Korea’s Green Growth Initiative

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Global Green Growth Institute
I. Why Green Growth?
Green Growth as a New Development Paradigm

Background

(1) Climate Change in Korea

• 1.7 degree Celsius increase in average annual temperature* observed across the nation over the last century
  * global average is 0.7 degree Celsius

• 22cm rise in sea-water level* observed in Cheju Island over the last 40 years
  * 3 times the global average

• 19% increase in rainfall (over the last 10 years) with greater frequency of extreme climatic events

• Variation in seasonal length, with shorter winter days (22-49 days) and longer summer days (13-17 days)
Background

(2) Energy Insecurity

- In 2007, Korea had 96.5% overseas energy dependence.
- Recognizing its high dependency on external sources, Korea has been trying to diversify its energy.
- The importance of nuclear power & renewable source of energy is growing to ensure security and diversity of energy supply. Shift from fossil fuels source to non-fossil fuels will also help to reduce the dependence of energy industry on import.

(3) Economic Growth

- Korea’s GDP volume has continued to be placed at world's 13th -15th over the last 15 years.
- The economic growth pattern has not shifted from the resource-extensive growth pattern, and the quality and efficiency of the economic growth are not high.
Green Growth as a New Development Paradigm

☐ Solving the Triple Crunch

- Climate Challenge
- Economic Slowdown
- Energy Challenge

= A New Path is Needed!

☐ Declaration of a New Vision (2008.8.15)

“Low Carbon, Green Growth” as a new paradigm of development

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- IMF Financial Crisis
- 5 year plan for economic development

Future of Korea in Green Growth Era?

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Industrial Growth</th>
<th>Knowledge Growth</th>
<th>Green Growth</th>
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II. Institutional and Policy Development
5 Pillars of the Green Growth Policy

- **Government Investment**: Active investment by the government to expedite private sector involvement in green technology development and market creation.
- **Regulations**: Securing a firm basis to regulate polluting activities and providing a strong institutional support, with recognition that environment is a public resource.
- **Inducement**: Responding to Negative Externalities. Providing incentives or subsidies to induce the market and private sector to be a part of environmentally friendly growth.
- **Ethical Influence**: Enhancing public and corporate awareness through activities and education that promote green growth.
- **Responding to Negative Externalities**: Making sure that the costs and benefits of abatement are accounted for in the market mechanism.
Legal and Institutional Set-up

New & Bold Initiative: Low Carbon Green Growth

Institutional Foundation for Green Growth Policies

2008

New & Bold Initiative: Low Carbon Green Growth

2009

Institutional Foundation for Green Growth Policies

- **`09. 1**
  - Establishment of Presidential Committee on Green Growth

- **`09. 12**
  - The Enactment of the Framework Act (`09.12) and Decree (`10.4)

- **`09. 7**
  - 1st 5-year Action Plan from 2009 to 2013

- **`09. 11**
  - Concrete Targets for National GHG Emissions Reduction
The Government shall establish and enforce the national strategy for low carbon, green growth (hereinafter referred to as “national strategy for green growth”), which shall include the target of the State’s policies for low carbon, green growth, the strategy for promotion, and maintain tasks of promotion.

- **Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth, Article 9**
- Climate Change Adaptation Policy, Sustainable Growth related Policies (i.e., Energy Policy)
- Green Technology & Industry, Green Finance, Green County & Transportation
- International Negotiation & Cooperation

**National Strategy and the 5-Year Action Plan**

**Legal Basis**

**Contents**

**National Strategy**

2009~2050

**5 Year Action Plan**

2009~2013 Mid-term Strategy
Formulation

- Started as a multi-agency + research institute collaboration project at the national level
- Strategy circulated to line agencies, local governments, NGOs, expert panels for review

Key Framework

A Model Green Nation - Creating a virtuous harmony of environment & economy

**Vision**

**Objectives**

**10 Key Agenda Items**

- Building a Low Carbon Society (4)
- Enhancing Energy Security (4)
- Strengthening Climate Actions (7)
- Developing Green Technologies (6)
- Fostering Green Industry (4)
- “Greening” of Existing Industrial Structure (2)
- Laying the Foundations for Green Economy (9)
- Green Transportation & Land Management (5)
- Green Life Revolution (5)
- Global Green Leader (4)

*() 50 Detailed Items
## 5-Year Action Plan: Strategy into Practice

### 1 Vision

A Model Green Nation

### 3 Objectives

- **Increasing Energy Security & Climate Adaptation Capacity**
  1. Build a Low Carbon Society (4)
  2. Enhance Energy Security (4)
  3. Strengthening Climate Actions (7)

- **Fostering New Drivers of Growth**
  4. Develop Green Tech. (6)
  5. Foster Green Industry (4)
  6. “Greening” of Existing Industrial Structure (2)
  7. Lay Foundations for Green Economy (9)

- **Enhancing Quality of Life & Int’l Leadership**
  8. Green Transportation & Land Management (5)
  9. Green Life Revolution (5)
  10. Global Green Leader (4)

### 10 Key Agenda

1. Carbon Visible Society
2. Efficient Use of Energy
3. Climate Monitoring, Forecasting, and Early Response Schemes
4. Strategic Expansion of Green Tech. R&D and Investment
5. Resource Re-cycling Economy and Industrial Structure
6. Fostering Advanced Convergence Industries
7. Fostering Policy Finance for Green Tech. and Industry
8. Building Green Land and Cities
9. Education on Green Growth

### 50 Items*

* 50 items providing a criteria for prioritizing green growth projects.

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* 50 items providing a criteria for prioritizing green growth projects.
5-Year Action Plan: Project Team

**Steering Committee**
- PCGG, Prime Minister’s Office, MoSF, MKE, ME, MLTMA, MEST
- KDI, KEEI, KEI, STEPI, KEMCO, Korea Univ., SNU

**Project Leader**
- Secretary General (PCGG)
- Assistant Secretary (MoSF)

**Project Management Office**
- PCGG, PricewaterhouseCoopers

**Analysis**
- KEI, Korea Univ., PricewaterhouseCoopers

**Increasing Energy Security & Climate Adaptation Capacity**
- GHG Inventory & Reduction
  - KEEI, KEI
- Energy Policy
  - MKE, KEEI, KETEP, KEMCO, KHNP, KNOC
- Climate Change Adaptation
  - KEI, Korea Univ., SCH Univ., NEMA, DG Univ., KH Univ.

**Fostering New Drivers of Growth**
- New Growth Driver
  - STEPI, KISTEP, ITEP, KMAC, KETEP
- Green Industry
  - KDI, SM Univ., POSRI, KIET, KICT, KREI, HRI, KOSBI, KEEI, e-Cluster
- Green Finance
  - KCMI, KIF, KIRI, Ecofrontier

**Enhancing Quality of Life & International Leadership**
- Eco-friendly Institutional System
  - KEI, KIPF, KEEI
- ETS
  - KEI, KEEI
- Green Job
  - KLI, KRIVET, KOTEF, KK Univ., KICE,
- International Relationship
  - KIEP
- Green Land & Transportation
  - KRIHS, KOTI, KEI, KICT
- Green Life
  - KEI, KOECO, KW Univ., KICE, SNU, CA Univ.
Identifying the 50 Items of Priorities

Green project criteria drawing from background analysis

Case: ‘2. Enhance Energy Security’

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<th>SWOT Analysis</th>
<th>Strategic Directions</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strength</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weakness</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government’s strong policy of energy independence</td>
<td>High level import rate of energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weakened momentum of energy demand increasing</td>
<td>Manufacturing focused industry structure. (Energy consuming structure)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concrete industrial base related area – semi-con, electronics, heavy industry, and so on</td>
<td>Lack of infrastructure especially professionals</td>
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<td>Increasing interest of investment in green growth and natural resource development among private sector</td>
<td>High foreign dependent rate of core technologies and parts</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Threat</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Setting up green industry as a new growth driver</td>
<td>Economic shrink possibility from global financial crisis</td>
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<td>Regarding energy efficiency, and clean energy development and providing as core energy strategic directions</td>
<td>Deepening competition to get secure energy source</td>
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<td>High oil price policy by OECD</td>
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<td>Unsecure future by high policy dependency (not market oriented)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Developing low energy and high efficiency society</td>
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<td>Expanding clean energy providing</td>
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<td>Expanding nuclear energy providing capability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expanding oversea natural resource development capability</td>
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</table>

2-① Less and High Efficient Use of Energy
2-② Enhancing Clean Energy Supply Capability
2-③ Enhancing Nuclear Power / Energy Capability
2-④ Enhancing Oversea Resource Development Capability
<table>
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<th>Plan / Strategy / Plan</th>
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<td>Government-wide</td>
<td>1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10</td>
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<td>Green IT Strategy (Jan. 15, 2009)</td>
<td>Ministry of Knowledge Economy</td>
<td>5, 7</td>
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<td>Green Standard Plan (Jan. 9, 2009)</td>
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<td>Strategic Roadmap of Green Energy Technology Development (Jan. 22, 2009)</td>
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<td>Long-term Master Plan of National Research Development for Climate Change Adaptation (Dec. 24, 2008)</td>
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1. Build a Low Carbon Society
2. Enhance Energy Security
3. Strengthening Climate Actions
4. Develop Green Tech.
5. Foster Green Industry
6. “Green” Existing Industrial Structure
7. Lay Foundations for Green Economy
8. Green Transportation & Land Management
9. Green Life Revolution
10. Global Green Leader
## Projects by Ministry

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<td>32</td>
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A total of 107.4 T KRW of the government budget over 5 Years

(UN’s Recommendation : Green Investments at 1% of GDP)

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<th>2011</th>
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<td>1,172.8</td>
<td>1,240.7</td>
<td>1,339.3*</td>
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<td>Total Expenditure</td>
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<td>292.8</td>
<td>309.1</td>
<td>325.4*</td>
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<td>Green Budget</td>
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<td>% GDP</td>
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<td>2.0%</td>
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<td>% Expenditure</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
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* estimated GDP and Expenditure
### Expected Impacts

#### Inter Industry Relation Analysis

**CGE (Computable General Equilibrium) Analysis**

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<tr>
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<th>Scenarios</th>
<th>Production Inducement*</th>
<th>Value Added Inducement*</th>
<th>Employment Inducement**</th>
<th>Job Finding Inducement**</th>
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<td>3.4% of 2009 GDP</td>
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<td>1.4% of 2009 GDP</td>
<td>26.0% of unemployed #</td>
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<td>(1st Q, 2009)</td>
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<td><strong>Scenario II</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.9% of 2009 GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8% of 2009 GDP</td>
<td>32.4% of unemployed #</td>
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<td>(1st Q, 2009)</td>
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* trillion KRW,  
** 10 K Headcount

Scenario I: assumption – maintaining of current productivity of technologies and industries  
Scenario II: assumption – productivity increasing by investment and R&D
III. Lessons Learned
Key Lessons Learned

1. High-level Political Engagement
   - Decisive resolution for transformational changes & reforms in institution, incentive systems, organization, etc.
   - Power to coordinate various views and different interests

2. Active Government Intervention
   - "Long-term perspectives and balanced approaches"
   - Build strong legal & institutional framework for green growth
   - Introduce consistent policies and regulatory schemes to spur real changes
   - Active upfront investment to trigger private sector engagement
   - Maximize the power and influence of market in green growth
   - Appropriate incentive systems for private sector engagement
   - Inter-ministerial cooperation needs to be effective and efficient
Key Lessons Learned

3. Comprehensive Approach (Top-down)
- Shared Vision and clear mid-to-long term goals for green growth
- Consultation and coordination to persuade stakeholders
- Efficient inter-ministerial coordination among relevant authorities

4. Active Participation from the Public (Bottom-up)
- Increase public awareness on green growth
- Policies need to translate into action through public participation
- Take active measures to lead behavioral changes of people
- Support toward dissemination of green growth to the grass-roots level

5. Mobilizing Global and Local Partnership
- Considering trans-boundary effects on climate change
- Mobilizing resources from various partners overseas
- Sharing Knowledge among regional neighbors and global leaders
- Disseminating best practices & case studies
IV. GGGI
**Vision**
dedicated to promoting and disseminating green growth worldwide, grounded upon partnerships between developing and developed countries & public and private sectors

**Mission**
1. Provide and facilitate technical and financial support to assist developing countries in their efforts to establish fact-based, analytically sound green growth strategies that are feasible and well-aligned to their national goals

2. Promote green growth through research in theory and practice.

3. Disseminate the results of our research and activity on green growth globally for capacity-building and knowledge sharing
GGP&I Portfolio 2013

18 Countries, 4 Region, 28 Projects

- Mongolia
- Kazakhstan
- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Cambodia
- Vietnam
- Morocco
- UAE
- Ethiopia
- Jordan
- Thailand
- South Africa
- Rwanda
- Kenya & EAC
- Mexico
- Amazon Basin
- Peru
- Brazil

On-going: Red
Scoping phase: Yellow
Selected: Blue
## GGP&I Country Projects

### Management and Monitoring Phase (On-going)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Common (BMU)   | - GGP for Ethiopia and 3 countries  
                 - component 1: GGP for Ethiopia  
                 - component 2: selection of 3 countries (Jordan, Peru, Thailand selected)  
                 - component 3: GGP for Jordan, Peru, Thailand |
| Ethiopia       | - Climate Resilience  
                 - Investment Plans |
| Indonesia      | - Provincial Support to East and Central Kalimantan (REDD+ Readiness)  
                 - Green Industry Mapping |
| Kazakhstan     | - Kazakhstan National Green Growth Plan with two subtasks: Water Supply and Waste Water Management Development Program and National Sustainable Energy Plan |
| Cambodia       | - Cambodia Green Growth Implementation Plan |
| Mongolia       | - Green Growth Master Planning in Selected Areas and Capacity Building |
| Philippines    | - Demonstration of Eco-Town Framework |
| Viet Nam       | - Developing Vietnamese GG Strategy |
| India          | - Karnataka - State-level Green Growth Plan and Financing Options  
                 - UNIDO - Policy Advice for Manufacturing Sector |
<p>| UAE            | - National Level GGP Development – Capacity Building Program and Micro-grids PPP |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Basin</td>
<td>▪ Climate Finance for Forest and Clean Energy Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>▪ Defining low-carbon options for key GHG emitting sectors, developing a climate adaptation strategy and supporting the development of a carbon financing framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>▪ Support to Planning Commission/Ministry of the Economy on Green Growth Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>▪ Development of Green Growth Project in Yunnan Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>▪ Green Industry Mapping Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>▪ National Territorial Strategy for Green Growth &amp; Energy Efficient Housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>▪ Green Growth Planning (National and Provincial level) and Capacity Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>▪ Green Growth Planning or Assessment of PPP Model – Smart-grids and Solar</td>
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Thank you!