

# **SDGs and Climate Change**

## A Case of Korea

Expert Group Meeting  
July 19-20

**Suh-Yong Chung**  
Korea University



**UNITED NATION OFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
INCHEON, SOUTH KOREA  
FINAL CONCEPT NOTE**

**2018 Expert Group Meeting on Green Economy  
For Sustainable Development Goals:**

National Implementation of Low Carbon Development

March 13-15, 2018, Maison Glad Jeju, Jeju island, Republic of Korea

*Organised by the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD),  
Coalition for Our Common Future (COCF), Center for Climate and Sustainable  
Development Law and Policy (CSDLAP), Ministry of Environment of The  
Republic of Korea and Jeju Self-governing Province*

*Updated 9<sup>th</sup> March 2018*

**Rationale**

In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals were adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, aiming to “stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace (and Justice), and Partnerships”. The established SDGs call for concerted and collective action from developing and developed countries alike and can be achieved by pursuing economic growth; addressing various social needs such as education, health, gender equality, and job opportunities; while simultaneously tackling climate change and environmental degradation.

To effectively realize the 17 goals, development of practical and efficient tools is crucial. The Green Economy may serve as a means for achieving sustainable development. Since its adoption in 2008 by the Green Economy Initiative, Green Economy has become a strategic priority for many governments and international organizations—owing to improved human well-being and social inclusiveness; significant reduction of climate change impacts and other environmental risks; and consideration of ecological scarcities. Thus, Green Economy was recognized as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in the outcome document of Rio+20.

In 2015, the Paris Agreement celebrated a historical achievement by providing a platform to address climate change through the-realization of an inclusive Green Economy. To achieve the objectives of the agreement, there by fulfilling the SDGs, adequate policy measures must be placed for low carbon development pathways while promoting investments, developing



# Sustainable Development Goals



- Adopted on January 1, 2016
- Built on the success of MDGs & aims to go further to end all forms of poverty by building economic growth and addressing a range of social needs while tackling climate change and environment
- SDGs are for “all”
- SDGs are about implementations

# Sustainable Development

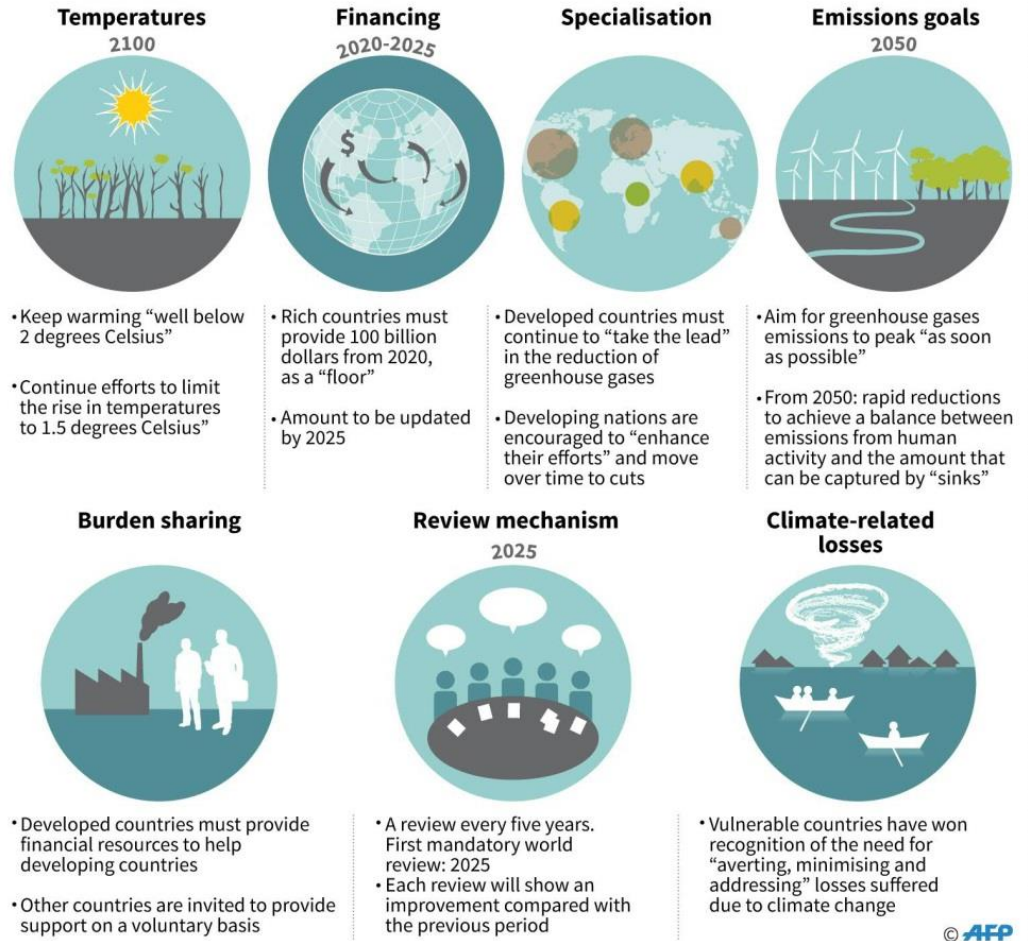


- Our Common Future by Brundtland Report
- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

# Paris Agreement



## The Paris climate agreement: key points

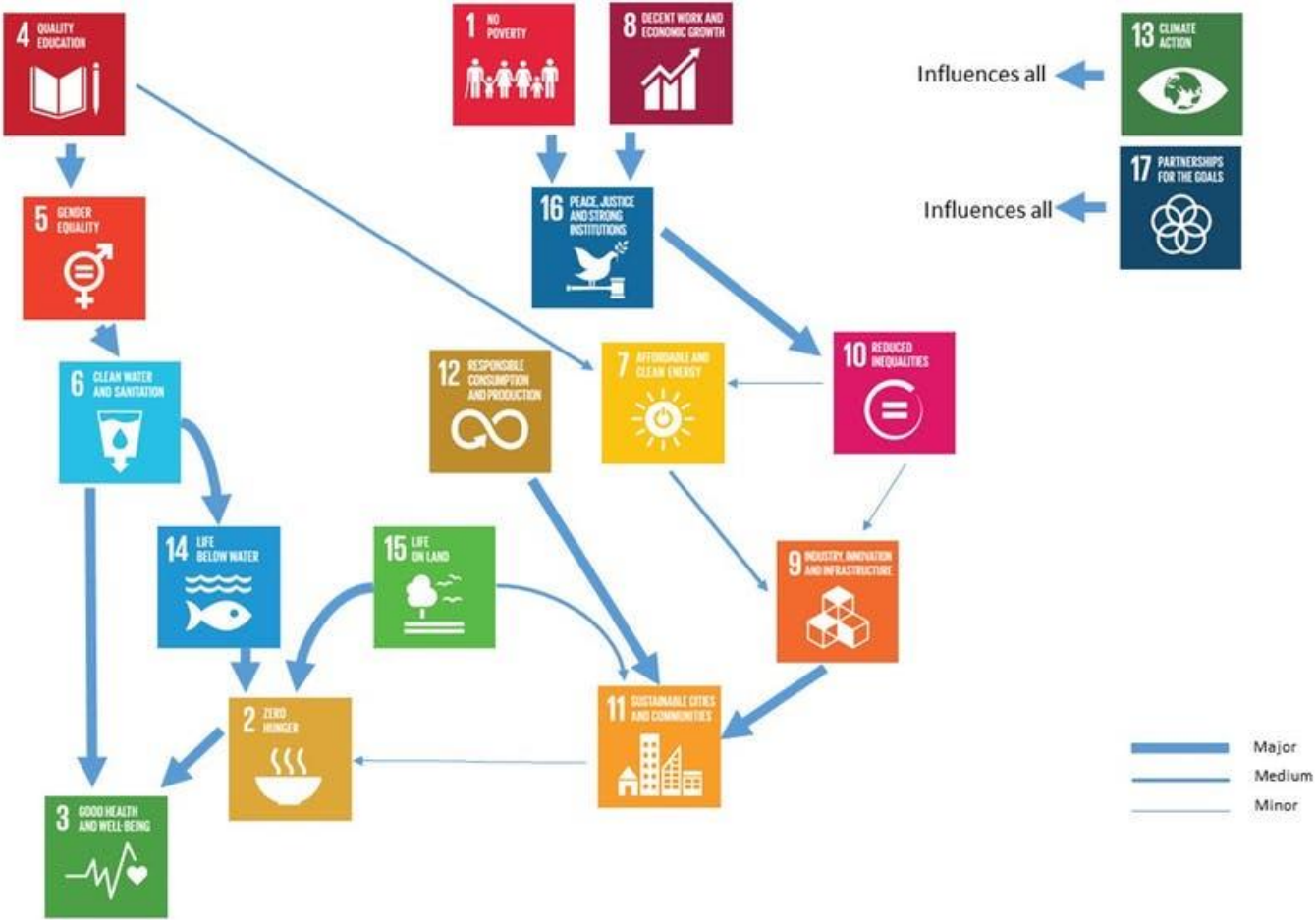


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# Climate Change is just more than one goal!

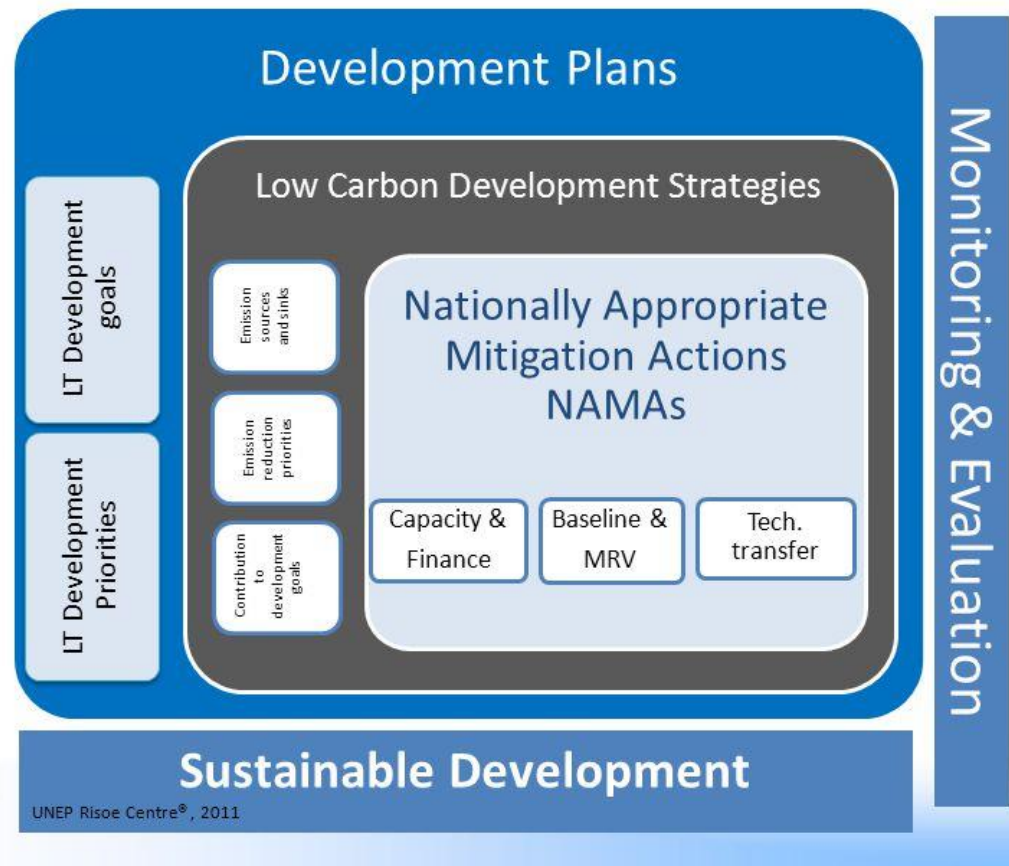


# Climate Action is the key to achieve SDGs: A case of Australia



# Linkages between SD-LCDS-NAMAs

- Defining a strategy in context of medium to long term development plans:
  - Decouple economic growth from GHG emission growth
  - Reduce the carbon intensity of the economy
  - Leapfrog the high-carbon development path of today's business-as-usual trajectory



in the context of...

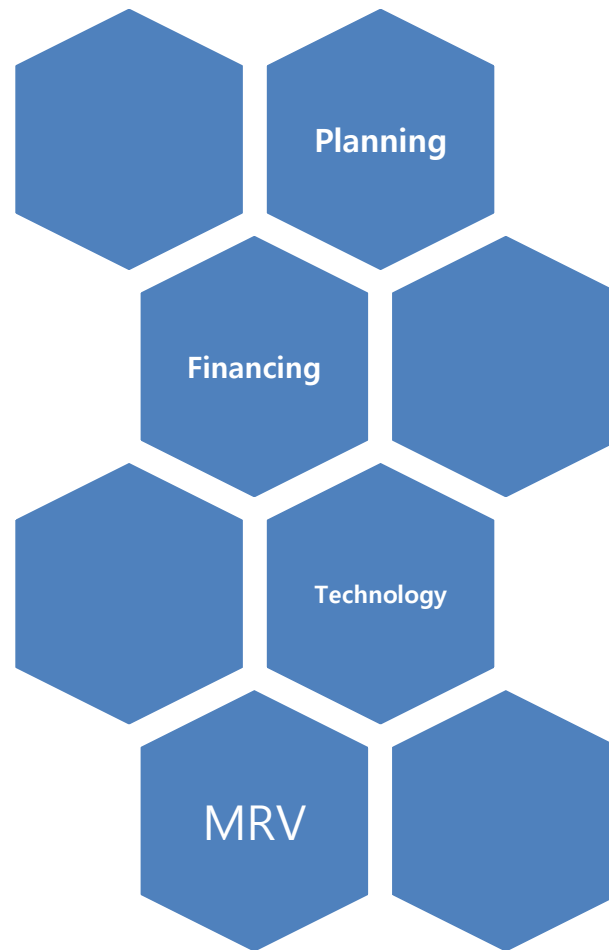




# Low Carbon Development



# Framework to Implement LCD



# 2050 Low-carbon Roadmap

- Identifies cost-effective pathway, with intermediate milestones
- Identifies key technologies guiding R&D
- Identifies investments needs and benefits
- Identifies opportunities and trade-offs
- Guides EU, national and regional policies
- Gives direction to private sector and private households for long term investments



## Moving to a Low-Carbon Economy: The Financial Impact of the Low-Carbon Transition

Climate Policy Initiative  
 David Foray  
 Morgan Marnett  
 Sabine Stoppa  
 Sarah de Waard  
 Felix Wimmer

October 2018

Climate Policy Initiative  
 Energy Transition Series

GGGI Strategic Plan 2015 - 2020

## Accelerating the Transition to a New Model of Growth



## Pathways to Deep Decarbonisation in 2050: How Australia can prosper in a low carbon world

**2°C** Paris Agreement target: limit global average temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius. This requires rapid emissions reductions.

**Ambitious Energy Efficiency** in all sectors leads to a halving of the energy intensity of the economy.

**Low Carbon Electricity** is supplied by renewable energy or a mix of renewable energy and either CCS or nuclear power at similar costs.

**Electrification and Fuel Switching** from fossil fuels to bioenergy and from coal and oil to gas reduces emissions from transport, industry and buildings.

**Non-Energy Emissions** are reduced through process improvements and CCS in industry, while a profitable shift from livestock grazing to carbon forestry offsets any remaining emissions.

**CCS**

**How can business and Government prepare?**

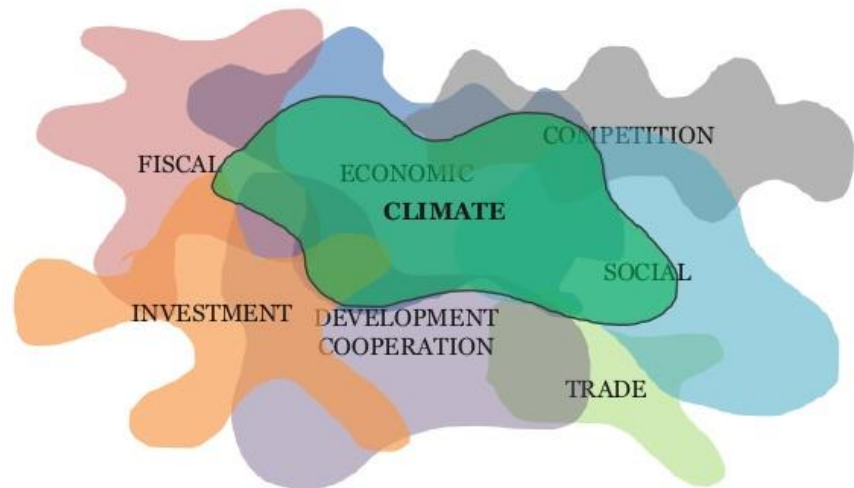
- 1) Accelerate emissions reductions activities that are already profitable.
- 2) Take the long-term into account for investment decisions, to avoid lock-in of carbon-intensive assets.
- 3) Invest in research and development to prepare for technologies that will be needed in the future.

**Economic growth to 2050**  
 Australia can decarbonise whilst maintaining economic prosperity. This study shows that real GDP grows at 2.5% per annum, a similar rate to the past 5 years.

**Emissions in 2050**  
 Australia can reach net zero emissions by 2050 and live within the global carbon budget.



Climate policy comes on top of an existing framework of policy goals and instruments, developed for a fossil-fuel based economy



## Korea as a successful model for the development

### How to see challenges of environment by Korea

Development and Growth based strategies Low Carbon Green Growth

Creative Economy

Energy Transition

Updating Roadmap: lack of integrating it into the policy context of SDGs

### Bridging role of Korea

Contributions to Global/ regional institution buildings

Bilateral contributions: A case of Ethiopia

GGGI

INDC: CRGE

Ambition to become a middle income country by 2025

MRV initiative

High education and governmental capacity building

### SDGs and NDC

Institutional

Policy focuses

# KOICA Project



Title

- Capacity building on climate change with a focus on forestry sector in Ethiopia



# Planned Activities

## Curriculum development and improvement

- Opening new courses , improving current courses

## Teaching materials

- Approximately 10 subjects, possibly publishable

## Lab training facilities and methodologies

- On-site technical training

## Stakeholder executive workshops

- High level government officials and NGO leader

## Side events in the COPs

- Hosting side events among participating and local organizations
- On-site education program



기후 변화 센터  
CLIMATECHANGECENTER



United Nations Office for Sustainable Development  
Incheon - ROK





Thank you!

[www.csdlap.org](http://www.csdlap.org)

[mahlerchung@gmail.com](mailto:mahlerchung@gmail.com)