The Role of the KNCSD and Major Plans for Sustainable Development

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Sustainable Development: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

1. Definition of Sustainable Development

“Our Common Future” in 1987

- **1972**: Stockholm UN Conference on Human and Environment
- **1992**: Rio de Janeiro UN Conference on Environment and Development
- **2002**: Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development
1. Definition of Sustainable Development

3 Aspects of Sustainable Development

Integration of Economic, Environmental and Social aspects

**Economic Aspect**
- efficiency / growth

**Social Aspect**
- poverty eradication / equity

**Environmental Aspect**
- Preservation of nature and resources
2. Brief History of PCSD and KNCSD

1992. 6
Following the Rio Declaration, the UN recommends nations to establish National Commissions on Sustainable Development for the implementation of Agenda 21

2000. 6
On World Environment Day, the President announces the creation of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD)

2000. 9
1st term of Commission begins (Commissioner Moon-Kyoo Kang)

2003.6.25 ~11.11
PCSD regulations twice amended for strengthened capacity and organizational reform under the Participatory Government

2003.12
3rd term of Commission begins (Commissioner Chul-Hwan Koh)

2006. 1
4th term of the PCSD begins(Commissioner Sang-hee Kim)

2007. 8
Basic Law on Sustainable Development was enacted
- in force from 2008.4
- PCSD → KNCSD(Korean National Commission on Sustainable Development)

2008. 5
1st term of the KNCSD(Commissioner Hyung-kook Kim)
### 3. Major Contents of the Basic Law

**Formulation and Implementation of 'National Basic Strategy on Sustainable Development'**

<table>
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<th>period</th>
<th>20 years</th>
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<tr>
<td>procedure</td>
<td>each ministries → KNCSD → National Affairs Council</td>
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<td>• implementation strategy and principle for sustainable development</td>
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<td>• policy direction for integration of economic, environmental and social aspects.</td>
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<td>• major index of sustainable development</td>
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<td>※ Local governments establish 'Local Basic Strategy on Sustainable Development' reflecting local conditions.</td>
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<td>※ Each minister establishes '5-year Implementation Plan' to carry out the Strategy.</td>
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Review of and advice on the sustainability of government's laws and national plans

- Laws and acts relating to sustainable development
- 73 long and mid-term plans

※ KNCSD also can give some comments about policies of central and local governments from the perspective of sustainable development

Sustainable Development Index

- Central and local governments have to develop the sustainable development indexes and promote the spread of them
- KNCSD makes the report on national sustainability and publishes it every 2 years.
Composition of the KNCSD

- composing the KNCSD to provide consultation to the President on major policies and issues relating to sustainable development

- members of the KNCSD
  - within 50 members
  - duration of members: 2 years

- 5 sectoral sub-committees
  - sub-committee on land and nature
  - sub-committee on water resources and environment
  - sub-committee on energy and industry
  - sub-committee on adaptation to climate change
  - sub-committee on social integration
3. Major Contents of the Basic Law

- matters to be discussed at the KNCSD
  - formulation and change of 'National Basic Strategy on Sustainable Development' and 'Implementation Plans'
  - review of laws & acts and national plans
  - promotion of the spread of knowledge and information on sustainable development
  - education and publicity for sustainable development
  - promotion of international cooperation in the field of sustainable development
  - review about issues causing the social conflicts relating to sustainable development
4. Major Plans for Sustainable Development

Environment Friendly Land Use System

**conditions**
- rapid increase of development needs
- conflicts between stakeholders

**future plans**
- enhancing the integration of development and environmental preservation
- integrated national land information system
- making natural disaster prevention countermeasures
- sustainable forest management
4. Major Plans for Sustainable Development

Energy Saving and low emission of CO2

**conditions**
- 10th largest energy consumer in the world and 2nd in emission increase rate of CO₂
- Import 97% of primary energy from abroad
- Regulation on emission of greenhouse gases as new trade barrier

**future plans**
- Plans energy saving, energy efficiency and improvement of industrial structure
- Re-setting target for new and renewable energy
- Reduction of energy demand in each sector such as transportation, building, agriculture and etc.
- Integration of energy supply policies and greenhouse reduction policies
4. Major Plans for Sustainable Development

Efficient Adaptation System to Climate Change

**conditions**
- more serious impacts in Korean peninsula
  - temperature rise: 1.5 °C in Korea (world average 0.74 °C)
  - sea level rise: 3 times of world average
- don't know exact impacts on each sectors by climate change
- don't have comprehensive adaptation plans
- increased pressure of global community

**future plans**
- monitoring system about climate change in Korean peninsula
- assessing impacts of climate change on each sectors such as agriculture, weather, industry, transportation and etc.
- establishing adaptation plans
4. Major Plans for Sustainable Development

Water Use and Management System

**Conditions**
- 2/3 of total rainfalls in summer
- Rainfalls per capita (27 m³) : only 10% of the world average
- Various conflicts relating to the use of water resources and the preservation of water quality
  - Privatization of water supply system, water rights, watershed management

**Future Plans**
- Integrated management system of all water resources
- Solution of conflicts relating to water resources
- Shift of policy from supply-oriented policy to effective demand-oriented policy
  - Social movement for water saving
4. Major Plans for Sustainable Development

Conflict Prevention and Settlement

conditions

- rapid spread of conflicting issues due to development of information technology
- many conflicts about big scale development projects such as Saemangeum reclamation project, Chunsungsan tunnel and etc.
- lack of comprehensive system to prevent and solve conflict

future plans

- enough prior dialogue and consultation with stakeholders
- conflict impact assessment prior to decision making
- conflict prevention and management system in the entire process of project implementation
- active publicity
5. Conclusion

- not performing agency but advisory commission

- providing consultation to the President on all matters relating to sustainable development
  - water resources, energy, climate change, national land use, etc

- place to exchange views about social issues and discuss solution through participation of many experts and stakeholders

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Thank You