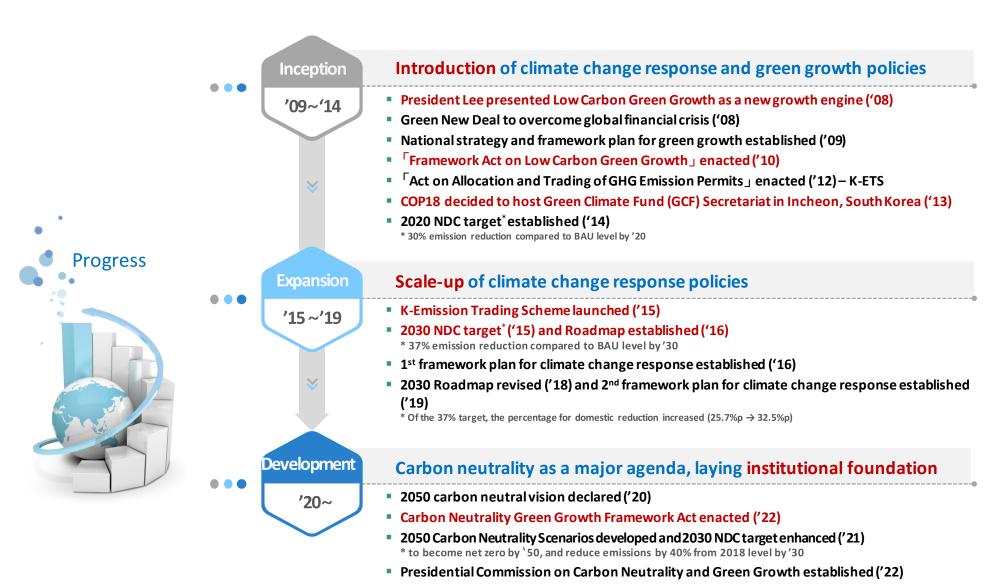
Lessons from Korean Green Growth Journey for Private Sector Engagement

2023. Oct. 17th

Sungwoo Kim

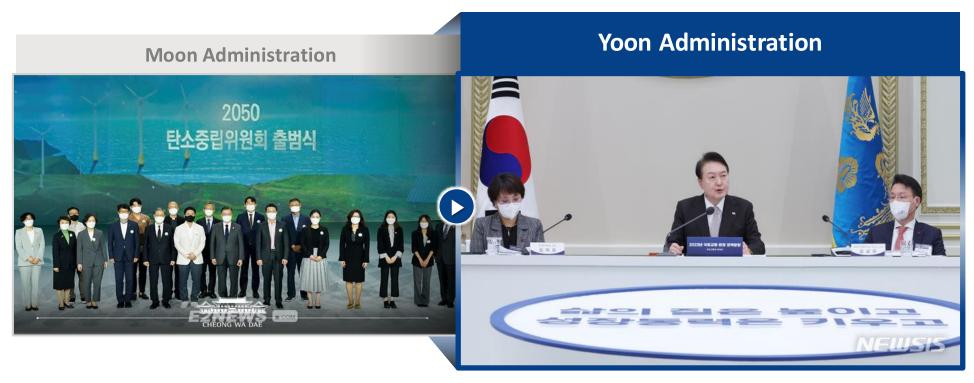
Progress in Korea's Climate Change and Green Growth Policies



KIM & CHANG

Carbon Neutrality Declared in 2020 goes on for New Government

Presidential Commission on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth plans, deliberates, and makes decisions on policies for society's transition towards carbon neutrality



Source: Korea Policy News, 2021. 5. 31.; Newsis, 2023. 1. 3.

Enacted Target

Carbon Neutrality by 2050

Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas
Emission Development Strategies



Korea's greenhouse gas emissions amounted to **727.6 million tons** in 2018

Increased 2030 NDC

40% reduction compared to 2018 (291 milliontons)

66 Nationally Determined
Contribution



Korea has revisited climate change policy to align with Carbon Neutrality

Carbon Neutrality Green Growth Framework Act

Key Provisions of

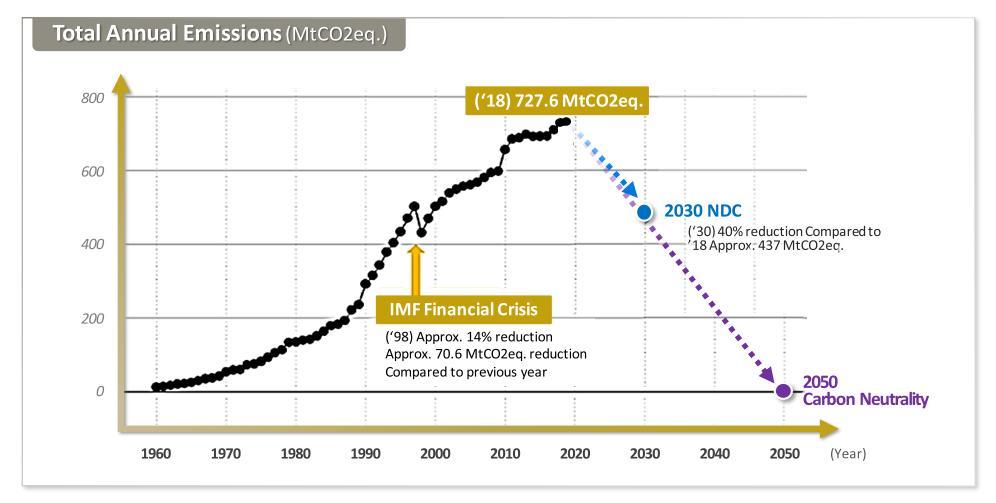
The Carbon
Neutrality and
Green Growth
Framework Act
(Enforced on Mar. 22)

- Declare the national vision of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050
- Set the interim target to be achieved by 2030 (NDC):
 Reduction of the national GHG emissions by more than 35% by 2030, compared to 2018
- Provide measures to reduce GHG emissions



Korea's Dilemma similar to the Developing

→ More reduction needed for more energy intensive industrial structure



Assessment of Previous Policies from Current Administration



Carbon Neutrality Act enacted, laying the foundation for enhancing NDC target



Legislation of carbon neutrality to tackle climate crisis



Policy instruments newly established to broaden the scope of climate change response (ETS, Taxonomy, Tech Roadmap, etc)

→ laying foundation for long-term implementation





Emissions continue to rise (~'18), Policies rated insufficient by international community



Lack of concrete policy tools and insufficient management of implementation

→ failed to make meaningful emission reduction



Top-down approach to policy decisions

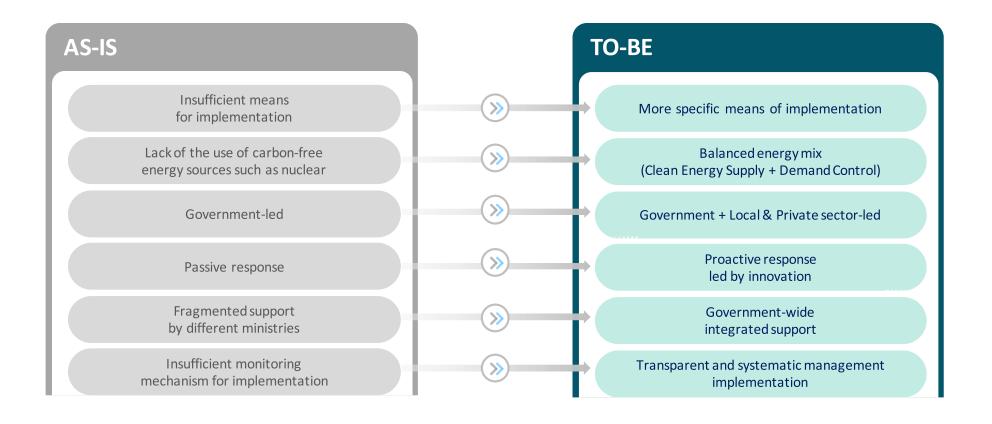
→ lack of local government cooperation as well as collection of stakeholder opinions



Insufficient response to changing global trend

→ absence of strategies for economic sustainability

Future Policy Direction



Key Strategies of Korea (1/3)

Key Strategy 1. Develop Core Green Technology and Talent

- √ Establish an R&D system for green technology
- ✓ Create a new growth engine for carbon neutrality
- **✓ Develop human resources**
- Next-generation nuclear power plants, batteries (ESS), Al smart grid
- CDR (DAC carbon processing technology), ecosystem for hydrogen industry
- Large-scale offshore wind power and high-efficiency solar power system
- Establish global schools to nurture global talents
 Ex) Stanford University's New School, KAIST' Graduate School of Green Growth, Green School of Korea Univ. + SNU Future Strategy Institute

- Establish strategic PPPs (Public–Private Partnership) with industry
- R&D, open cooperation for innovation and global technology ex) Green technology Center (GTC) upgrade, participation in Breakthrough Energy and the FMC
- Support the establishment of Grand Consortium for the industry, academia, and local governments
- Establish the infrastructure for Overseas Smart Green Cities (EPC capacity-building, export of city models)
- Cultivate energy-innovative venture enterprises and 'green unicorns'

Key Strategies of Korea (2/3)

Key Strategy 2. Strengthen Green Industry, Foster Climate-Tech Ventures

Clean energy Industry

- Implement key technologies for new energy industries
- * e.g. hydrogen energy, photovoltaic batteries, and energy storage devices

Low carbon manufacturing

- Foster low-carbon material, parts, equipment and remanufacturing industries
- * Technology development, supply chain building, product certification, market expansion for next generation secondary batteries, semiconductor, bio materials, etc.

Development of Climate-Tech Ventures

- Nurture ventures, startups focused on 5 areas of climate-tech
- * Clean(energy), Carbon(capture), Eco(recycling), Food(alternative food), and Geo(adaptation)

Key Strategies of Korea (3/3)

Key Strategy 3. Expand Green Finance and the Influx of Investment Capital

Allowance allocation of carbon emissions & increase third-party market participation (regulation + asset)

ESG management & induce large-scale 'green investment' of corporations

Ministry of Economy and Finance (Green Climate Fund), Financial Services Commission (Institutional Foundation for Green Finance), Bank of Korea (Introduction of green policy)

Support for SMEs

(consultation service, funding, technology and $\ensuremath{\mathsf{R\&D}}\xspace)$

Tax incentives and financial support for green transition

Government's strict rule-setting to prevent 'green-washing' behaviors

Review the verification systems currently led by the private sector

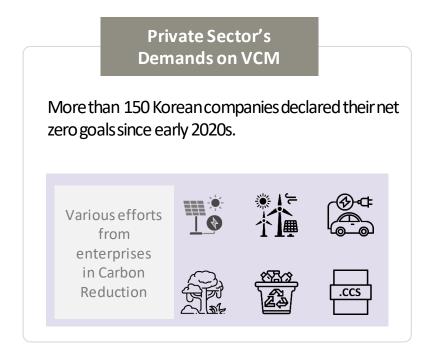
©Sang Hyup Kim

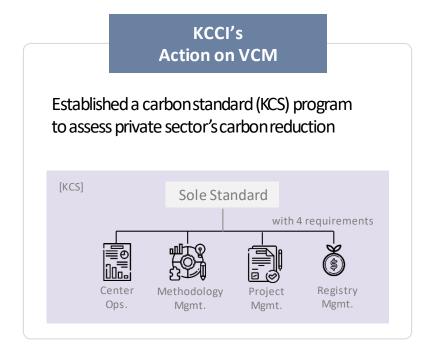
Lessons for the Developing to engage Private Sector



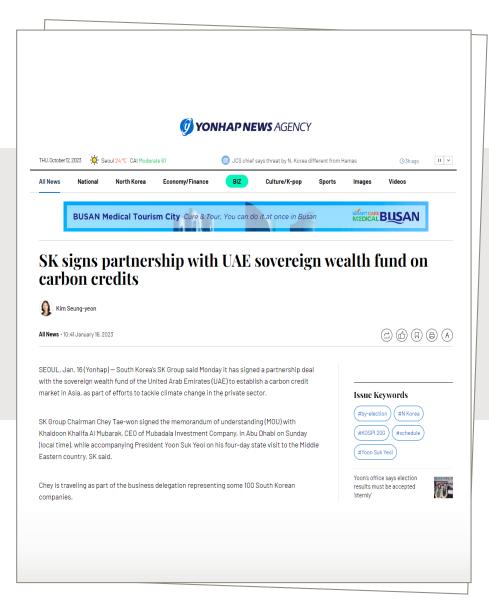
VCM just launched in Korea

- Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) opens Voluntary Carbon Market in 2023 to meet private sector's needs to attain net zero goals
- **KCCI Carbon Standard (KCS)** with MRV principles has been developed since 2021 (by SK group's support) based on Korean carbon market experience for a decade.





Building consensus in Asia



During the Korean Presidential visit to UAE, KCCI signed a MOU for Asia Partnership with Mubadala Group

(Jan 15, 2023)

WBG can leverage KCCI to launch VCM in MENA

WB teams have been guiding governments to overcome policy, investment & project-level barriers to generate high quality credits...



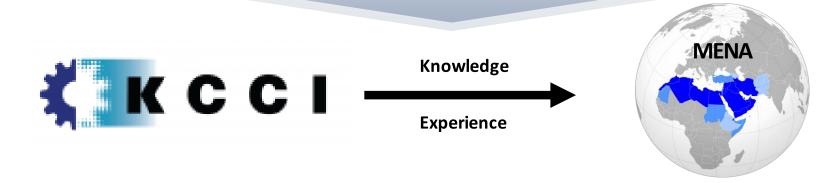






Provide advisory services & analysis to navigate CPIs and carbon markets

Support development of carbon pricing instrument policies & systems Support ERC generation through portfolio of WB projects Engage stakeholders for capacity building & linking public with private actors



Thank you