

# **Korea's Green Growth as a New Development Paradigm and Its Green City Dimensions**

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# 1. Green Growth Defined

*"Green growth seeks sustainable growth by reducing GHG emission and environmental pollution. It is a new development paradigm which creates new growth engines and new jobs from green technologies and clean energies."*

- President Lee Myung-bak, on Aug. 15, 2008



Last 60 years

Brown growth



Next 60 years

Green growth



*"Green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies."*

- "Towards Green Growth", OECD, 2011

## 2. Korea's Institutional Framework for GG

- ◆ **Government created PCGG in which 14 Ministers, including the Prime Minister, discuss and coordinate policies for green growth in consultation with up to 36 private experts**
- ◆ **PCGG released the National GG Strategy and the first 5YP for GG, committing 2% of GDP as green budget**
- ◆ **Government adopted Korea's MT GHG emission reduction target (30% BAU by 2020)**
- ◆ **The National Assembly passed the Framework Act for Low Carbon Green Growth**
- ◆ **The National Basic Energy Plan, currently proposes to**
  - **increase the share of renewable energies in the primary energy mix from 2.5% in 2007 to 11.5 % by 2030**
  - **decrease the share of fossil fuels from 82.5% to 60.7%**

## 3. Korea's National GG Strategy : Scheme

**Vision**

**One of 5 Ranking Green Economies by 2050**

**Strategic Objectives**

**Addressing Climate Change & Energy Security**

**Creating New Growth Engines**

**Improving Quality of Life & Int'l Soft Power**

**10 Key Agenda**

- Efficient Reduction of GHGs
- Improving Energy Security
- Adapting to Climate Change

- Developing Green Technologies
- Greening Industries
- Promoting Hi-tech Industries & Services
- Reforming the Market System for Green Economy

- Green Realignment of the Land & Transportation
- Green Life-style Revolution
- Leadership for Global Green Growth



## 4. Korea's Green Growth Developments since 2008

- ◆ First, green industries have emerged as a new growth engine
- ◆ Second, green innovation has accelerated
- ◆ Third, buildings and transportation are becoming greener
- ◆ Fourth, living spaces are becoming greener at a speed
- ◆ Fifth, the nation's capacity to adapt to climate change has been strengthened

# 5. Korea's National CC Adaptation Plans (2011~2015)

VISION

Establishment of a Safe Society & Support Green Growth through Climate Change Adaptation

Sectoral Adaptation Plans

Health

Protect people from heat waves & air pollution

Disaster

Minimize damage through the consolidation of disaster prevention activities

Agriculture

Switch to adaptation based agricultural system

Forestry

Improve forestry health & reduce forestry disaster

Coastal/Marine Resources

Secure stable marine food resources & minimize damage

Water Resources

Build stable water management system

Biodiversity

Secure biodiversity through restoration and protection

Adaptation Based Plans

Climate Change Monitoring and Prediction

Provide raw data & reduce uncertainty

Adaptation industry/Energy

Find new and promising businesses related with climate change adaptation

Education & Cooperation

Promote national and international cooperation on adaptation

## 6A. A Landmark Adaptation Project : 4 Rivers Restoration

Before Restoration ( 2008)



After Restoration (2012)





# 6B. A Landmark Adaptation Project : 4 Rivers Restoration





## 7. Korea's International Green Growth Initiatives



- ◆ Korea launches the EACP (2008~2012 )
- ◆ Korea champions OECD's Ministerial Declaration on Green Growth & study on green growth
- ◆ Korea complements its Me-First + GG argument with proposal of NAMA registry at UNFCCC COP process
- ◆ Korea launches GGGI, an international think tank (2010)
  - GGGI launches a Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) with WB, UNEP & OECD (2012)
- ◆ Korea pushes GG into agenda for G20 Summit held in Seoul (2010)
  - At Los Cabos G20 Summit, Korea and Mexico worked to mainstream "inclusive" GG into the G20 agenda (2012)
- ◆ Korea contributed to the Rio+20 Outcome which recognizes GE as a promising new approach to the goal of SD

## 8A. Local Green Growth Policies: Impacts and Challenges

**<Assessment of the state of green growth promotion by local governments.>**

- ◆ **First, The institutional framework for green growth promotion has been well-established, including even in many basic local units (of which there 254 altogether) which make up metropolitan governments.**
- ◆ **Second, various creative policies have been developed by the local governments addressing:**
  - **the climate change goals,**
  - **creation of new growth engines, including shifting to a circular economy and creating the infrastructure for a green economy,**
  - **promoting a green community through private-public partnership,**
  - **the goal of becoming a model city for green growth, and**
  - **special needs for the socially weak and vulnerable.**

## 8B. Local Green Growth Policies: Impacts and Challenges

- ◆ PCGG has identified the following six priorities for improvement in the future
  - ① Regional green growth policies should be integrated with regional development policies;
  - ② Enhance bottom-up inputs, with those from the local governments
  - ③ Enhance the institutional framework for local green growth by diversifying the composition of the local green growth committees and enlarging the role of those committees;
  - ④ Develop and utilize the indicators measuring green growth performances by the individual regions;
  - ⑤ Focus the green lifestyle campaigns on the base-level local communities
  - ⑥ Strengthen the coordination and supporting role of PCGG and the central government for local green growth policies.



**Thank You**

