

Institutional Framework for National Sustainable Development

国家における持続可能な開発の ための制度的枠組み



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and Civilization

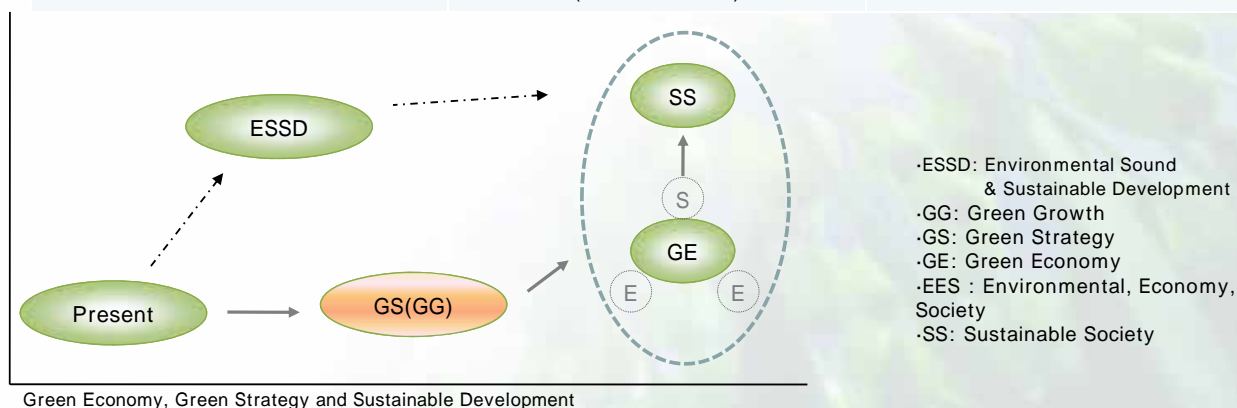
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- I. Green Economy, Green Strategy and Sustainable Development
- II. Greening Governmental Policies towards Sustainable Development
- III. Making Institutional Framework for SD: Lessons from Korean Experience
- VI. Concluding Remarks: Factors should be Considered for the Future

I. Green Economy, Green Strategy and Sustainable Development グリーン経済、グリーン戦略と持続可能な開発

- ・ Rio+20 and Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication
- ・ Relationship between Green Economy, Green Strategy (Growth), and Sustainable Development

	Action-oriented (Dynamic)	Goal-oriented (Static)
Long-term; Comprehensive	Sustainable Development	A Sustainable Society
Mid and Short-term; Partial	Green Strategy (Green Growth)	A Green Economy



II. Greening Governmental Policies towards Sustainable Development 持続可能な開発に向けた政府の政策のグリーン化

1. Environmental Governance and Dialogues between Environmental Agencies and Development Agencies 環境ガバナンスと環境及び開発組織間のダイアローグ

- ・ Establishment of New Institutional Framework
 - National Commission,
 - Ministerial Reshuffling, etc.
- ・ Multi-stakeholders Participation:
 - Government,
 - Environmental NGOs,
 - Environmental Experts,
 - Business (or Industry) Groups,
 - Other Social Groups, etc.

II. Greening Governmental Policies towards Sustainable Development 持続可能な開発に向けた政府の政策のグリーン化

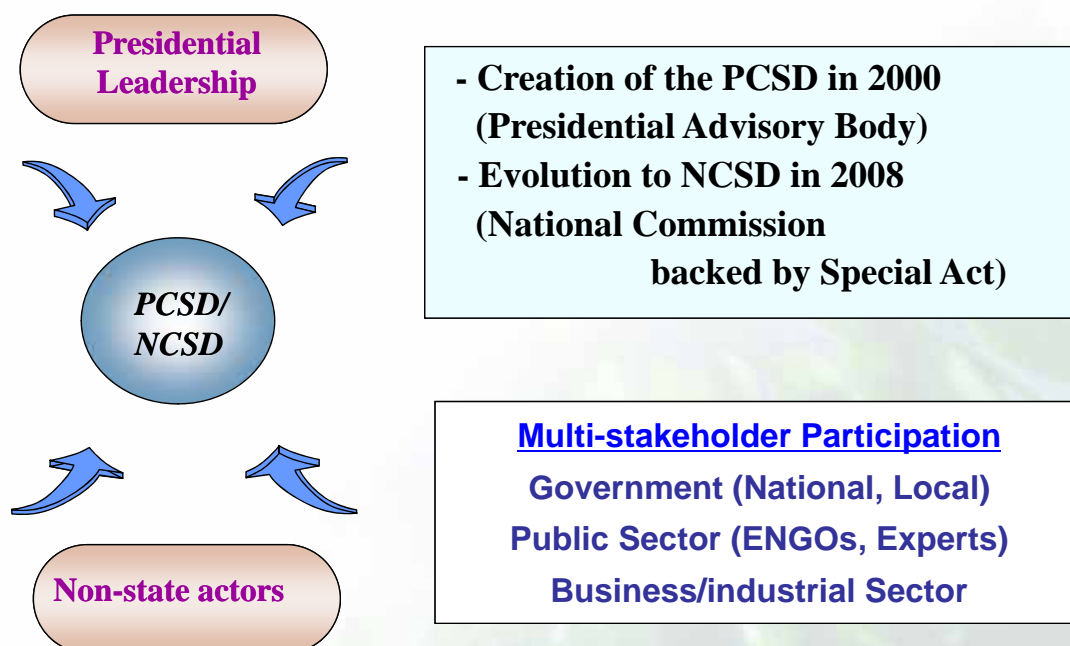
2. Integration and Co-ordination of Policies at Central Government 中央政府の政策統合と調整

- ・ Building Co-ordination System among Environment Related Policy-making Authorities
- ・ Introducing Strategic Environmental Assessment:
 - Assessing Environmental Sustainability of Policies, Plans, and Programs, etc.
- ・ Developing National and Local Sustainable Development Indicators
- ・ Evaluating Performance of a Nation (or Local Governments) towards Sustainable Development

III. Making Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development : Lessens from Korean Experiences

持続可能な開発のための制度的枠組みの実現：韓国の経験に学ぶ

1. NCSD and Key Stakeholders/持続可能な発展に関する国家委員会と主要なステークホルダー



III. Making Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development : Lessons from Korean Experiences

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2. Structures and Committees/構成と委員会



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3. Legal Background for National Sustainable Development/国家の持続可能な開発と法的背景

Presidential Decree
(2000.9) (PCSD)



Framework Act on Sustainable
Development (2008.2) (NCSD)

Main Functions

- To provide advice to the President for Sustainable Development
- To review the mid to long-term government plans and legislations
- To formulate and ensure the implementation of a national strategy & action plan for SD
- To set out main policy direction and plans in the areas such as climate change, energy, water, land
- To coordinate the resolution on Sustainable Development related social conflicts

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4. National Strategy & Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development

持続可能な開発の国家戦略と実施計画

Two Stages for preparing a national strategy

- “Vision & Policy Tasks for SD” (2005.6)

- Vision: an advanced nation that grows in a way that balances out economy, society and environment

- Policy Tasks:

- Coordination of development and conservation
- stable delivery of clean water
- climate protection & energy
- integrated costal zone management
- conflict management system
- easy and clean transportation
- environment - friendly tax reform
- sustainable consumption & production
- international cooperation for SD

- “Implementation plan for national sustainable development” / Development of National SD Index

- comprised of ministerial sectoral plans
- Every 5 year reviewed by Evaluation Indicators & revised

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5. Low Carbon Green Growth Policy & Presidential Commission on Green Growth

低炭素・グリーン成長政策及びグリーン成長に関する大統領委員会

- Shifting Policy Priority from SD to Low Carbon Green Growth (August 15, 2008)

- Strong Presidential Support:

- Inner National Achievement: Somewhat Controversial
- International Achievement: Pretty Good, in particular, EACP, GGGI,
National Target for GHG Reduction, Co-operation with many International
Organizations ,etc.

- Weak Public Support and Controversy over Some Policy Stance

- Controversial Policies; 4 River Reclamation Projects, Renaissance on Nuclear Power
Generation, Environmental Deregulation, etc.
- Limited Public Participation (in Particular NGOs) in the Major Governmental (Central, Local)
Decision-Making

- Lack of Social Integration Efforts

VI. Concluding Remarks: Factors Should be Considered for the Future Institutional Frameworks for Sustainable Development

結論：未来の持続可能な開発のための制度的枠組みに関して考慮すべき事項

1. How to Define 'Green'(or SD) and By Whom (or Which Groups)
 - Major Groups in the Green Policy-Making
→ who define the Green'?
 - Must Understand the Truth that 'Greenness' is influenced
not only by the Nature of an Activity but also by the Amount (or Degrees) of the Activity
2. Importance of Green Governance
 - Role of Civil Society as Social Partner
 - International Co-operation: Not only with International Organizations
but also with International Environmental NGO Groups
3. Identifying Main Beneficiaries by the Green Policies
 - Should be targeted to the poor;
 - Should not be directly targeted to the Businesses (or Industries)
4. Setting up Long-term Strategy and Performance Evaluation System
 - National/Local Strategies for Green Economy (or Sustainable Development)
 - Sustainable Development (or Green Economy) Indicators

Thanks You Very Much for Your Attention

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