groundwater policies.

The Nature Conservation Bureau is mainly responsible for formulating basic policies on natural environmental conservation, natural ecosystem conservation, managing national parks, and environmental impact assessments. The Resources Recirculation Bureau is in charge of formulating master plans and comprehensive plans on waste treatment, managing domestic wastes and commercial wastes, waste-to-energy policies, recycling policies, and nurturing the recycling industry.

The Spokesperson's Office is responsible for the public promotion of key policies. The Auditor's Office consists of the Audit and Inspection Office, in charge of inspection affairs, and the Environmental Inspection and Investigation Team, in charge of the comprehensive coordination of the monitoring of environmental pollutant-emitting facilities.

Temporary task force teams are being operated to build the National Institute of Nakdong Basin Biological Resources for the management of biological resources in the Nakdonggang and Yeongnam regions and to build a metropolitan environmental-industrial test bed for small to medium-sized enterprises.