

The Korean National Strategy for Sustainable Development

A Background Report

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1. Background

1.1 Background outline

The NSSD of the Republic of Korea has a relatively long history when we consider that NSSDs in many countries have not been fully developed. We can trace the trajectory of the Korean NSSD back to Rio Agenda 21 in 1992. The Korean government formulated a National Action Plan to implement Agenda 21. The 14th President, Kim Young-Sam, pronounced that he would be the President to improve the Environment.

Additionally the next President, Kim Dae-Jung, declared an environmental vision for the new millennium. The turning point in NSSD production was taken by the creation of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD). President Kim Dae-Jung announced the creation of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development on World Environment Day in the year 2000. In September 2000, the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development officially began its mission and recognized the importance of formulating an NSSD as its main mission.

Since its inception, the PCSD began to develop sectoral-based strategies for sustainable development in various areas (energy, water, coastal waters, land, climate change, transportation, conflict management and ODA) and integrate these sectoral-based strategies through effective coordination and consensus building between different sectors and departments.

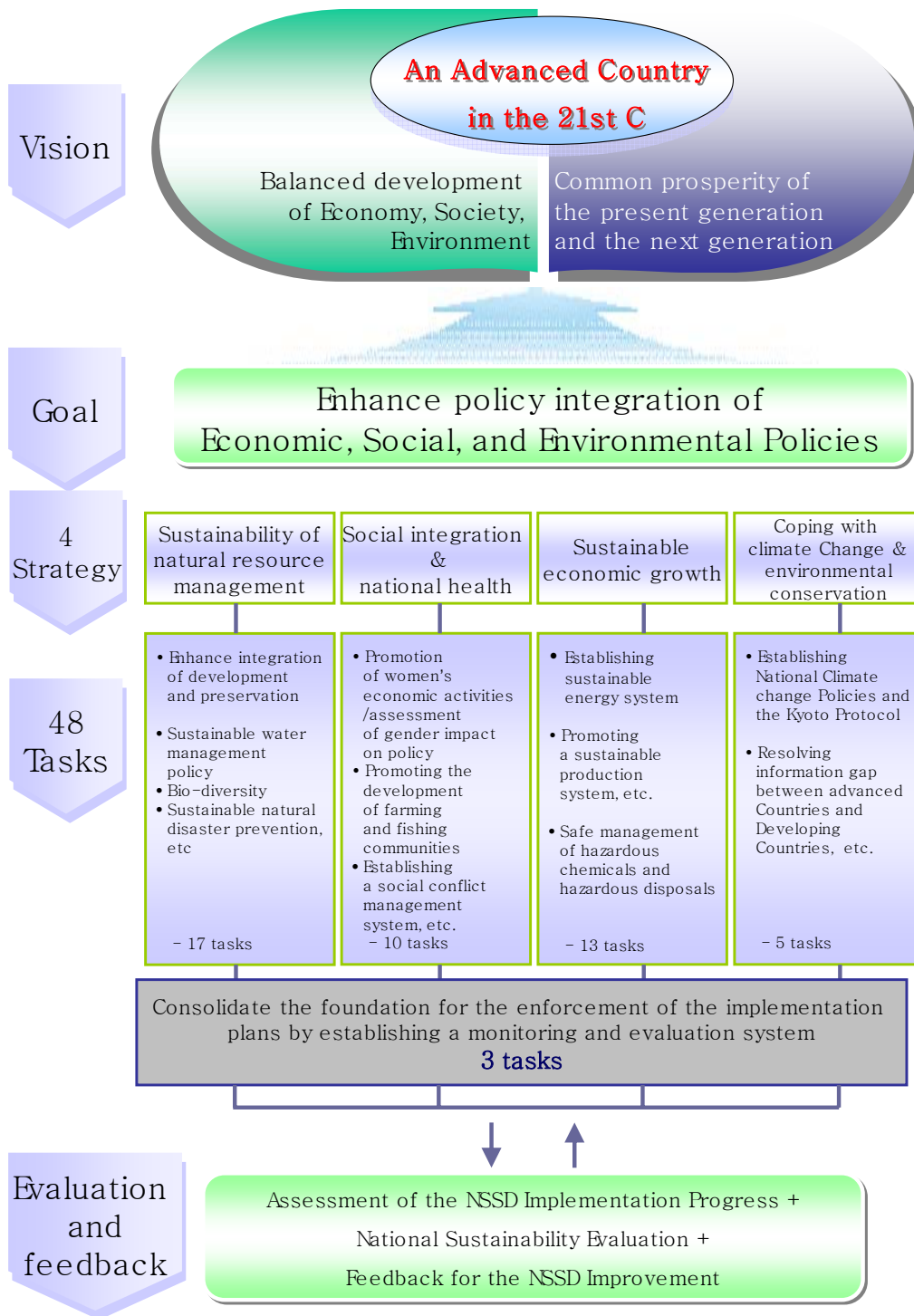
On the 4th of June 2005, the 16th President of the Republic of Korea, Ro Mu-Hyun, declared at the commemoration of world environment day "A National Vision for Sustainable Development," the goal of which is to continue Korea's growth as "an advanced country while maintaining balance between the economy, society and the environment".

This national vision has become a strong motivating factor in mobilizing governmental departments to participate in producing the NSSD and formulating implementation plans/action programs which can actualize the National Sustainable Development Vision. This vision statement included the ideas that the Government would initiate the formulation of the NSSD as well as take action on sustainable development.

Healthy development should be achieved through progress in the three pillars of sustainable development—economic growth, environmental conservation and social integration. It is also emphasized that good governance, based on consensus building and the participation of various stakeholders, is vital for achieving sustainable development.

The President presented five main themes of the national sustainable development vision, including the integration of economic growth and environmental conservation, and the establishment of an environmentally friendly economic structure. At the National Agenda Coordination Meeting on the 1st of June 2005, the President urged the relevant authorities to produce a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), and develop appropriate action programs together with the PCSD (Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development) to embody and accomplish that vision. (See Figure 1)

Figure 1: National Vision and Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Korea



Accordingly, the PCSD synthesized and coordinated the action plans of governmental departments, and objectives for the NSSD, and organized expert reviews of them, all of which have taken about a year. As the result of this, the PCSD has finalized detailed implementation tasks/action programs as well as NSSD monitoring schemes, and reported them to the President in October 2006. The PCSD has requested the governmental departments to implement the NSSD action plans and to reach the objectives in full cooperation.

1.2 The reality of Sustainable Development in Korea

Korea is in a situation such that environmental protection and social integration are relatively vulnerable as compared with the economic growth forwarded by the government’s active promotion strategy for the last 40 years or so. Korea has achieved rapid economic growth over the past several decades, and ranked 10th on the economic scale among OECD nations, however, its development-oriented paradigm exceeds the assimilative capacity of the environment, and environmental sustainability is deteriorating. According to the 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) of the World Economy Forum, Korea ranked 122nd out of 146 nations, and this clearly shows the imbalance between economic growth and environmental sustainability, as well as Korea’s poor environmental performance. Korea has also been encountering a problem in that the level of social integration is falling, caused by spreading conflicts between regions, generations and social classes.

Toward a solution of such problems, the President announced the “National Sustainability Development Vision” on the 4th June 2005, and this defines an advanced nation that should achieve the integration of economic, social and environmental development. The vision includes nine implementation tasks and five policy goals, such as “Integrated National Land Management” and “creating an environmentally friendly economic structure.”

As global environmental conditions are become more serious, the idea of sustainable development is expanding all over the world. Sustainable Development not only aims at preventing environmental deterioration and social conflicts, but also means a future-oriented development strategy, which provides a blueprint for harmoniously achieving economic growth, social integration and environmental conservation. Sustainable Development means “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (The **Brundtland Report**, 1987. p.43).

Table 1: Summary of the UK and France NSSD

Nation	Year	Main Contents	governmental departments	Reference
UK	1999 2004	national climate change policies and the Kyoto Protocol, sustainable production and consumption, efficient natural resources management	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	4 fields 68 tasks

France	2002 2006	national land use and conservation, the economy, energy, transport, agriculture, international cooperation, etc.	Ministry of Sustainable Development & Ecology	10 fields 489 tasks
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Sustainable Development has become universally accepted and practiced as a global imperative all over the world. In 2002, the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) declared the establishment of national sustainable strategies and plans for implementation by 2005 as an institutional device to induce the implementation of SD. Accordingly, many countries have been establishing sustainable development strategies and manage accomplishments through various channels over the length and breadth of the economy, society and the environment. Korea has also realized the importance of establishing her own NSSD, and has made great efforts to take action on strategy processes and implementation plans/action programs.

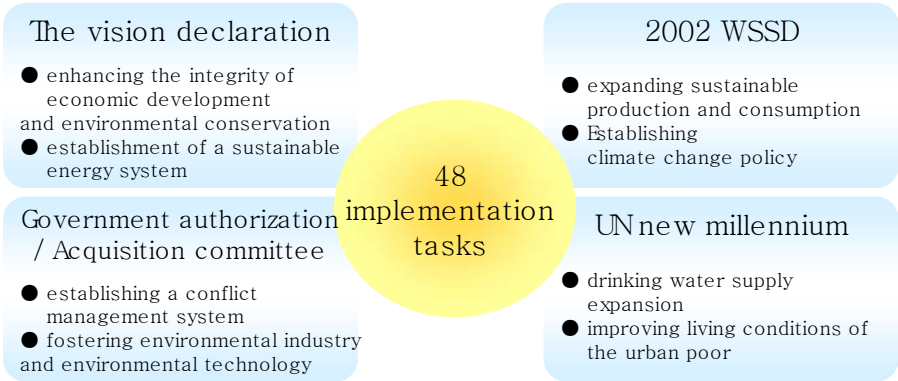
1.3 A range of legal frameworks and plans

The government established the Presidential Decree for the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development, Article 2 of which set up a legal framework for defining the main policy direction, and plans for achieving sustainable development. It also contains matters regarding the establishment and enforcement of the NSSD implementation plans/action programs as adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Additionally, it clearly states that the NSSD aims for Korea to gain credit with international communities and lead initiatives through implementing policies suggested by the WSSD.

1.4 Scope of the NSSD implementation plans/action programs

Twenty-two ministries and offices in the government participated in formulating the NSSD Implementation plan, including five core NSSD policy themes, and 48 implementation tasks, and 224 detailed tasks. They agreed to put the NSSD implementation plan into effect beginning in 2006 through 2010. The formulation process of 48 key tasks went through two stages: firstly, the implementation tasks were selected from the 2002 WSSD implementation plans, and were presented at the national sustainable development vision; secondly, they were revised according to Korean situations.

Figure 2: 48 Implementation tasks of the Republic of Korea



1.5 The significance of the NSSD implementation plans/action programs

The formulation of the implementation plans/action programs reflects the governmental and political commitment to the accomplishment of the NSSD, and the concrete realization of the ‘National Vision for Sustainable Development’ declared by the President. It also consolidates the national sustainable development vision with a five-year (2006-2010) governmental plan of execution. The next five-year plan will commence in 2010.

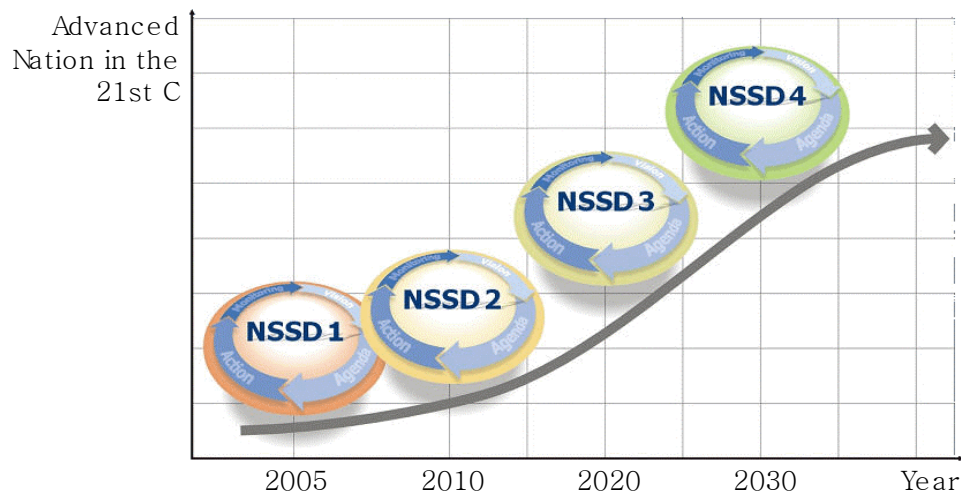
Additionally, the Korean NSSD and its implementation plans/action programs have been created based on issues and implementation tasks from the 2002 Johannesburg world summit agreement. Hence, the implementation plans function as a domestic implementation of the agreement.

As a result of the fact that Korea has concentrated extensively on economic growth, social disintegration and environmental impact have become important issues in Korean society. In this sense, the implementation plans/action programs are particularly important in Korea as being the first systematic attempt to integrate and connect the three pillars of sustainable development: the economy, society and the environment. Without the President’s leadership in sustainable development, it would not be possible to address the comprehensive issues and organize and perform the complicated tasks related to sustainable development. In addition, the NSSD and its implementation plan should consolidate the foundation for realizing the sustainable development vision and implementing the monitoring systems continuously pursued by the PCSD for the six years since its launch. The NSSD implementation plan will undergo a continuous process of revision, supplementation and development through monitoring vis à vis performance indicators and national sustainable development indicators.

Figure 3: The NSSD evolving cycle



Figure 4: Improvement approach to NSSD



2. Preparation of the background report

2.1 Background of the UN Shared Learning and Review of the NSSD of the Republic of Korea

It has been noted that underdeveloped and newly developing countries in the Asian and Pacific area have had problems in establishing their NSSDs and implementation plans/action programs as compared to advanced countries. The UN, therefore, has emphasized and initiated shared learning and cooperation to promote establishing and implementing NSSDs in those countries. The UN has suggested that Korea is an appropriate nation for organizing the Shared Learning and Review of NSSDs.

Korea is ready to be the first of the Asian and developing nations to have her NSSD evaluated. This should be a good opportunity for other countries to learn the challenges, issues and experiences involved in establishing an NSSD, when the approach is found to have broad value. It is hoped that such a peer review/shared learning methodology will be of help to other nations as they seek to meet the UN target for NSSDs set out in the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

The Shared Learning and Review of the NSSD of the Republic of Korea also aims to share experiences of Korea as well as other participating countries in the process of developing an NSSD, its content, implementation and monitoring using the Korean NSSD as a pilot model for the Asian and Pacific region and make recommendations for further improvement, implementation and monitoring of the Korea's current NSSD. The Northeast Asian National Commission for Sustainable Development (NCSD) workshops were organized in 2002 and 2005 in Seoul to bring together five Northeast Asian countries for shared learning on the sustainable development experience and methodology, and to cooperate in the promotion of sustainable development. At the following workshop in October 2006, the five Northeast Asian countries, together with

the Netherlands and the UN, discussed strategies for sustainable development, and adopted a "Seoul Declaration." The 14th UNCSD held in May 2006 adopted and disseminated the second Northeast Asian NCSD workshop report as its official meeting agenda.

2.2 Outline of the background report

This Background report has been prepared as part of the preparatory phase for the pilot Korean peer review workshop. It aims to provide workshop participants with information about the Korean NSSD, so that all may have a basic understanding of the strategy and processes involved.

This report details a three-part process involving, first the analysis of strategy processes, second understanding the stakeholder meetings organized by the PCSD for setting up the NSSD, and finally presenting the results of the interviews. We felt it useful to analyze the processes involved in the development of the NSSD and the stakeholder meetings involved in producing the NSSD by using document analysis, before conducting any interviews. We prepared a revised questionnaire based on the peer review and shared learning exercise methodology developed by the French government. During the third week of November, we interviewed eleven people including government officials, civil society representatives, and the PCSD who were key actors in the development of the Korean NSSD. (See Appendix III) As the interviewees had participated in the development of the NSSD at various stages, we did not go over all interview questions exhaustively. Instead, we gave the interviewees four topics (processes and contents, outcomes, monitoring, challenges and issues), and let them talk freely about those topics, and then asked them omitted questions according to the revised interview questionnaire.

The interviews, in particular, addressed some of the outcomes, issues, successes and challenges related to the NSSD, and the document analysis, especially concerning the 72 stakeholder meetings held between 2004 and 2006. (See Appendix IV) The resulting material in this report provided valuable information on understanding the issues, processes, and problems related to developing an NSSD. We provide the interview results in the revised version of the background report scheduled for submission on the 4th of December 2006. This background report draft was prepared between the 26th of October and the 14th of November. The revised version of the background report will be presented at the Technical Meeting scheduled for December 19–20, 2006 and will be finalized before the Shared Learning and Review Work in March 2007.

The report follows the same structure suggested by the UN, which will be used as a framework for the peer review/shared learning workshop, covering:

- ***Process(es)***: through which the NSSD was prepared, developed, implemented, and managed;
- ***Contents***: conditions, themes/issues, implementation plans/action programs of the strategy;
- ***Outcomes***: mostly from interview results
- ***Monitoring***: National Sustainable Development Indicators.

It also includes views, key issues and challenges derived from interview results as well as a series of stakeholder meetings organized by the PCSD for setting up the Korean NSSD. The Korean NSSD was finalized and reported to the President on 31 October, 2006 and it has officially entered the initial stage of implementation. This report focuses on and analyses the strategy process, the content and the efforts toward

institutionalization. After revisions, the report will be presented at the Technical Meeting scheduled for December 19 – 20 2006 and will be finalized before the Shared Learning and Review Working in March 2007.

3. Administrative structure in Korea and the PCSD

It should be noted that this report does not focus on the Korean administrative structure, but rather presents the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD) in detail, because the PCSD has played an important role in producing the NSSD and had responsibility for organizing stakeholder meetings for the NSSD.

3.1 Administrative structure in Korea

3.1.1 Central Government

Under Korea's presidential system, the President performs his executive functions through a State Council made up of 15 to 30 members and presided over by the President, who is solely responsible for deciding all important government policies. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and approved by the National Assembly. As the principal executive assistant to the President, the Prime Minister supervises the administrative ministries and manages the Office for Government Policy Coordination under the direction of the President. The Prime Minister also has the power to deliberate major national policies and to attend the meetings of the National Assembly.

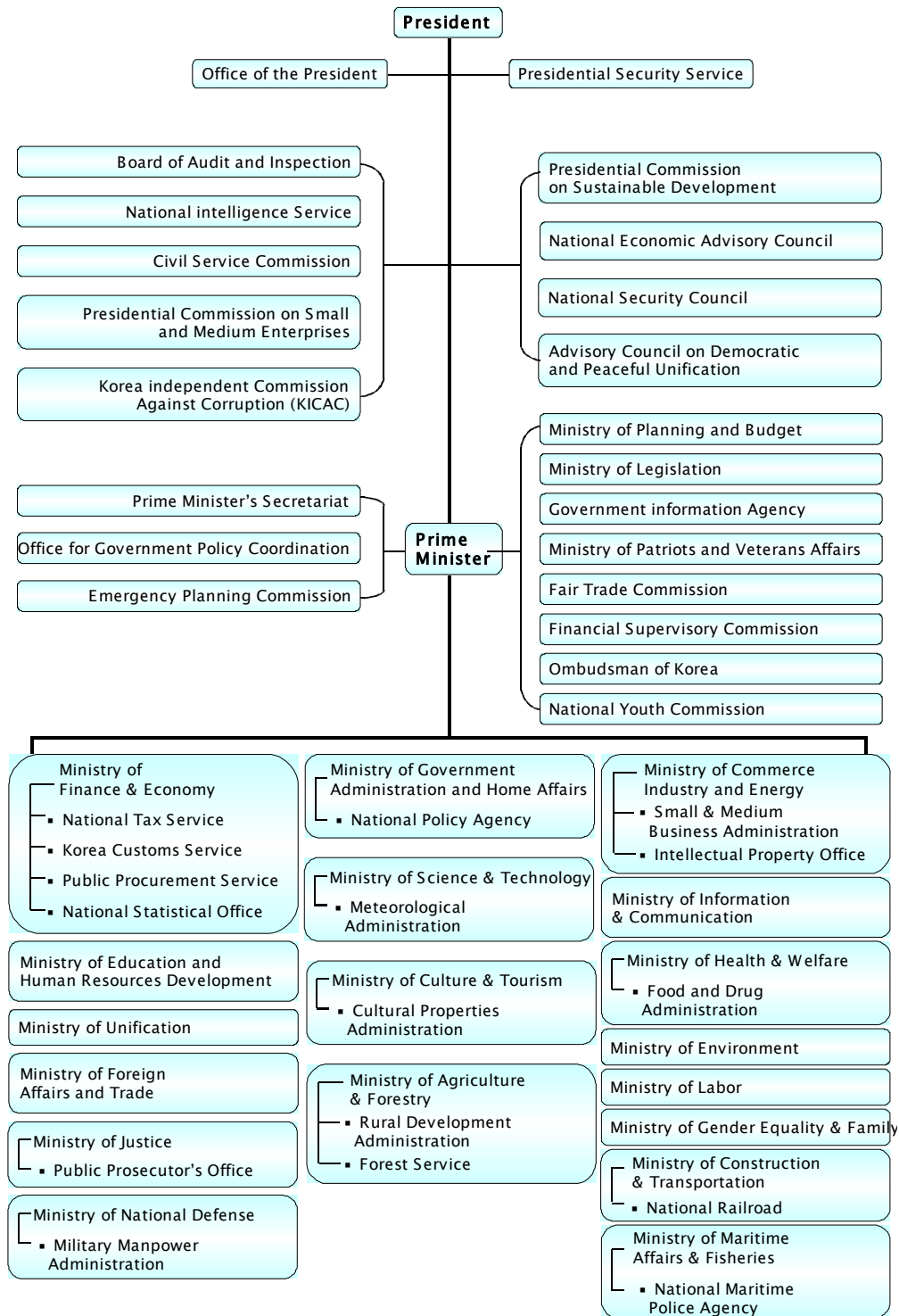
Three Deputy Prime Ministers are assigned to carry out the particular affairs delegated by the Prime Minister. The Minister of Finance & Economy, the Minister of Education & Human Resources Development and the Minister of Science & Technology are concurrently Deputy Prime Ministers.

Members of the State Council are appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Prime Minister. They have the right to lead and supervise their administrative ministries, deliberate major state affairs, act on behalf of the President, and appear at the National Assembly and express their opinions. Members of the State Council are collectively and individually responsible to the President only.

In addition to the State Council, the President has several agencies under his direct control to formulate and carry out national policies: the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea, the National Intelligence Service, the Civil Service Commission, the Presidential Commission on Small and Medium Enterprises, the Ombudsman of Korea and the Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption. The heads of these organizations are appointed by the President, but the presidential appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection is subject to the approval of the National Assembly.

The following Figure 5 illustrates the administrative structure of the Korean government.

Figure 5: Government organization chart of the Republic of Korea



3.1.2 National Assembly

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, a unicameral legislature. The Assembly is composed of 299 members serving four-year terms. Out of 299 members, 243 are elected by popular vote from local constituencies, while the remaining 56 members obtain their seats through a proportional representation system in which seats are allocated to each political party that has gained three percent or more of all valid votes, or five or more seats in the local constituency elections. The system is aimed at reflecting the voices of people from different walks of life while enhancing the expertise of the Assembly.

To be eligible for election, a candidate must be at least 25 years of age. One candidate from each electoral district is selected by majority vote.

An Assembly member is not held responsible outside the Assembly for any opinions expressed or votes cast in the legislative chamber. During a session of the Assembly, no Assembly member may be arrested or detained without consent of the Assembly except in the case of a flagrant criminal act. In the event of the apprehension or detention of an Assembly member prior to the opening of a session, the member must be released during the session upon the request of the Assembly.

Two types of legislative sessions are provided for, regular and special. The regular session is convened once a year from September through December and special sessions may be convened upon the request of the President or one-fourth or more of the members of the Assembly. The period of a regular session is limited to 100 days and to 30 days for special sessions. If the President requests the convening of a special session, he must clearly specify the period of the session and the reasons for the request.

Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution or law, the attendance of more than one half of the entire Assembly, and the concurrent vote of more than one half of the Assembly members present, are necessary to make binding the decisions of the National Assembly. In the case of a tie vote, the matter is considered to have been rejected by the Assembly. Legislative meetings are open to the public, but this rule may be waived with the approval of more than one half of the members present or when the Speaker deems it necessary to do so in the interest of national security.

The National Assembly is vested with a number of functions under the Constitution, the foremost of which is making laws. Other functions of the Assembly include approval of the national budget, matters related to foreign policy, the declaration of war, and the stationing of Korean troops abroad or of foreign forces within the country, and inspecting or investigating specific matters of state affairs and impeachment.

A motion for impeachment must be proposed by one-third or more of the membership of the Assembly. The vote of a majority of the Assembly is necessary to approve an impeachment motion. However, a motion for impeachment of the President must be proposed by a majority of all Assembly members, and approved by the concurrent vote of two-thirds or more of the entire membership. When an impeachment motion is passed by the National Assembly, the case is sent to the Constitutional Court for trial.

The Assembly elects one Speaker and two Vice Speakers, who serve for two-year terms. The Speaker presides over plenary sessions and represents the legislature while supervising its administration. In the absence of the

Speaker, the Vice Speakers acts for the Speaker.

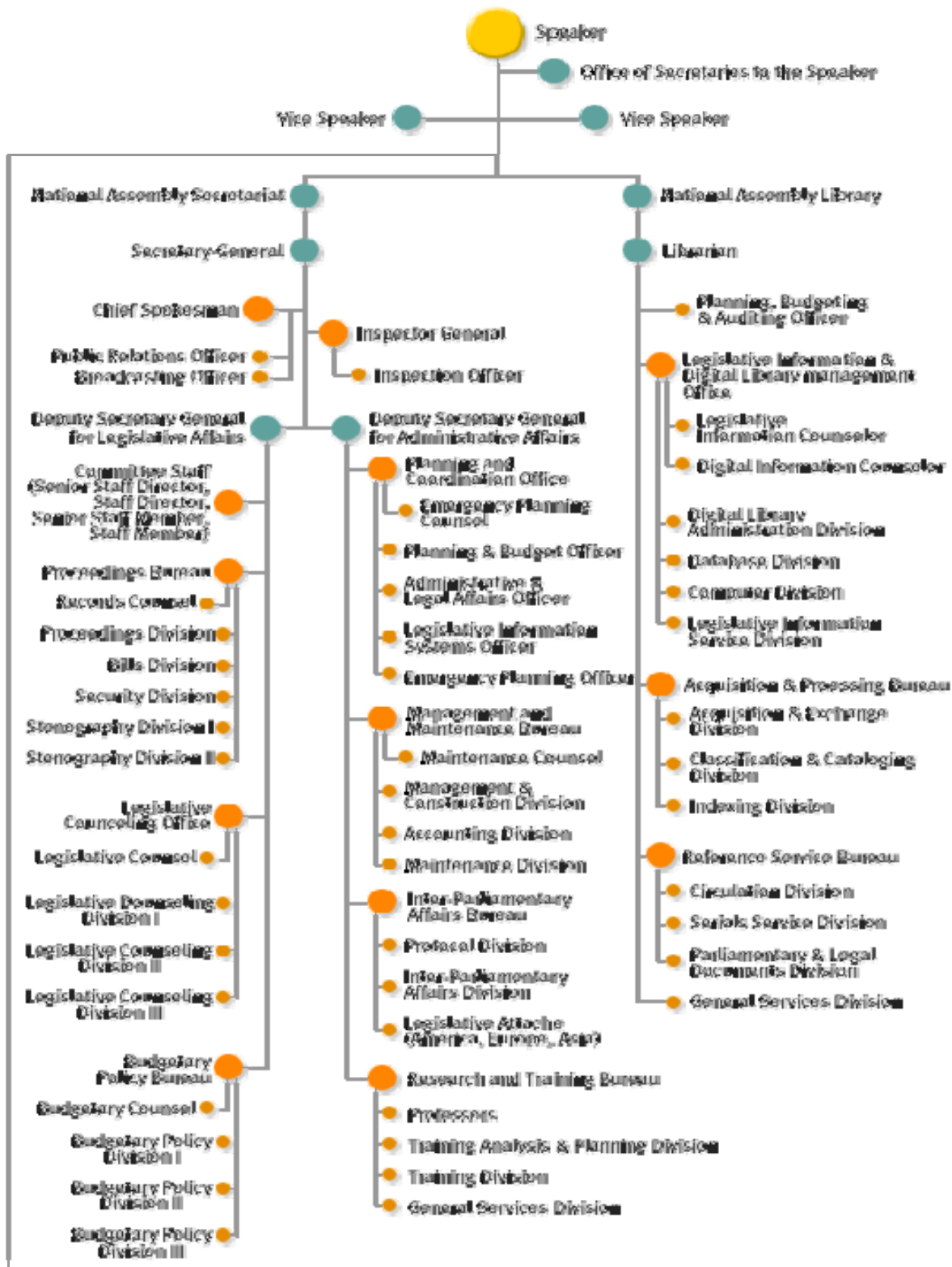
The Assembly maintains seventeen standing committees with the following functional designations: House Steering; Legislation and Judiciary; National Policy; Finance and Economy; Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade; National Defense; Government Administration and Local Autonomy; Education; Science, Technology, Information and Telecommunications; Culture and Tourism; Agriculture, Forestry, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries; Commerce, Industry and Energy; Health and Welfare; Environment and Labor; Construction and Transportation; Intelligence; and Women's Affairs. Chairmen of the standing committees are elected from among members of the respective committees. The number of members of a standing committee is determined by Assembly regulation.

The committee chairman is authorized to control the proceedings, maintain order and represent the committee. Bills and petitions are referred to the standing committees for examination. The committees constitute the primary forum for reconciling differences between the ruling and opposition parties.

Under the present National Assembly Act, each political organization having twenty or more Assembly members may form a negotiating bloc, which acts as a channel for negotiations between major political parties in the Assembly.

Assembly members without party affiliation can form a separate negotiation group if they number twenty or more. The negotiating blocs designate representatives to negotiate with other groups. The bloc representatives discuss the proceedings and agenda items for plenary and committee meetings.

Figure 6: National assembly organization chart



3.1.3 Local government

Local governments, according to Article 117 of the Constitution, "shall deal with matters pertaining to the well-being of local residents, shall manage properties, and may establish their own rules and regulations regarding local autonomy as delegated by national laws and decrees." ("local government" here refers broadly to administrations at the provincial as well as municipal levels.) This constitutional provision, however, remained largely unfulfilled until July 1995, when the nation elected, for the first time in more than 30 years, governors and mayors for provincial and local governments. Until then local governments had been no more than local administrative districts of the central government. The heads of local governments (in effect, solely administrative authorities) were appointed by the central government, and their capacity for autonomous decision-making was virtually nonexistent.

Highly centralized governments have been a strong tradition in Korea, extending back more than six hundred years to the establishment of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). Thus, even with the advent of decentralization and popularly-elected local governments, a long road lies ahead before local autonomy is achieved to the degree and extent practiced today in most advanced societies.

The second comprehensive local elections were held on June 4, 1998, three years after the first elections in 1995. Beginning with the 1998 elections, local elections have taken and should take place every four years.

The functions of the elected local government CEOs, according to law, include the following: any functions delegated by the central government; management of public properties and facilities; assessment and collection of local taxes and fees; provision of services and goods to residents; and management of other administrative affairs. Each of the local governments has a Board of Education for handling educational and cultural matters within its jurisdictions. Local councils are also authorized to inspect and audit local governments.

Administrative system

Currently, there are 16 provincial-level governments, and 235 lower-level local governments (hereafter, municipal governments), including 72 *si* (city) governments, 94 *gun* (county) governments, and 69 *gu* (autonomous district) governments within the provincial-level metropolitan cities. Provincial governments, although they have to some extent their own functions, basically serve as an intermediary between the central and municipal governments. Thus, their administrative systems are smaller versions of the central government's.

In fact, administrative units generally match one-to-one with the central government's ministries and agencies, so that policies and programs directed by a specific central agency can be handled by a corresponding unit in the provincial government. The administrative systems within municipal governments are similar to those of the provincial governments. Thus, the administrative systems of all levels of governments, including even those of the non-autonomous administrative districts beneath municipal governments, can be characterized in two words: uniform and comprehensive.

Municipal governments deliver services to the residents through an administrative district system. This

system consists of what are called *eup* and *myeon* in the *gun* government (counties) and *dong* in the *gu* government under *si* government (cities). Each municipal government has several of these districts which serve as field offices for handling the needs of their constituents. Their population ranges from about 5,000 to 20,000 residents depending on the size of the jurisdictional area. District offices are engaged mainly in routine and simple administrative and social service functions. Unusual and complex matters are dealt with directly by the municipal governments. Some essential functions, like public safety, road signs, fire protection and public schools are handled directly by central or provincial governments through their own field offices; and some other functions like public health services are handled directly by the municipal government through separate delivery systems.

Local public service members account for about 35 percent of total government employees as of the year 2000. This is a slight increase from the figure for 1998, which was about 32 percent of total government employees. In terms of personnel and budget, the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs (MOGAHA) performs primary supervision and controlling functions. Personnel systems, including classification, recruitment, promotion, and remuneration, are all the same as those of the central government. Every policy determined by the central government applies uniformly nationwide.

Intergovernmental relations

Local governments depend heavily on the central government for decisions and funding for their roles and functions, organization and personnel, and budgets. Their main function is to implement centrally determined policies and programs as directed and guided by central government ministries and agencies. Local governments do not have their own judicial, prosecutory, police, or educational systems. These systems belong to, and are operated exclusively by, the central government.

On the organization and personnel side, deputy CEOs are, by law, dispatched by the central government (by the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs). It is these deputies that hold the authority to control all administrative matters of local governments. Any major changes in organization or manpower structure are subject to approval by the higher level of government. In other words, the central government must approve changes at the provincial level, and the provincial governments must approve changes at the municipal level. All policies governing personnel, including recruitment, promotion, performance evaluation, work conditions, and remuneration, are centrally established in a uniform fashion so that no variation may exist.

Financially, local governments still rely heavily on the central government for funding. This is owing to several reasons, including a lack of balance in the distribution of revenue sources between the central and local governments and more fundamentally, the poor tax base of many of the local governments.

Reform Efforts

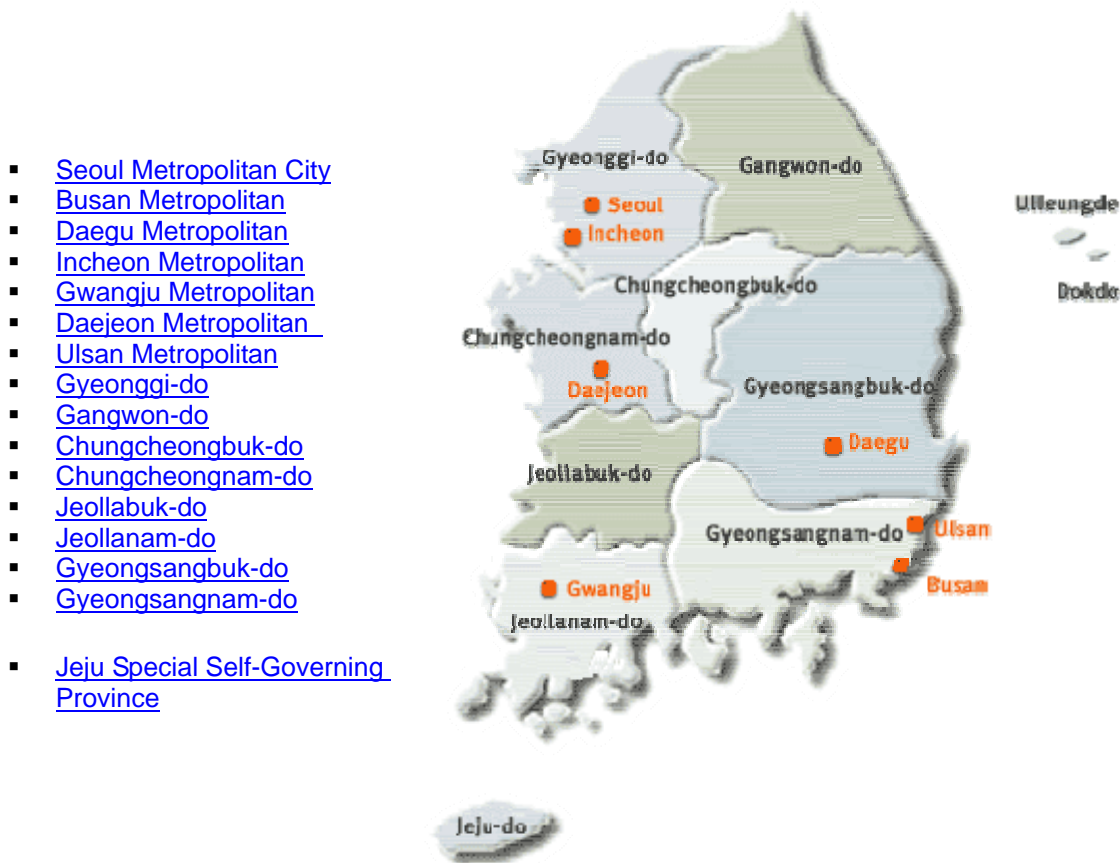
Issues regarding local governments have been one of the major areas of reform and this trend will continue in years to come. Improvement measures, to be initiated by the central government, will likely include the following: the downsizing of administrative units, local public enterprises, and other organizations financially supported by the local government through manpower reductions and restructuring, and the introduction of

efficient management systems.

According to a reform plan drafted by the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, municipal government administrative district offices (*eup*, *myeon*, and *dong*) will be substantially reduced in number and converted into regional service centers. An electronic resident registration system will soon be introduced, replacing the current paper-based document systems, and the management of government-operated sewage treatment plants, cultural centers, and sports facilities will be contracted out to the private sector. A substantial proportion of the work performed by unskilled administrative and clerical support personnel, manual laborers, security guards, garbage collectors, street sweepers, and road repair workers will be reduced or contracted out. All these measures will result in an estimated reduction of 87,000 employees, or 30 percent of all local government workers nationwide. In addition, local public enterprises will also be forced to reduce their staffs.

Besides these organizational and manpower downsizing measures, the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs is planning to introduce an array of new performance management systems, aimed at eliminating inefficiencies in local government offices. Under this plan, more specialists will be recruited on a contract basis instead of through annual examinations.

Figure 7: Korea Local governments



3.2 The Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD)

3.2.1 Organizational structure

Figure 8: PCSD organization chart



- Head Committee
 - Consists of 35 members
 - Reviews the policy proposals submitted by Expert Committees or research teams and provides advice to the President
- Special Committee for Conflict Coordination
 - Consists of 50 members, including appointed members of the Head Committee and the others recommended by the provinces or NGOs
 - Develops a conflict management and prevention system, and provides advice to the President, as commissioned by the Head Committee, concerning on-going public conflicts
- Expert Committees
 - Consists of a portion of the Head Committee and related experts
 - Runs several research teams comprised of related experts
 - Prepares and reviews policy proposals in each subject area

3.2.2 Aims

The PCSD aims to establish a national strategy and policy for sustainable development taking into full account the future generations, which embraces diverse tasks such as policy integration between the economy, society and the environment, a sustainable land and natural resources management system, a sustainable energy and industry policy and implementation mechanisms for sustainable development at both the national and local levels.

3.2.3 Background of the establishment of the PCSD

Internally, the Commission on Sustainable Development emerged from Agenda 21, the program of action adopted by the UN Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Agenda 21 called for the creation of the CSD to: ensure effective follow-up for UNCED; enhance international cooperation and rationalize intergovernmental decision-making capacity; and examine progress in Agenda 21 implementation at the local, national, regional and international levels.

In Korea, there was, during the late 1990's, continuous strong demand from civic groups and academia for the government to establish a national advisory committee reporting directly to the President for sustainable development. President Kim Dae-Jung announced the creation of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development on World Environment Day in 2000. In September 2000, the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development officially began its mission.

3.2.4 Brief History of the PCSD

- 1999.4 Members of civic groups, the media, and academia present a proposal to the government to establish a national organization for sustainable development
- 2000.6.5 On World Environment Day, the President announces the creation of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- 2000.8.5 Regulations promulgated for the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (Presidential Decree No. 16,946)
- 2000.9.20 The first term of the Commission begins (Chairman Kang Moon-Kyoo)
- 2002.10.7 The second term of the Commission begins (Chairperson Park Young-Sook)
- 2003.6.25 The PCSD decree revised to add to the role of the PCSD additional functions to establish major policies including those for water and energy, etc.
- 2003.11.11 The PCSD decree revised to deal with social conflicts related to sustainable development, and to restructure the commission, increasing the number of commissioners
- 2003.12.15 The third term of the Commission begins (Commissioner Koh Chul-Hwan)
- 2006.5.2 The fourth term of the Commission begins (Chairperson, Kim Sang-Hee)

3.2.5 History of the PCSD's decree

Term	Remark
Enactment Aug 5, 2000	PCSD was launched and started operation (maximum of 35 members, including 13 ministers, for 2-year term in office) - To set basic directions for major national policies and establish plans that would strike a balance between preservation and development, provide advice on global agreements on environment
1st Revision Jun 3, 2002	Mandate the preliminary review on Mid- to Long-term Government Basic Plan (40 plans in total) in terms of sustainability from the planning stages
2nd Revision Jun 25, 2003	Expand the roles of the PCSD - Add additional functions to establish and implement major policies including water and energy, and to build and implement response to WSSD -Lay institutional foundation for establishing the "Sustainable Development Team" in central governments and the "Local Committee for Sustainable Development" in local governments
3rd Revision Jun 30, 2003	Rename plans listed in the government's mid to long-range plan (refer to Appendix) in accordance with the amendment of relevant regulations
4th Revision Nov 11, 2003	Expand the scope of the PCSD roles - Entrusted to deal with social conflicts related to national sustainable development -Restructure the organization to meet enlarged functions - Increase the number of members to 80 (48 recommended by provinces or NGOs, and others appointed by the President) -Form the basis for establishing the Code of Ethics for Commissioners
5th Revision April 21, 2006	Restructure the organization of the commission - maximum of 35 members, including 13 ministers and others appointed by the President -Expand the number of Mid- to Long-term Government Basic Plans to be reviewed (44 plans in total)

3.2.6 Functions and activities of the PCSD

The commission is a President's Advisory Committee concerning the policies related to the sustainable and environmentally sound development of the nation. On the basis of Article 2 of the PCSD decree (revised April 21, 2006), its functions are as follows:

1. Establish the vision and strategies to secure sustainable development at the ministerial level to balance economic growth with social development and the conservation of natural resources and the environment;
2. Provide policy consultation to the President to facilitate sustainable development in various sectors, including water and energy;
3. Establish management systems related to the resolution of social conflicts and disputes related to sustainable development;
4. Formulate implementation strategies on sustainable development for Agenda 21 and other agreements regarding the UNCED, UNFCCC, and WSSD;
5. Execute Presidential Notes concerning sustainable development at the level of the PCSD and development of a management system for conflict resolution related to sustainable development.

The primary activities to fulfill these functions are categorized as follows:

1. Policy formulation concerning sectoral issues such as energy, water, land use, transportation, etc., and submitting those policies to the President (Under the Participatory Government begun in 2003, policies submitted are adopted when they are approved at an inter-ministerial meeting chaired by the President and then passed on to the ministries);
2. Preliminary review of important National Mid- and Long-term Plans for ensuring the sustainability of national policies, such as the Comprehensive Plan for National Land, the Comprehensive Plan for the Nation's Environment, and so on;
3. Developing a conflict management and prevention system, and providing advice concerning on-going public conflicts to the President through social consensus.

3.2.7 Comparison of NCS

Various NCS (National Commissions on Sustainable Development) are currently organized and operating in 80 nations worldwide. Issues concerning environmental problems dealt with by NCS are almost the same as proposals from the Conference on Environment and Development: air pollution (Mexico and the Philippines), climate change (Armenia, Finland, Canada), deforestation (Estonia, the Philippines, Uganda, Jamaica, Mongolia, Nigeria), desertification (Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Senegal, Mongolia), declining fish stocks (Estonia, the Philippines, Uganda), disposal management (Armenia, Barbados, Estonia, Jamaica, Honduras, Mongolia), soil loss (the Philippines, Uganda), natural resource reduction (Barbados, Estonia, El Salvador, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Russia, Uganda), water pollution (Honduras, Mexico, the Philippines, Uganda) were all adopted as primary agendas. Social and economic agendas include inadequate consumption patterns (Belgium), inadequate education (Honduras), inflation and foreign loan problems (Hungary, Romania, Russia, Uganda), commercial abuse of natural resources (Mongolia, Uganda), infant mortality (Burkina Faso),

problems concerned with information access (Uganda), unemployment (Uzbekistan, The Republic of South Africa). Most NCSDs are not perfectly organized, and admit the need of reorganization to implement national sustainable development. Most NCSDs run “multi-stakeholder assemblies” and have representatives of leading communities and organizations participate in them. This committee (an executive office) deals with technical tasks, such as preparing required reports, information and organizing general meetings. The secretariat cooperates with various organizations and civil society, and shares information and research materials with them, as well as preparing conference agendas, and organize workshops and seminars.

The noticeable feature of the PCSD of the Republic of Korea includes the organizational status including the followings: First, more than half of ministers in the government participate into the PCSD. Secondly, the PCSD is composed of government officers, industrial circles, NGOs. Thirdly, a member of the committee from the NGOs is designated for the chair of the PCSD, and it emphasizes the good governance of the civil society, the private sector, and the government. Lastly, as the current government upgraded the PCSD as one of the national administration committees, the President has been directly checking agendas of the PCSD. (cf. the detailed comparison table between the Korean PCSD to those of other countries in the Appendix I)

4. Processes of developing the Korean NSSD

The first effort at producing the NSSD can be traced to September 2000, when the PCSD was established. During the first term of the commission (September 20, 2000 to September 19, 2002), the PCSD noted the urgent need for producing an NSSD that aims at the national objectives and policy directions. Accordingly, the government and the PCSD decided in December 2000 to establish the NSSD as a mid-term policy task. The first step of this task involved each government department's identifying principles, promotion strategies and monitoring methods.

A research project to set up working guidelines for establishing the NSSD in ten policy fields had been under way from April 14, 2001 to September 17, 2001. Following the guidelines set by the research project, seven ministries and offices including the Ministry of construction and transportation formulated tentative plans of each department through research projects initiated by individual governmental departments and discussions in special committees. The PCSD pushed forward the establishment of the NSSD, synthesizing the strategies of each field throughout the national administrations.

A set back in establishing the NSSD occurred when committee members selected from environmental organizations resigned in protest against the Sae-Man-Keum Land Reclamation Project. In addition, there were remarks concerning the 2nd term of the PCSD commission claiming that they only emphasized the environmental and economic areas, and were not attempting to integrate the social field. Following those comments, a research project (December 23, 2003 – June 22, 2003) was carried out for plotting the NSSD.

During the 3rd term of the PCSD commission (July 25, 2003–December 14, 2005), the PCSD settled down to

promote the NSSD. The 16th Presidential Acquisition Committee selected ‘sustainable development and making a comfortable environment’ as one of the main tasks to promote. As a result, the NSSD was included in ‘100 national administration tasks of the Government,’ and at the first meeting of the 3rd term of the PCSD commission in December 2003, the NSSD was chosen as a core government task. Accordingly, the head committee and the special committees started to analyze the reality of and prospects for sustainable development in Korea, and, based on those assessments they began work on establishing the NSSD.

At the first meeting of the expert committee for society and health on March 10, 2004, the establishment of the NSSD was chosen as an implementation task. For the efficient promotion of this task, a team of nine people was set up to work on a framework for sustainable development, together with an NSSD research institute committee consisting of seven people.

Since the 5th meeting was completed on July 7, 2004, the SD initiative research team has been incorporated into the NSSD research project committee. From the first meeting held on April 8, 2004, the NSSD research project committee discussed the direction of the NSSD and detailed implementation methods through seventeen meetings held up through May 2005.

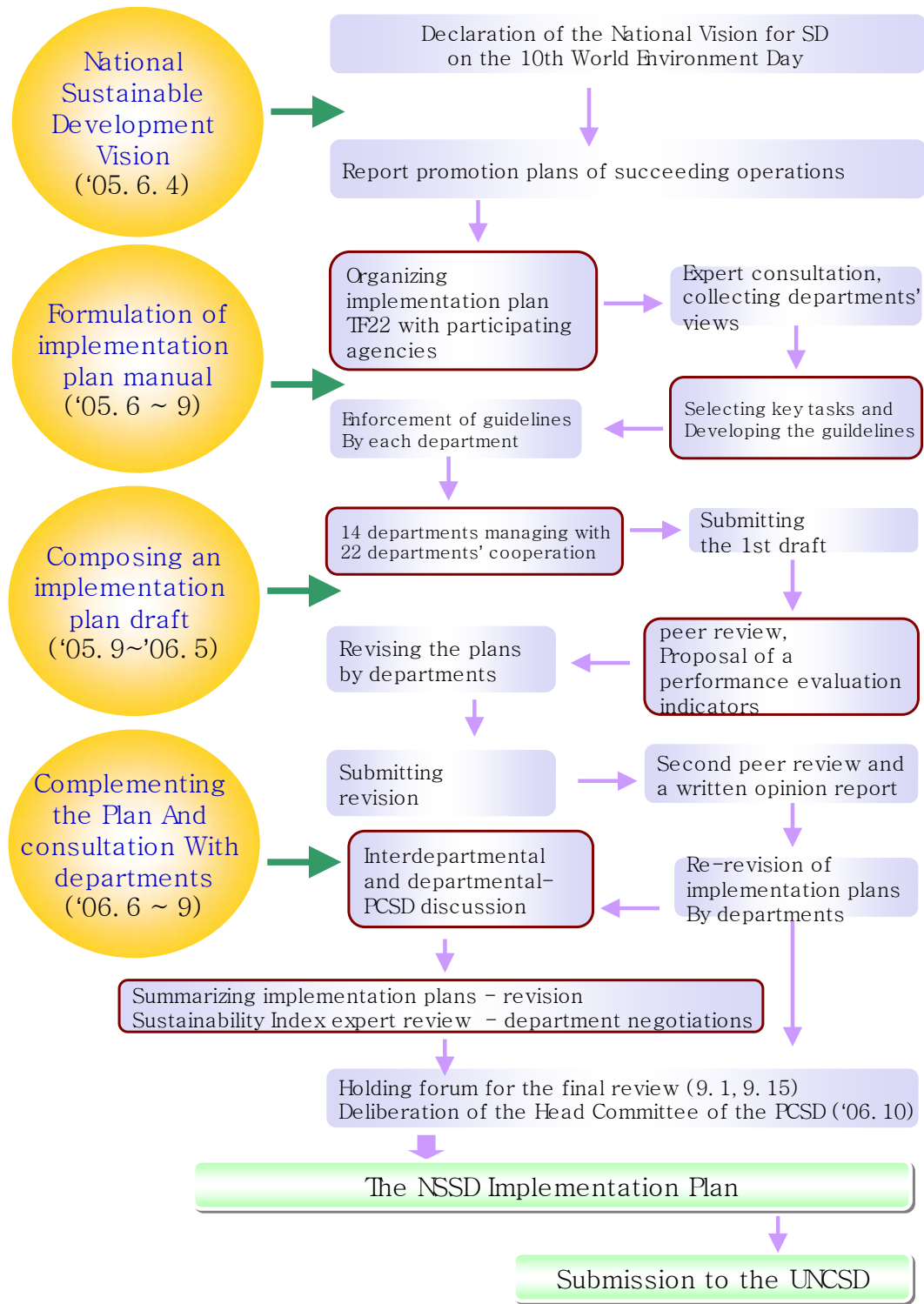
The NSSD research project was promoted to analyze profoundly the given conditions and current status of SD in Korea, and to review concepts, theory, philosophy, policy goals and promotional strategies. Keeping pace with this project, eight research teams were organized and operated within special committees to develop detailed policy tasks for each sector.

A draft report of ‘the national sustainable development vision’ was written based on the results of the research activities of the NSSD research institute committee and research teams belonging to the special committees. In-depth discussion of the central contents of the draft report took place at the ‘SD vision and strategy workshop’ at which committee members of the special committee for society, health and the environment participated (April 14–16, 2005). Following that, it was reviewed and discussed at the 5th SD head committee held on April 29, 2005 and the head committee workshop on May 6, 2005. Additionally, informal gatherings for discussion were held twice (April 18, 2005 and May 5, 2005) to collect opinions from citizens.

The PCSD conducted documentary consultations on ‘the national SD vision and policy tasks’ with a total of twenty ministries and agencies, including the ministry of finance and the economy, May 3–9, 2005. A directors’ meeting of five ministries (such as the ministry of finance and the economy) and other agencies demanding consultation, was held to negotiate controversial points.

Prior to reporting on the national SD vision and policy tasks at the coordination meeting for national administration, a senior advisory meeting was held on May 13, 2005, and controversial points—such as a reform to set up an environmentally friendly taxation system, additional construction of nuclear power plants, and the establishment of policy concerning radioactive waste—were discussed at meetings of the ministries and agencies concerned, presided over by a senior social policy advisor of the President of the Republic of Korea. The final report, made through those steps, was presented by the prime minister at the 12th coordination meeting for national administration on June 1, 2005.

Figure 9: Korean NSSD Development Process



At the 4th term of the PCSD commission, the final report was completed, reflecting the NSSD thus far. After expert review and discussion among ministries and agencies held between June 2006 and September 2006, the PCSD head committee delivered the report. Following that expert opinions were heard on October 18, 2006. After a vice-ministers meeting on October 27, 2006, the report was submitted to the President at a Cabinet meeting, and the NSSD was publicly confirmed and presented on October 31, 2006.

5. Contents

The PCSD began processing the Korean NSSD in 2005, with the formulation of detailed implementation tasks in coordination with governmental departments, civil society, business, NGOs and experts. According to the first government report on the NSSD implementation, the NSSD is the first systematic attempt to integrate and connect the three pillars of sustainable development with the national policy. It directs governmental action for the five years beginning this year, and fixes objectives for every minister and executive officer.

Most interviewees regarded the current NSSD as a significant driving force for implementing sustainable development action programs in the government. However, they mentioned that the current NSSD needs to be supplemented and continuously improved. Some interviewees stated that the NSSD lacked a balanced integration of strategies and implementation plans at the macro and micro levels. As the current NSSD, the first of its kind in Korean government policy, focuses on defining key tasks and completing the core substance of NSSD content, it could not fully cover all the different needs and demands of 22 governmental departments, and non-state actors. Content development of the NSSD made practical enforceability a top priority. Inevitably, the process of selecting key tasks through coordination and consensus-building among the involved stakeholders, could not fully satisfy each and every stakeholder.

Recognizing this shortcoming, the current NSSD established a monitoring system and a continuously evolving cycle so that at each monitoring and evaluation cycle, demands and needs of stakeholders, including governmental departments and civil organizations could be gradually and systematically integrated with the evolving NSSD, with the understanding that the details of the NSSD would be revised and developed continuously.

In particular, the interviewees stated that the NSSD did not contain appropriate strategies, but rather focused on the NSSD vision at the macro level and the government's implementation plans at the micro level. Some interviewees pointed out that this problem results in NSSD contents being merely a collection of task-focused policy action plans which are practically available, and thus, that the contents did not properly demonstrate a unified national strategy, but only a mix of strategies and action programs.

Additionally, they expressed difficulties with the NSSD production process in that they could not grasp appropriate strategies. The PCSD has had difficulties in taking in what should be the gist of sustainable development in the Korean situation, and one of the interviewees noted that the PCSD found "balancing" to be the key word in Korean sustainable development. Such balancing means not only the balance between the economy, society and the environment, but also the balance between policy, vision and policy direction. For example, it is important to balance supply and demand in water management policy and to develop a balanced system of railroads and highways.

5.1 The dimensions of sustainable development

The NSSD text focuses on the three dimensions of sustainable development (the economic, social and environmental sectors). However, document analyses and the analysis of stakeholder minutes organized by the PCSD show that much of the debate during the writing of the strategy focused on environmental concerns. This is because the main focus of sustainable development in Korea has been initially derived from environmental concerns and increasing demands by stakeholders, particularly environmental organizations. As a result of this, social issues could not be fully integrated into the Korean NSSD.

In fact, though Korea has experience over the past ten years of integrating environmental and economic issues, it is less easy to integrate social concerns. Social problems have been focused on such things as labor conditions, perceived earning differentials, political and economic corruption, ideologies based on the North and South relationship, etc. It was suggested that a broader focus was needed which should be concerned with the way society functions or reacts, what it needs as a whole, and what is produced.

Korea has gone through radical social and cultural changes reflecting all dimensions of the economy, society, and the environment. During the period of turbulent changes, the relationships between government, civil society, the public, and social classes went through rapid change, and in the course of this change, Korea suffered from increasing social conflicts. During the period of overcoming the financial crisis popularly known as the IMF, the distinction between rich and poor, and social conflicts became exacerbated. From the IMF period to the present, there has been sharp antagonism between advocates and supporters of economic centered development and those supporting environmental conservation. In particular, large government enterprises for land development programs have become social issues due to this antagonism.

The government itself has great difficulties in adjusting and coordinating the NSSD implementation plans/action programs between governmental departments. As many elements of implementation tasks belong to multiple governmental departments, none of which give up their own areas of expertise or responsibilities. This has been a serious challenge to the PCSD when it has attempted to synthesize and coordinated governmental departments' action plans and objectives.

5.2 The structure of the NSSD

The strategy contains five main themes and each theme has numerous key action programs. Each action program contains a detailed list of objectives and actions, centered on specific issues. This report collected and analyzed documentation produced by governmental departments between June and September 2005 and between September 2005 and May 2006 to present the structure and contents of the NSSD and its implementation plan/action programs. Additionally, this report has been written based on document analysis of expert reviews of the implementation plan/action programs formulated by the governmental departments.

This report presents five key themes in terms of conditions analysis, strategies and target goals, key action programs and detailed lists of objectives and actions as well as resources and schedules as follows:

5.2.1 Sustainable management of natural resources

Conditions analysis

- Korea needs development models to bring about the stable procurement and efficient use of water resources, and sustainable conservation and utility of coastal waters.
- 569 towns and villages representing 40% of farming and fishing regions do not have sufficient water.
- Coastal fishing grounds are declining, the ecosystem is being modified, and fishery production is continuously decreasing (1.6%, '90~'04 average annual decline).
- Sustainable management of forests is acutely necessary to maintain, enhance and protect the productivity of the ecosystem.
- Deforestation of 170,000 ha by 2040 has been earmarked for “urban utility”.
- Korea has an urgent need to take security precautions and remove in advance dangerous factors so as to be ready for large scale natural disasters, such as severe rain storms, typhoons, and heavy snowfalls.
- Statistics indicate that bodily injury affecting 131 people and property damage of 1 trillion 924,800 million [this number cannot possibly be correct; do you mean 1 trillion 924 (948, 248) million?] Won has been estimated from 1995 to 2004 as resulting from natural disasters.
- The natural environment has been damaged by the promotion of a supply-oriented national land development policy, and social costs are increasing because of the concentration of the environmental load on specific local regions.
- The capital area is no more than 11.8% of Korean territory. However, the population (48.3%) and gross production (47.7%) are excessively concentrated in the capital area.

Strategies

Strategies focus on the following four points:

- Establishing sustainable water resource management and efficient water utility systems allowing harmony between humanity and nature.
- Creating pleasant ocean surroundings where economic activities and the protection of ocean surroundings are balanced.
- Embodying sustainable national land management so that human beings and nature may coexist.
- Protecting a sound ecosystem in forest areas and constructing a foundation for sustainable forest management

Figure 10: Target goals of nature resource



Table 2: Detailed implementation tasks of nature resource

Field	Implementation task (17)	Detailed tasks (89)
Water resources management	An increased supply of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the standard for drinking water quality Expand and reform water works facilities Streamline management system for operating water works facilities Enhance the sanitation management system for drinking water in vulnerable areas Sere water supply sources and develop alternative water sources
	Integrated water resource management and the establishment of an efficient system of use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop water resources and improve the supply system Integrate water resource management Enhance the system of water recycling Strengthen management policy concerning tap water demand Prepare a reasonable water price structure Construct a sustainable management system for underground water
	Building a water resources network and data-base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a national flux quantity monitoring network Expand the measuring of flux and water levels Automate water investigation, including remote automatic flux measurement Expand the sharing of information on water management, and improve the function
	A sustainable water management policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipate water supplies and complement the long term master plan for water resources Establish a national master plan for water supply management Change policy for dam management Set up an advanced water management policy Enhance the quality of drinking water Introduce the public nature of underground water Introduce total load management for floods

Coastal management	A sustainable development scheme for coasts and oceans	<p>Integrate the management of ocean and coastal conservation districts</p> <p>Establish an environmental management system for estuaries</p> <p>Improve the binary management system for coastal water quality</p> <p>Establish a management system for hot water supply at power plants</p> <p>Manage the exclusive economic (water) zones and continental shelves</p> <p>Promote the "International Ocean Peace Park" on the west coast</p> <p>Establish a policy for integration and participation in ocean-governance</p>
	Forming a pure and vigorous coast and ocean surroundings	<p>Integrate the management of oceans and coasts</p> <p>Organize the management of ocean and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>Enhance regional cooperation on the east Asian coast</p>
	The achievement of a sustainable fishery	<p>Recover fisheries resources and construct an integrated management system</p> <p>Foster healthy fishing grounds and future oriented fisheries</p> <p>Set up an advanced fisheries structure at the international level</p> <p>Establish eco-friendly marine products for the well-being of fishing villages</p>
	Maintaining biological diversity in coastal areas	<p>Monitor the biological diversity of Korean coastal waters</p> <p>Process data on the diversity of marine species</p> <p>Establish a management system for marine life</p> <p>Promote international co-operation on the biological diversity of the ocean</p>
	Establishing a management system to prevent ocean pollution	<p>Construct an integrated management system for the ocean environment</p> <p>Set up precautionary management to prevent ocean pollution</p> <p>Establish a monitoring system for the ocean environment</p> <p>Enhance international co-operation</p>

National land management	Sustainable forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a foundation for sustainable forest management Maintain and manage healthy forest eco-systems Organize and foster valuable forest resources Expand methods for carbon sink, corresponding to the "Framework Convention on Climate Change" Establish eco-friendly forest management
	Sustainable measures to prevent natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce a consultation system for previewing the impact of disasters Develop natural disaster reduction technologies Enhance natural disaster forecasting and warning functions Complete a national shelter system (E-30) Promote the maintenance of business in natural disaster danger zones
	The enhancement of integration between development and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the relationship between national land schemes and environmental plans Set up a sustainable national land management system Establish a sustainable evaluation system for national land management Set up governance for national environmental management
	Establishing a national integrated information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide integrated national information through connecting the information systems of all ministries and offices Establish a conservation information system at the ministry of the environment and the Korean forest service Build a national integrated information system
	Sustainable tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster and make use of a sustainable tour system Enhance the capabilities of a sustainable tourism campaign Revitalize the evaluation of, and develop sustainable tour indicators Prepare an institutional foundation for sustainable tourism development Introduce a sustainable tourism certification institution

Transportation	Securing the diversity of marine living resources	<p>Establish an R&D institute for biological diversity protection</p> <p>Search for endemic Korean species and enhance their management</p> <p>Promote the sovereign power of living resources</p> <p>Protect endangered wild animals and plants</p> <p>Enhance the management of wild animals and plants so as to prevent disturbing the ecosystem</p> <p>Create an 'environmental risk assessment system' for GMOs (genetically modified organism)</p>
	Measures to protect the ecosystem in the demilitarized zone	<p>Promote a boundary restoration survey for land management in the DMZ</p> <p>Jointly designate a UNESCO 'biosphere reserve' between south and north Korea</p> <p>Designate an international marine peace park in the border sea area between south and north Korea</p> <p>Enhance public relations and education on the eco-systems in the DMZ</p>
	Sustainable transportation policy	<p>Raise equity in facilities investment for roads and railroads</p> <p>Activate public transportation and green traffic</p> <p>Improve the traffic system for the transportation of vulnerable person</p> <p>Enhance traffic safety to minimize accidents</p>

Table 3: Estimated financial resources and projected timeline for promotion

(Hundred million WON)

Field	Implementation task	Cost	Promotion Schedule				
			'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Water resources management	Increase potable water supply	14,463					
	Integrate water resource management and establish an efficient system of use	796					
	Build a water resources network and data-base	-					
	Establish a sustainable water management policy	-					

5.2.2 Social integration and national health promotion

Conditions analysis

- Recently, it has been noticed that the industrial structure, the labor market, and earning differentials have been running in a vicious cycle, decreasing economic efficiency and exacerbating social conflicts
- As gender equality has increased, so have women's demands for more job opportunities and opportunities for social participation.
- Social problems and conflicts are aggravated by such conditions as the growing income differential between urban and rural communities, which has intensified under the influence of international free trade, including FTA negotiations, and by the inferior living conditions of the urban poor (23% of total households).
- Since the 1980s, environmental pollution has had a negative impact on national health, while disproportionate health insurance costs and unbalanced medical markets have threatened the national fundamental right to health.
- 7.3% of the total population is exposed to air pollution, which exceeds environmental quality standards, and environmental diseases such as atopic dermatitis and asthma are on the increase among children.
- Korea shows proportionately the lowest expenditure out of total revenue on public health among OECD countries, together with a waste of medical resources, excessive medical services, and a lack of governmental investment.
- Social conflicts show an increasing trend as the 90's democratization process encouraged citizen participation in policy processes, but the government has not established any appropriate institutional decision-making processes that could elicit robust policy agreements among various stakeholders.
- Since the 1990s, the demand for citizen participation in the policy process has multiplied and become highly diversified along with the proliferation of democratization and open markets.
- While social conflicts have primarily been focused on labor-management disputes, the scope of social conflict has been gradually expanding to the whole society including the environment, traffic, and construction.

Strategies

Strategies focus on the following three points:

- Securing fundamental rights in life, along with stability of social security for minority groups comprising women, the urban poor and foreign laborers, while improving social integration through balanced development between urban and rural communities.
- Preventing those factors causing national health threats, such as environmental pollution, and protecting national rights to health by expanding and reorganizing public health medical systems.
- Mitigating routine conflicts concerning politics, the economy, society and culture through improving negotiation and compromise processes, and improving the ability to adapt flexibly vis à vis social change.

Figure 11: Target goals of social integration and national health promotion

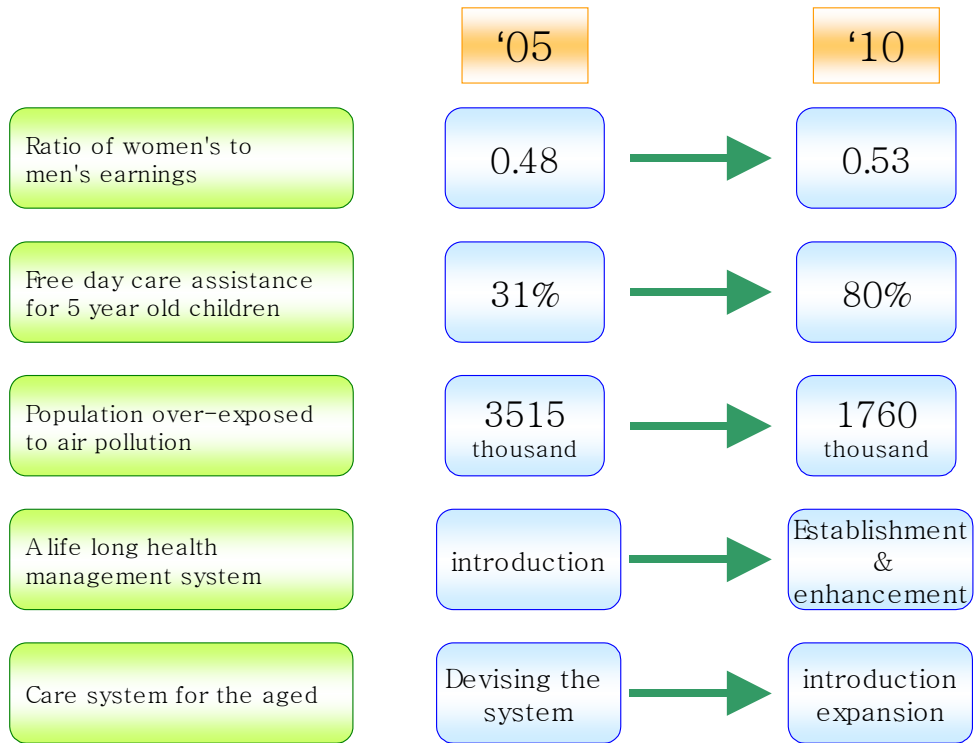


Table 4: Detailed Implementation Tasks

Field	Implementation tasks (10)	Detailed tasks (39)
Poverty extirpation field	Increasing women's economic activity and assessing the gender impact of policies	Gender impact assessment Employment support service Developing highly qualified female workforce Establishing an infrastructure coexistent between the home and workplace
	Building a society foundation for the development of agriculture and agricultural districts	Agricultural reorganization Stabilizing management and income of farmers Improving the system for diffusing technical forestry Fostering forestry personal and increasing income
	Increasing support for the urban poor; improving their living conditions	Construction of a million rental housing units Construction of 50 long term rental house units Activating living conditions improving business
	Realizing social welfare based on participation	Confirming the system for the security of the national minimum living standard Enhancing anti-poverty policies Reorganizing social security networks
	Protecting foreign labor's right via the work permit system	Withdrawing the industry training system, and Proceeding with the foreign employees work permit system Simplifying the procedures for employing foreign workers and shortening the introductory period Establishing verifiable deportation procedure
	Alternatives for protecting domestic refugees	Enhancing humanitarian aid Support to refugee recognitions Support facilities accommodating refugees
Health fields	Assessing the connection between health and the environment	Building a monitoring base for connections between health and the environment Enhancing research on the actual conditions of environmentally caused diseases Discovering a method to minimize the population endangered by environmental pollution
	Enhancement policies to reduce respiratory disease causing micro	Micro dust reduction policy regarding motor vehicles Micro dust reduction policy regarding work places Arsenic acid dust management measures
	Increasing public health and improving the medical system	Reorganizing and streamlining the public health medical system Increasing investment and the role of public sectors corresponding to a graying society Building a precaution oriented national disease management system
The field of social conflicts	Establishing a conflict management system	Enactment of laws concerning conflict management for private institutions Establishing and operating 'Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center'

Table 5: Estimated financial resources and projected timeline for promotion

(Hundred million WON)

Implementation tasks		Cost	A Schedule of Promotion				
			'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Poverty extirpation fields	Increasing women's economic activity and assessing the gender impact of policies	153,078	■	■	■	■	■
	Building a society foundation for the development of agriculture and agricultural districts	511,335	■	■	■	■	■
	Increasing support for the urban poor; improving their living conditions ('04~'12)	668,000	■	■	■	■	■
	Realizing social welfare based on participation	157,056	■	■	■	■	
	Protecting foreign labor's rights via foreign employ permit system	-	■	■	■		
	Alternatives for protecting domestic refugees	2.5	■				
A health field	Assessing the connection between health and the environment	-	■	■	■	■	■
	Enhancement policies to reduce respiratory disease causing micro dusts	14,671	■	■	■	■	■
	Increasing public health and medical improving the medical system	48,487	■	■	■	■	
The field of social conflicts	Establishing a conflict management system	-	■				
Total			1,552,630				

* It will be possible to establish and coordinate a national financial operations plan in the process of budget organization after 2008.

5.2.3 Sustainable economic development

Conditions analysis

- As environmental regulations have been shifted from the restriction of pollution to restrictions on product life cycles, it is urgent to establish an environmentally friendly production and consumption system.
- Consumers pursue non-economic value-added purchasing, companies should realize the importance of

business ethics and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

- It is necessary to establish a sustainable energy use system and strategically foster the environmental industry.
- Coming to the fore as an important mission is the shift toward an eco-friendly economic structure through change in industrial structures involving heavy energy consumption to energy efficient industry.
- It is necessary to develop an energy source unit (TOE/US\$1000, 2002)
Korea 0.359 (2004), the U.S. 0.249, Japan 0.09
- It is necessary to create a foundation for an ecologically sound economy and industry, taking into account product life cycles including production, distribution, consumption, recycling final disposal.
- Recent resources management systems are rapidly shifting from simple disposal management systems toward a system integrating the entire life cycle of products.
- Experts point out that Korea needs to set up an advanced management system for hazardous chemicals and waste in order to improve environmental performance and protect human health. (Korea ranked 8th as a chemical production country in 1998).

Strategies

Strategies focus on the following three points:

- Improving the efficiency of the economic industrial structure through promoting sustainable management and the establishment of an eco-friendly production and consumption system
- Improving environmental performance through establishing an energy-efficient economic structure
- Creating a win-win system balancing the economy and the environment, and improving the national quality of life by establishing a foundation for an ecologically sound economy and industry.

Figure 12: Target goals of Sustainable economic development

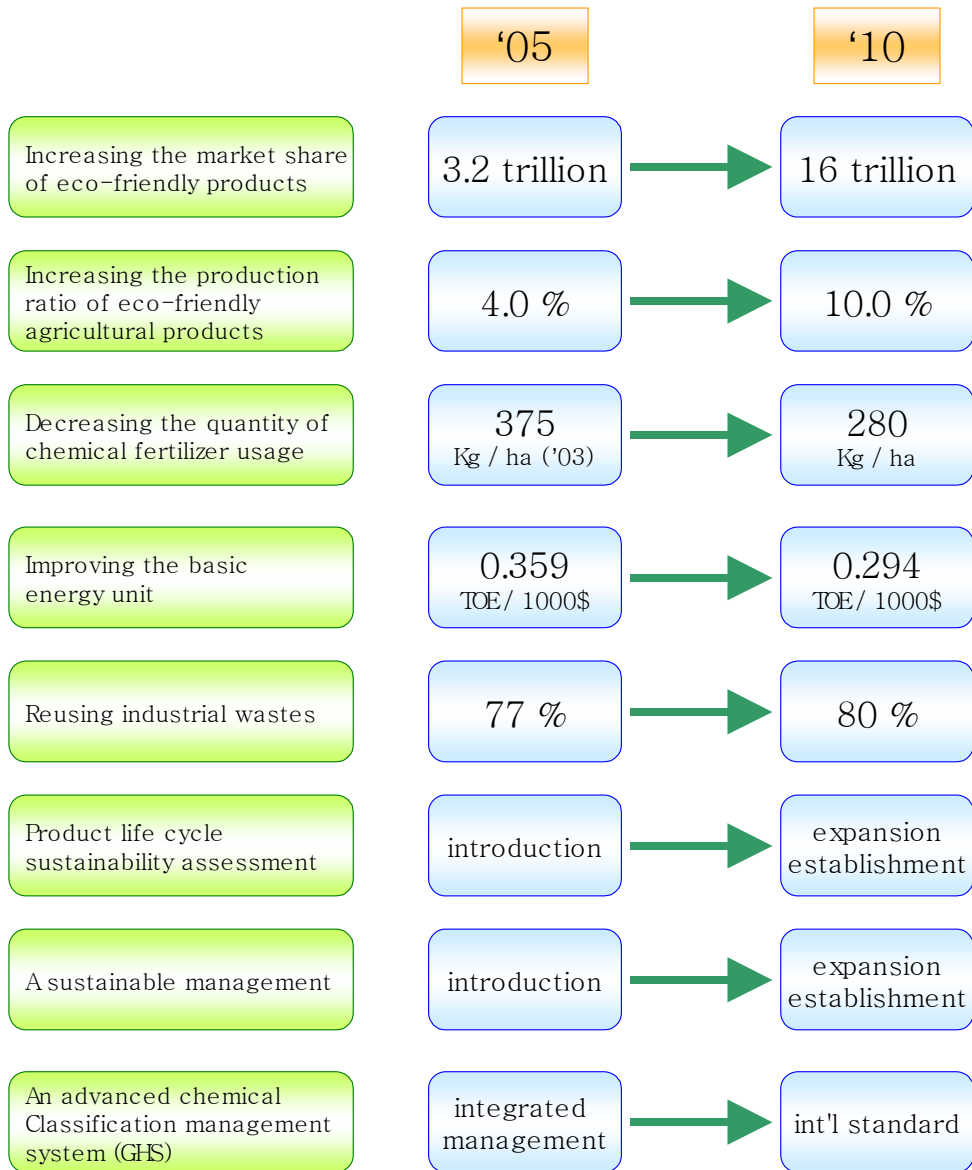


Table 6: Detailed Implementation Tasks

Field	Implementation tasks (13)	Detailed tasks (65)
Sustainable production and consumption	Expanding the availability of information promoting sustainable consumption	Increasing information on and expanding the field of eco-labeling Raising consumer understanding of eco-labeling Promoting international cooperation activities
	Expanding the system for sustainable consumption	Diffusing and promoting the purchase of eco-friendly products Enhancing the purchase of eco-friendly products by foundation public institutions Support the sales and distribution of eco-products Diffusing green consumption in the private sectors
	Expanding the system for sustainable production	Establishing a fundamental plan for sustainable production Establishing and settling an integrated product policy Expansion the concept of 'environmental management' through all sectors of industry Creating eco-industrial parks coexisting with local communities Activating recycling industry and resource circulating re-manufactures Establishing and utilizing 'Global sustainable production network'
	Raising industrial competitiveness through sustainable management expansion	Charging the organization of the private sector Establishing sustainable public private partnerships Introducing incentive programs corresponding to sustainable management standardization Supporting sustainable management for small medium business
	Activating environmentally friendly agriculture	Improving out-of-pocket payments Establishing foundations to promote the agricultural reuse of natural products Establishing a foundation concerning the carrying capacity of livestock farming Improving certification process for eco-friendly agricultural products
Efficient use of energy and the fostering of environmentally sound industry	Developing environmental technology and fostering environmentally sound industries	Expanding implementation conditions for sustainable development and environmental technology Expanding demand for environmentally sound industry Developing and supporting promising environmental services Improving the recognition given to environmentally sound industry
	Establishing a sustainable energy use system	Building a foundation for a stable energy supply Establishing an economic structure that consumes less energy Expanding the eco-friendly energy supply system Promoting socially sustainable energy policies

Constructing an economic society utilizing resource circulation	Converting to an eco-friendly taxation system	Controlling relative price between gasoline and diesel fuel Controlling relative price between gasoline and LPG Revising the list of products subject to special excise taxes
	Measurement for price stabilization and open markets relating to agricultural products	Negotiating the opening of markets for agricultural and marine products. Enforcing of public inventories Enforcing the direct payment program for protecting rice income
	Environmental Impacts Assessment regarding product life cycles	Establishing of LCI(life cycle index) data base Developing and distributing life cycle assessment methods Training professional and activating education Developing and distributing DfE(Design for Environment), and activating the 'environmental declaration of products program'
	Disposal management for recycling	Disposal minimization policy Resource recovery and recycling policy Advanced disposal management Safe management of disposal Active responses to international trends in the disposal sector
	Safe management of hazardous chemicals and waste	Promoting advanced chemical risk assessment Cultivating ability in international risk assessment and establishing an international cooperation system Enhancing the management of micro-toxic substances Enhancing the chemical accident responses Improving the disposal classification system Escalating the restricted substances svstem
	Danger warning system	Analyzing and promoting GHS (Globally Harmonized System) Introducing GHS domestically Supporting enforcement of GHS in industry

Table 7: Estimated financial resources and projected timeline for promotion

(Hundred million WON)

Implementation tasks		Cost	A schedule of promotion				
			'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Sustainable production and consumption	Expanding the availability of information promoting sustainable consumption	57					
	Expanding the system for sustainable consumption	79					
	Expanding the system for sustainable production	2,684					
	Raising industrial competitiveness through sustainable management expansion	30					
	Activating environmentally friendly agriculture	8,407					
Efficient using of energy and the fostering of environmentally sound industry	Developing environmental technology and fostering environmentally sound industries	8,362					
	Establishing a sustainable energy use system	206,635					
	Converting to an eco-friendly taxation system	-					
	Measurement for price stabilization and open markets relating to agricultural products	-					
Constructing an economic society utilizing resource circulation	Environmental Impacts Assessment regarding product life cycles	260					
	Disposal management for recycling	1,351					
	Safe management of hazardous chemical and waste	357					
	Danger warning system	11					
Total			228,223				

* It will be possible to establish and coordinate a national financial operations plan in the process of budget

organization after 2008.

5.2.4 Coping with climate change and maintenance of the global environment

Conditions analysis

- Korea needs provisions for meeting her obligation to protect the ozone layer and reduce greenhouse gases under the “Framework Convention on Climate Change” and the “Montreal protocols,” etc.
- As Korea is ranked 9th in quantity of CO₂ released, she faces more pressure to fulfill her obligation to reduce greenhouse gases.
- Having become a signatory to the “Montreal protocols” in 1992, Korea faces the prearranged prohibition by 2010 of the production and consumption of materials damaging the ozone layer, such as refrigerants and detergents.
- As preventing desertification and extirpating poverty are primary elements of environmental protection, it is necessary to formulate and implement national action plans based on the “United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification”(UNCCD since 1996).
- Korea, as a victim of the so-called yellow dust phenomenon, should actively take part in international efforts such as Southeast Asian tropical forest restoration programs.
- As international cooperation on poverty extirpation grows vigorous, Korea, ranked 11th on the world economic scale, should play an active role in international cooperation.
- Korea, as a powerful IT state, should also contribute to solving the information gap, and consistently enlarge its ratio of official development assistance (0.06% of GNI in 2005)

Strategies

Strategies focus on the following four points:

- Enhancing industrial competitiveness through developing and supplying alternative and renewable energy sources by systematically promoting greenhouse gas reduction measures.
- Complying with the international duty to protect the ozone layer and support related domestic industries through regulating materials the damage the ozone layer, and developing substitutes
- Participating in international co-operation to support programs for the restoration of tropical forests and to combat desertification in order to protect the global environment and lesson damage by yellow dust.
- Strengthening economic cooperation and improving assistance systems for developing countries through decreasing the information gap, and enhancing official development assistance (ODA).

Figure 13: Target goals of the global environment

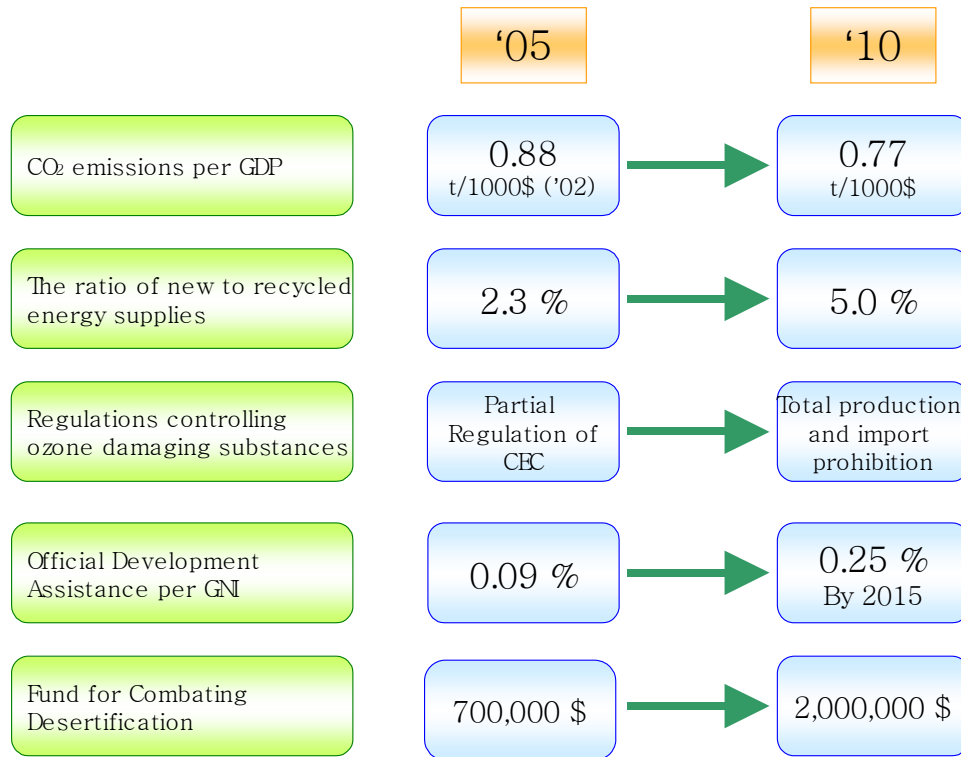


Table 8: Detailed Implementation Tasks

Field	Implementation tasks (5)	Detailed implementation tasks (20)
Global environmental conservation	Establishing a climate change management system	Establishing a foundation for maintaining the conventions Establishing a system for adapting to climate change Reducing greenhouse gases in each sector
	Enhancing countermeasures for ozone layer protection	Supporting and managing the use of substitute materials Establishing standards for ozone damaging substances Developing methods to reduce the outcomes and incomes of HCFC
Combating desertification	Enhancing the international cooperation system for Combating desertification	Establishing a cooperation system to combat desertification in north-east Asia Enhancing cooperation with international organizations Putting emphasis on forest restoration of North Korea
Expanding assistance for developing countries	Establishing a master plan for improving foreign aid	Establishing an aid model in Korean's own style Improving effective operating system for ODA (official Developing Assistance) Raising the effectiveness of aid for developing countries Enlarging national participation in aid for developing countries
Globalization and sustainable development	Decreasing the information gap in developing countries	Implementing business differentiation relevant countries and institutions Enhancing the capability of business monitoring Reorganizing and promoting institutional systems

Table 9: Estimated financial resources and projected timeline for promotion

(Hundred million WON)

Implementation tasks		Cost	A Schedule of Promotion				
			'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Climatic change & conservation of the ozone-layer	Establishing a climate change management system	6,960	■	■	■		
	Increasing the use of substitutes for substances damaging to the ozone layer	342	■	■	■	■	
Cooperation in combating desertification	Support of developing countries, cooperation with international organizations	121	■	■	■	■	■
Expanding assistance for developing countries	Decreasing the information gap of developing countries	567	■	■	■	■	■
	Increasing ODA	0.1% of GNI compared until 2009	■	■	■	■	
Total			7,990				

* Three action programs in the climate change area have been executed on estimated financial resources for

2005~2007 which is the period planned for the "The 3rd comprehensive countermeasures responding to the 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change'" adopted by the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) in 2005.

* It will be possible to establish and coordinate a national financial operations plan in the process of budget organization after 2008.

5.2.5 Monitoring systems for implementing and evaluating sustainable development performance

Conditions analysis

- It is necessary to enhance the implementation conditions for sustainable development, a mega-trend in the 21st C.
- While highly intense economic growth has been successfully achieved, disparities in social integration and environmental protection are becoming serious.
- In particular, certain localities incline too heavily toward competitive development policies because of decentralization, so they both lack and undermine the conditions for sustainable development in areas such as welfare and the environment.
- It is necessary to introduce a reasonable evaluation system and to devise indicators for diagnosing and analyzing the sustainability of the nation and local regions.
- A lack of measurement in the evaluation system and related time-series statistics hinder practical evaluation.

Strategies

Strategies focus on the following two points:

- Establishing the legal and institutional foundation to promote accountable implementation of sustainable development by central and local governments
- Improving sustainability through constructing a pre-to-post evaluation system regarding sustainability policies

Figure 14: Target goals of monitoring systems

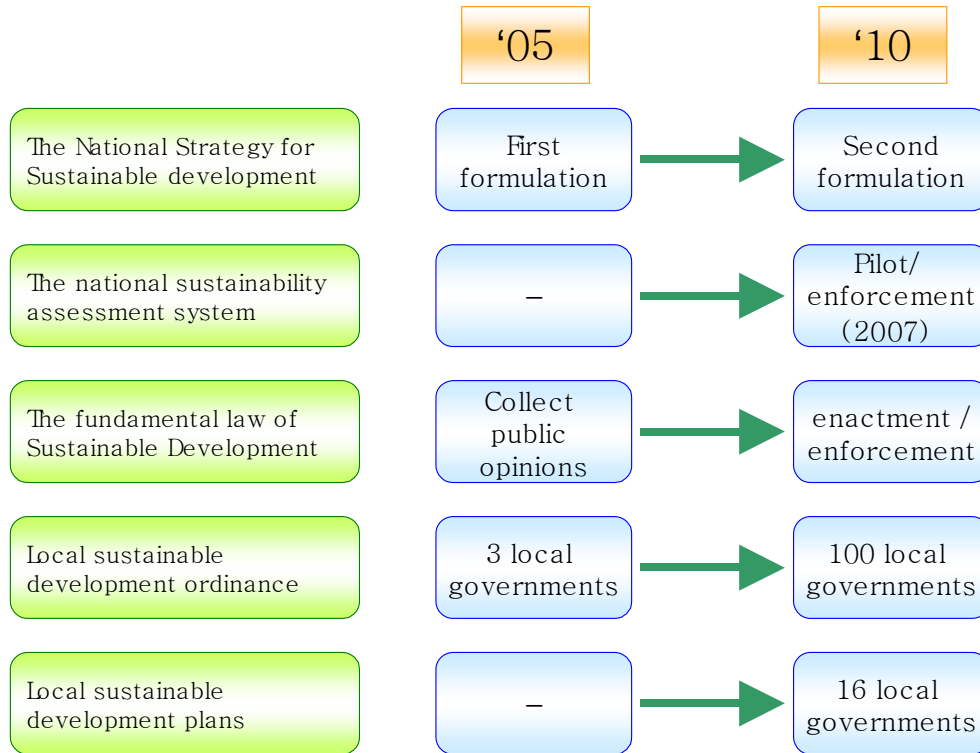


Table 10: Detailed Implementation Tasks

Field	Implementation tasks (3)	Detailed tasks (10)
An assessment system	Devising sustainable development indicators and establishing an assessment system	Devising a national sustainable development indicators system Establishing a national SD performance assessment
An implementation system	Enhancing the foundation for sustainable development	Establishing the legal and institutional foundation for sustainable development Increasing sustainable development governance Implementing local SD capacity Establishing local SD promotion systems Evaluating local SD
Education	Implementing sustainable development education	Implementing sustainable development education Spreading awareness of sustainable development Establishing a legal framework and institutional instruments

Table 11: Estimated financial resources and projected timeline for promotion

(Hundred million WON)

Implementation tasks		Cost	A Schedule of Promotion				
			'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Enhancing the foundation for sustainable development	Establishing the legal and institutional foundation for sustainable development	75					
	Increasing sustainable development governance						
	Implementing local SD capacity						
	Establishing local SD promotion systems						
	Evaluating local SD						
	Devising a national sustainable development indicators system						
Devising sustainable development indicators and establishing an assessment system	Establishing a national SD performance assessment						
Implementing sustainable development education	Implementing sustainable development education	4					
	Spreading awareness of sustainable development						
	Establishing a legal framework and institutional instruments						
Total			79				

* It will be possible to establish and coordinate a national financial operations plan in the process of budget organization after 2008.

6. Outcomes

It is too early to discuss outcomes in this report, though we give interview analysis for the outcomes despite the expectation that the results will be very limited initially. It should be noted that some elements of the outcomes overlap with others in this background report, in particular with Section 8. Key issues, successes and challenges. Outcomes noted in this section are predominantly derived from members of the PCSD as key actors involved in formulating the NSSD. We do not include individual governmental departments or NGO initiatives here, but focus on overall outcomes covering initiatives that should become significant foundations and instruments for securing NSSD implementation.

6.1 Political commitment and legal framework

Document analysis and the analysis of the minutes of stakeholder meetings indicate that the declaration of the President has had a significant effect on developing a political and national commitment to pursuing the goal of sustainable development. Additionally, interviewees reasoned that establishment of the NSSD is a social agreement resulting from the President's political decision and civil society's efforts.

It should be noted that the progress of the NSSD has been accompanied by the mobilization of the media and environmental organizations. It is clear that the NSSD draws public attention and governmental commitment to the implementation of Agenda 21, and to the national sustainable development vision. Additionally, initiating the legal framework for sustainable development is a particularly important outcome for holding government authorities and economic actors, including industries and local authorities, responsible for championing sustainable development, as well as in formulating and carrying out appropriate action programs in accordance with the NSSD.

There has been a growing consciousness among the population that continued environmental deterioration is potentially damaging, and particularly to children near large industrial complexes in rural areas. However, while the general public is increasingly concerned about the environment, it remains unfamiliar with the concept of sustainable development (integrating the three pillars), which impedes consensus building and creating good governance.

As mentioned earlier, the government established the Presidential Decree for the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development, Article 2 of which set up a legal framework for defining the main policy direction, and plans for achieving sustainable development. Article 2 also contains matter regarding the establishment and enforcement of the NSSD implementation plans/action programs as adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The PCSD has tried to establish a legal framework to serve as a basis for the progress and implementation of the NSSD. A basic law draft for the NSSD has been produced, and the PCSD is organizing meetings to discuss the draft law with NGOs and governmental departments. In the third week of November 2006, the PCSD held a conference with political parties and the National Assembly to discuss making laws to implement the NSSD.

6.2 Securing a government budget for NSSD implementation

The interviewees particularly emphasized securing a government budget for smoothly carrying out NSSD implementation as one of the outcomes of the NSSD development. The budget could be a pivotal driving force to accelerate NSSD implementation. The interviewees reported that the PCSD clearly required relevant governmental departments to make a budget when they formed their implementation plans/action programs. This requirement was based on the recognition that the budget could secure the commitment of governmental departments to the implementation of the NSSD.

6.3 Improving the understanding of sustainable development among governmental departments

As sustainable development is a relatively new concept involving comprehensive perspectives and there are some difficulties in actualizing them and moving forward, most government actors feel it is not easy to integrate sustainable development into their activities and responsibilities, let alone recognize its importance. Interviewees regarded government leadership in and commitment to implementing the NSSD as one of the most important elements in furthering sustainable development. In this sense, the interviewees felt that the formulation of the NSSD and the development of implementation plans/action programs significantly contribute to understanding sustainable development inside the government.

The interview results show that the NSSD process helped some governmental departments select important tasks related to sustainable development among their routine tasks. In particular, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, which totally controls current issues and affairs related to the sea and ocean environment and ocean governance is unique among governmental departments in the world. The department selected five key implementation plans based on expert research and mid to long term department policy plans. The selection process did not include stakeholder opinions, because of time constraints, but mid to long term department policy plans had already been set up based on stakeholder meetings. The department directly reported those five implementation plans to the President.

6.4 Local self-governing bodies' sustainable development pact

Eight local self-governing bodies concluded a pact for sustainable development, which indicates that local promotion for sustainable development is growing.

In 1992, the UNCED (UN council for environment development adopted Agenda 21 for preserving a sustainable global environment. Agenda 21 included recommendations for local government to establish and enforce Local Agenda 21s.

About seven thousand local self-governing bodies are proceeding with a Local Agenda 21 campaign worldwide, and Korea shows the highest rate of participation, with approximately 230 local self-governing bodies out of 250 (92%) participating in the campaign.

Since Busan Metropolitan City established its own Local Agenda 21 for the first time in 1995, 213 self-governing bodies have completed their own Local Agenda 21, and sixteen more are now under way. In 2007 the Seoul metropolitan government will declare Seoul Action 21, which is a more developed version of Seoul Agenda 21 established in 1996. Other local governments are also converting their environment-focused action plans to action plans for sustainable development. Local sustainable development committees are being established in Gyung-gi province, Dae-jeon city and Damyang city. Gwanju City's Nam-gu are now establishing a local vision and a strategy for sustainable development.

Eight basic local governments affixed their seal to an "Agreement for accomplishing local sustainable development," and agreed to establish a vision for sustainable development. The Local Agenda 21s of Korea were chosen as the best case of sustainable development practice at the WSSD in 2002, as reported to the UN.

The driving organization was established in Korea according to a PPP (Public-Private-Partnership), and plays a core institution for a project of "creating a sustainable local society." In this process, the Korean Local Agenda 21s show that NGOs and civil society can distinctively participate in the practice of the Local Agenda 21 campaign. Accordingly, in the Korean situation vulnerable to local residents' activities and participations into local self governing bodies, the driving organization of Local Agenda 21 campaigns serves as a role model for residents' participation and governing themselves.

The driving organizations in carrying out Local Agenda 21s are organized and working in about 100 locals/regions. They are composed of leading members of local society (about 100 people). It should be emphasized that NGOs actively participate in the organizations. Some local governments, such as those of Cheongju, Gyeonggi-Do, etc., are changing the driving organization to a Sustainable Development Council in order to devote themselves to local sustainable development.

6.5 The PCSD's work and roles

Since the preparatory phases of the NSSD, the PCSD has continued to organize stakeholder meetings and meetings with governmental departments. This has been explained in Section 3.2 The Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD), and in the appendix I.

6.6 Creating Sustainable Development Indicators

6.6.1 Objective

Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) are developed to evaluate the sustainability or the sustainable development performance of a country for policy makers to use in decision-making processes. In addition to economic indicators, a broader spectrum of societal developments (environmental, institutional, and social) needs to be considered to evaluate a society's overall

performance. SDIs can provide an early warning, sounding the alarm in time to prevent social, environmental, or economic damage.

The 1992 Earth Summit recognized the important role that SDIs could play in helping countries to make informed decisions concerning sustainable development. 132 indicators and methodology sheets were developed for voluntary testing, and made available through the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). The UN aimed to have all countries report their SDIs by the year 2001, and 22 countries have indeed reported their SDIs to the UN. Korea is not among them. The UN requested Korea to submit its country report with SDIs based on Agenda 21.

One of the major challenges in quantifying the SDIs for Korea is to understand the pattern of the complex interdependencies among society, the environment, the economy, and various institutions. In other words, sorting out several representative indicators from these bottom lines without loss of generality is the challenge in the first stages of the development. Secondly, consideration of the next generation is the core concept of sustainable development.

The development of SDIs is timely, given the increasing pressure to integrate social, environmental, and economic policy goals within policy areas, at different sectoral and territorial levels. Measuring progress towards more sustainable development requires a data set that is capable of both measurement and comparative analysis.

6.6.2 Criteria for Selection of SDIs

Indicators were selected and developed in accordance with the following UN CSD criteria:

They should be

- Primarily national in scale and scope;
- Relevant to the main objective of assessing progress towards sustainable development;
- Understandable, that is to say, clear, simple and unambiguous, to the greatest extent possible;
- Conceptually sound;
- Within the capabilities of national governments to develop;
- Limited in number, remaining open-ended and adaptable to future developments;
- Broad in their coverage of Agenda 21 and sustainable development;
- Representative of international consensus, to the extent possible; and
- Dependent on data that are readily available or available at a reasonable cost, adequately documented, of known quality and updated at regular intervals.

6.6.3 Theme and Sub-Theme Framework for Indicators

Based on these criteria, 77 indicators were selected, which were organized in a Driving force-State-Response (DSR) framework according to their categorization as driving force, state, or response

indicators. The resulting organization presents the indicators under four major fields (Social, Environmental, Economic, and Institutional), further broken down into themes and sub-themes. The determination of the major areas, themes, and sub-themes was based on a broad range of information measured or conceptualized vis à vis sustainability. The 77 indicators adopted were categorized under 15 themes and 34 sub-themes. The distribution of the indicators according to the various fields are as follows: 25 social; 27 environmental; 25 economic and 77 institutional, as shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Quantitative summary of the SDIs for Korea

Dimension	Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
Social	6	12	25
Environmental	5	11	27
Economic	3	11	25
Total	14	34	77

6.6.4 Comparison of the UN CSD Core Indicators and the SDIs for Korea

In the indicator selection process, methods for measuring progress towards sustainable development are still being developed. The learning process requires the coordinated efforts of international organizations, in consultation with member countries. SDIs for Korea follow UN CSD work for the further development and technical improvement of indicators. Further co-operation with the UN on methodological issues is foreseen. The precise themes to be worked on will be defined according to the UN CSD implementation program and the specific priorities.

This work draws on and extends the UN list of 57 core SDIs. This up-to-date compilation of SDIs supports the UN CSD institutional process of assessing, testing and consolidating a common approach to the measurement of sustainable development.

The SDIs for Korea considered:

- the availability, comparability, and uniformity of all indicator-related data for Korea;
- the areas where no practical indicator was available and hence where further analysis and/or methodological work was needed;
- the extent to which the final selection of published indicators has extended or reduced the UN CSD core list.

Indicator selection was based as much as possible on the availability of indicators that complement the present UN CSD core list by relating it to important areas in Korea not well covered by Agenda 21 (the basis of the UN CSD core list).

The main challenge in actually pursuing sustainability is in learning how to integrate various goals, aspirations, and competing demands in ways that improve society, the environment, and the economy over the long term. Indicators provide a useful feedback mechanism for highlighting areas that may need greater attention. This feedback is particularly important as people across the country work to put the nation on a path toward greater social, environmental, and economic well-being.

7. Monitoring

The NSSD clearly states that a biennial white paper should be published and that national Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) should be devised.

7.1 Three level monitoring and evaluation scheme for NSSD performance

Degrees of the achieved accomplishment of implementation plans/action programs will be monitored first at the department level on a voluntary basis. Individual governmental departments will designate an official in charge of implementation plans/action programs, and regularly carry out voluntary monitoring with accomplishment indicators of action tasks. The NSSD recommend that the government should form a scheme that individual governmental departments include their evaluation of the NSSD action program performance into their routine performance evaluation in order to promote the governments' accountability for sustainable development.

The government will make concrete forwarding plans for the evaluation scheme by consulting with the Office for Government Policy Coordination under Prime Minister and this government performance evaluation constitutes a second level monitoring of the NSSD implementation at the central government level.

Finally, the NSSD implementation will be monitored and evaluated through the national sustainable development indicator system, enabling a systematic and continuous improvement of the NSSD.

7.2 Monitoring through National Sustainable Development Indicators

Index or indicator systems for evaluating the degree of sustainable development have been presented internationally at UNCSD, EU, and OECD from the latter half of the 1990s. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 encouraged evaluating the degree of implementation using indicators, as well as creating implementation plans/action programs. The production of an NSSD and corresponding implementation plans led to a selection of 77 national sustainable development indicators reflecting actual conditions in Korea regarding sustainable development, and these allow the diagnosis of the domestic level of sustainable development using objective indicators. The indicators were produced as a national administration task through processes including the synthesis of international indicators with the results of domestic research, and holding inter-governmental consultations and open forums. The national indicators comprise four categories adopted from international indicator systems, under three fields, fourteen levels, thirty-four items, and a total of 77 indicators as follows (See Appendix II):

- Social field: 6 levels and 27 indicators, including equity, health, and population, etc.
- Environmental field: 5 levels and 25 indicators, including climate, land area, bio-diversity, etc.
- Economic field: 3 levels and 26 indicators, including an economic structure, production, and consumption, etc.

Plans for operating the indicators system will be set up by the end of 2006 and a pilot operation of the system will be carried out. The results of the pilot operation will be published in 2007. The indicators will be supplemented and improved continuously considering international trends and the change of domestic conditions.

Table 13: SDIs for international organization

Institute	Year	Organization of sustainable development indicators
UNCSD	1996 2001	4 fields, 57 indicators for society, environment, economy and institution etc.
EU	1997 2001	organizing 64 indicators by adding 7 to the UNCSD indicators and partially editing the result
OECD	1998 2006	presenting 33 indicators as environmental indicators (including 15 social and economic sectors) presenting 123 indicators as overall indicators for the economy, society, and environment (OECD factbook)

7.3 Feedback for improvement of the NSSD and the implementation plan

The monitoring of the governmental departments' NSSD performance evaluations will undergo continuous revision, supplementation and development connecting with the pilot national sustainable development indicators. If necessary, the monitoring results of NSSD performance are to be revised and supplemented by governmental departments, based on the results of biennial comprehensive evaluations on sustainability. Results of monitoring will be issued in the form of white papers, and will be reported to the Cabinet, and will then be open to the public. Progress results of the NSSD will be regularly introduced to international communities.

7.4 Issues concerning the monitoring system: terms of monitoring and the unbalanced evaluation of the NSSD implementation performance of governmental departments

Interviewees pointed out that the monitoring system rather limited the range of the NSSD implementation tasks/action programs. As governmental departments tend to focus on short-term performance evaluation, selection of key tasks of governmental departments was somewhat limited in the development process of the current NSSD implementation plan. They did not want to take risks, and selected practically available tasks as implementation plans in the process of formulating the NSSD. This potentially caused governmental departments to discard or miss some essential implementation tasks for achieving sustainable development. The 3-level monitoring system was designed to complement this shortcoming. In particular, monitoring and evaluation through the national sustainable development indicators were designed to identify the problems related to the focus on short-term performance and find a way forward to ensure national sustainable

development within a long-term framework.

Annual evaluation of sustainable development performance at the governmental department level and at the central government level will be complemented by monitoring and evaluation through the national sustainable development indicators. The PCSD has set up a strategy to enhance linkage between the implementation tasks of the NSSD and the national sustainable development indicators, in order to enable the current NSSD to continuously evolve and gradually integrate the departments that were not directly involved in developing the current NSSD. This is expected to increase balance and resolve conflicting interests between different departments.

In this sense, interviewees considered that annual evaluations of governmental departments' sustainable development performance were not practically desirable. They suggested that five-year-term evaluations would be suitable, and that research to find a more appropriate term for evaluation would be necessary.

Another problem lay in the fact that some departments did not participate in NSSD implementation plans, and in this case performance evaluation could cause lost equilibrium between governmental departments, which could cause conflicts and discontent with the monitoring system. Interviewees recommended that departmental monitoring would not be practical, but that monitoring by individual implementation task/action plan would be more appropriate.

8. Key issues, successes and challenges

Key issues and challenges are mostly derived from the interview analysis.

8.1 Firmly establishing the concept of sustainable development among the general public and businesses

As the concept of sustainable development is relatively new, its dimensions, methodology and models are not yet fully developed. In the course of producing the NSSD, it has been difficult to define the scope of sustainable development, because sustainable development actually reaches everywhere. Integrating the three pillars of sustainable development was not easily conceptualized, and efforts were often made to collect all aspects of the three pillars, rather than to integrate them. More importantly, to practice sustainable development is a huge challenge.

Some interviewees recommended that as high-level government personnel tended not to be concerned about the NSSD, individual governmental departments needed to have their own education programs for all levels of government officers. These education programs should be designed as mandatory education programs by integrating them into the personnel evaluation system. This is particularly important to shift governmental cultural change toward sustainable development.

As mentioned earlier, to some extent, the process of developing the NSSD and implementation plans/action programs helped government actors to understand the sustainability concept and to become aware of its importance. In particular, the NSSD contributed to promote the understanding of sustainable development in governmental departments ranging from those related to environmental conservation, such as the Ministry of Environment, to those related to development, such as the Ministry of Construction & Transportation. The more problematic challenge lies in how to improve the public's awareness and understanding of the

importance of sustainable development, as well as in helping it to progressing. Interviewees felt that the public should realize that they themselves are key actors in accomplishing sustainable development. Additionally, the interviewees regarded corporations as key agents of change in the move toward sustainable development. Thus, the challenge includes how to raise public and corporate awareness of sustainable development and encourage them to do action on it. For this, interviewees recommended that the NSSD should be made public.

8.2 Coordination and cooperation of governmental departments and the role of the PCSD

As mentioned earlier, the process of developing an NSSD and the attendant implementation plans/action programs encountered enormous difficulties in coordinating responsibilities, authorities and areas of expertise between governmental departments, due to the interrelated nature of the elements of sustainable development. It became important to lead and coordinate the activities of all governmental departments with regard to the Government's sustainable development policy. In this sense, an inter-Ministerial Delegate in charge of Sustainable Development is very necessary, although the Korean government faces difficulties in setting up such a position.

Korea has a serious challenge to adjust and integrate various stakeholder issues into the implementation of the NSSD. The NSSD should include a good governance strategy, which can bring together various stakeholders and lead their issues in an integrated direction toward sustainable development. It cannot, however, address governance strategy as it focuses on the governmental level. This implies that the PCSD faces great demands to coordinate and solve stakeholder issues and antagonism through consensus building, and lead stakeholders in a proper direction to pursue and implement the NSSD.

Due to the multi-dimensional and cross-cutting aspects of sustainable development, many elements of implementation tasks belong to multiple governmental departments, creating difficulty in coordination and consensus-building among various stakeholders, in particular, different governmental departments throughout the NSSD development. This has been a serious challenge to the PCSD when it has attempted to synthesize and coordinated governmental departments' action plans and objectives. In particular, interviewees pointed out that conflicts between governmental departments related to environmental performance and those related to land and industrial development have been serious. The NSSD, therefore, should ensure policy integration among social, economic and environmental policies, reinforcing the integration of preservation and development. In this sense, designated personnel at the Ministerial level in charge of Sustainable Development are most necessary; the Korean government, however, seems to have difficulties in establishing such a function.

Interestingly, interviewees have different opinions about the PCSD's role. Some interviewees felt that the PCSD should extend its current role with advisory, consensus building, coordination functions, to one involving control, monitoring, and executive functions. This opinion is based on observation of the organizational culture of Korean governmental departments, which tend to focus on short-term current issues and performance, and without the expansion of the PCSD's role, proper implementation of the NSSD could not be guaranteed.

On the contrary, other interviewees suggested that the PCSD should keep its advisory function and role,

which would allow room for being creative and open, as compared to the administrative roles of governmental departments. This becomes an important advantage of the PCSD in terms of developing comprehensive and novel issues like sustainable development.

Thus, the role of the PCSD becomes more important, and it should extend its role from obtaining public consensus to promoting inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation, but it is noticed that the PCSD has a clear limitation to conduct this task, because the PCSD is an advisory body for the President on agenda setting and policy making rather than getting involved in policy exercise. PCSD plays a decisive role in coordination and policy integration.

8.3 Revision and development of NSSD contents, and the time limit for its production

As mentioned in the contents section, the interviewees strongly required developing the NSSD contents by revision in the next NSSD, which would be renewed every five years. Some interviewees pointed out that governmental departments submitted their available tasks relevant to the NSSD as their implementation plans/action programs rather than look to see what implementation tasks were necessary to focus on. This mainly stems from the fact that the PCSD weighted practical implementation issues in the process of the PCSD's resolving the conflicts between practicality and ideals, which was based on the PCSD's firm determination to actualize the NSSD.

However, in this process, some important suggestions from NGOs have been discarded, because of difficulties in practice. For example some NGOs suggested that green job creation should be included in the NSSD implementation plans, however governmental departments shifted off. The Ministry of Environment expressed its difficulties, in that clean job creation was not its territory, but that of the Ministry of Labor or the Ministry of Finance and Economy. The Ministry of Environment later made an attempt to work on clean job creation, initiated expert research last December, and announced clean job creation plans, but The Presidential Committee on Job Strategy rejected the clean job creation plans provided by the Ministry of Environment.

Interviewees pointed out that the process of NSSD establishment had actually involved a top-down rather than bottom-up process, because the President had required governmental departments to submit their implementation plans. In this process, time limits acted as a significant barrier to producing more complete contents and an even distribution of the work load among governmental departments.

The time constraints forced governmental departments related to environmental issues to work actively on forming their implementation plans. Some interviewees reported that for administrative convenience sake, the key word in sustainable development had focused on the environment at the cost of integrating the three pillars.

For example, education could be a pivotal leader in promoting sustainable development, but the Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development did not fully participate in the development of the NSSD implementation plans/action programs. The Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs also did not play a role in producing the NSSD when it might have put the appropriate pressure on regional/local self-governing bodies to act on the NSSD. In this sense, some interviewees suggested that the NSSD should be strongly pushed during the important period of next year's presidential election.

As this NSSD is the government's very first systematic attempt, its selection of core tasks during content development was somewhat limited. During the five-year implementation period, departments that were not able directly to be involved with the current NSSD development will become gradually involved with the continuous revisions and improvement of the NSSD through its evolving cycle.

8.4 Institutionalization and legal framework for accomplishing sustainable development

As mentioned earlier, creating a legal framework for sustainable development was one of the important outcomes of producing the NSSD. However, interviewees felt that the actualization of the NSSD needed to be pledged by institutionalization and a concrete legal framework at the National Assembly level. At the moment, NSSD development and its implementation have been driven by the government, civil society and the PCSD, and the National Assembly lacks understanding, concern and consensus concerning the NSSD.

Interviewees pointed out that, so far, only the Environment and Labor Committee in the National Assembly has been dealing with sustainable development issues. They recommended that for more effective promotion, strategically varied National Assembly Standing Committees should understand and promote the NSSD together, rather than the Environment and Labor Committee alone tackling the NSSD. One of the interviewees working for a member of the National Assembly and considered the importance of the role of the National Assembly and stated that he would organize a meeting for National Assembly members to promote the NSSD and understanding of it.

In addition, promoting local understanding and active participation is a pivotal challenge, and this entails the formulation of a foundational law to establish local sustainable development committees and local sustainable development strategies. However, the interview results indicate that a legal framework for sustainable development should not violate any organic law.

8.5 Local/regional participation

The PCSD recognized the importance of the local/regional promotion of the NSSD, and it has made great efforts to set up an institutional foundation for local and regional sustainable development in partnership with local and regional self-governing bodies. The PCSD has geared up to foster the local/regional movement for sustainable development by developing local/regional sustainable development roadmaps.

Interviewees pointed out that as local self-governing bodies lack concern for sustainable development, it is necessary to educate them through seminars or sustainable development fairs to promote understanding of the NSSD as well as sustainable development, which includes the aim that the chairs of local self-governing bodies become an organizational culture with a sustainable development perspective. Interviewees suggested that in terms of practicality, local levels should make action plans for sustainable development rather than strategies. The PCSD has recognized the significance of local/regional promotion of the NSSD, and is preparing and organizing local/regional educational tours and sustainable development fairs.

The interview results indicated that localities/regions have not received adequate information as to the process of NSSD content development, which has hindered sufficient discussion of sustainable development and the

NSSD. Some interviewees mentioned that regional variations related to understanding and activities regarding sustainable development are still great and that civil organizations should conduct monitoring and observation of members of the municipal assembly. They emphasized that regional governments should support and aid local governments, and provide educational programs.

Some interviewees recommended that local and municipal governments should produce local/regional government action plans at the central government's instruction, and then individual local governments should revise them according to their situation, because they do not have enough manpower nor ability to produce their own sustainable development action plans. They also suggested that local/regional/municipal administrations should create an evaluation system for sustainable development implementation in order to push active participation. They mentioned that local/regional self-governing administrations tended to follow instructions and directions provided by the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, and did not actively work on comprehensive issues like sustainable development. Thus, it would be useful to use the evaluation systems as a driving force to promote local/regional sustainable development.

8.6 Production and consumption

Production and consumption are the kernel of sustainable development. It is clear that economic actors and consumers are not only responsible for changes in production and consumption patterns, but that government, ministries, and local administrations also have an essential role in their change. In this sense, when policy leads production and consumption changes, it is necessary to control business and industry activities.

However, Korea has had a problem in that the principle of the separation of political matters from economic matters has not been fully appreciated, due to the past dictatorship. To make meetings at the national level with company heads productive, governmental and political actors must take a cautious approach to business and industry. In this sense, policy should give consumers and companies incentives to change their production processes and consumption patterns, rather than writing regulations and interfering. Green procurement is a necessary device, especially because the State is an important client in terms of its volume of procurement. The NSSD should find ways to build on and promote such processes so that public sectors have incentives to buy green products and services. At present, this initiative often remains purely voluntary. It has been suggested that the implementation of financial initiatives and appropriate education could reinforce this initiative.

In particular, as Korea becomes a high consumption society, policy should make a balance between domestic economic growth through the extension of domestic demand on the one hand, and excessive consumption, which deteriorates sustainability, on the other. It has been suggested that education has a pivotal role to play in influencing consumption patterns.

In the development and implementation of the NSSD, it is seen as important to involve the financial sectors, which are directly engaged with economic actors and can influence sustainable development through their provision of investment and funds for environmental industries and eco-businesses. In particular, pensions have not been included in socially responsible investment funds in Korea yet, because of the issue of the independence of pension management from politics. The government, therefore, must find a way to resolve this issue, and use pension schemes as an initiative for promoting socially responsible investment funds. As

interviewees noted that corporate participation in sustainable development implementation is important, the financial sectors' socially responsible investment funds could encourage corporate sustainability management.

8.7 Civil society's roles

Civil society has been a key actor in the NSSD development process. They actually required and pushed the government to act on establishing the NSSD, and went about producing it. However, their greater idealism and lower practicality have been criticized, and their environmentalist approaches have caused social conflicts.

Some interviewees suggested that it would not be sound if the NSSD focused on the government's role and implementation tasks, and that the NSSD should include civil society's implementation tasks/action plans and responsibilities. In this way, balanced development between social groups and social solidarity as well as clarifying the role of civil society as a change agent for and key actors in sustainable development can be fostered.

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Appendix I

NSSD comparison chart among leading nations

index	U.S.A.	Canada	France	Germany
Committee name	President's Council on Sustainable Development * an advisory institute directly responsible to the President	Commissioner of the environment and Sustainable Development * a bureau within OAG (Office of the Auditor General)	Commission on Sustainable Development * an affiliated advisory organization within the national planning committee	National Committee for Sustainable Development * expansion and reorganization of an arrangement committee for the Rio conference
Establishment and dissolution history	1993. 6. (Executive order) 1999. 6. final report submission and dissolution	1994.	1993. 6 (Decree)	1991. (Federal decret ministeriel)
Line-up	- 2 chiefs and 33 members with 2 year terms - government, NGO, industry- each one third - presidential report by chief of CEQ - organizing four Task Force Teams under committee - climate change, environment management, international cooperation	- 25 members with 1~3 year terms (prime minister appointment) - government, academic, economic and Labor circles, NGO -organizing executive committee (7 members) as a standing body - set-up separate executive office	- 54 members with 3 year terms - government, academic, economic and media circles, consumer organizations - in 1996, transfer to Ministry of Environment concerned, and reduction of members - no separate executive office	- 37 members appointed by Federal decret ministeriel (chief : Minister of Environment) - no separate executive office
Function	drawing up sustainable development tasks: spreading the concept of sustainable development, recommendation of framework for national, local community and business, assessment state of implementation	sustainable development tendency review and establishment of implementation plan concerning main issues	establishment of national policy guidance for sustainable development, and preparing national report being set up for submission to UNCSD	consultation for sustainable development
State of operation	- drawing up a complete report for sustainable development in each field, presidential report - establishment of working group within ministries and offices	- drawing up final report on main activities and execution of the budget, prime minister report - progress workshops needed in holding conferences four times a year	- in February 1997, adoption of report on national strategy for sustainable development - as a symbolic organization, no exclusive activity yet	- declare a code of conduct of social organizations for sustainable development through holding biannual conferences - no vigorous activity yet

Index	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Mexico	Korea
Commission name	Committee for the Implementation of Agenda 21 * an affiliated advisory organization within the Prime Minister	sustainable development Committee * an affiliated advisory organization within the Prime Minister	National Committee for international Cooperation and Sustainable Development * independent organization	National Consultative Council for Sustainable Development * an affiliated advisory organization within ministry of environment	Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development Republic of Korea * a committee directly responsible to the President
Establishment and dissolution history	1993. 12.	1996. 6.	1970.	1995. 4.	2000. 9.
Line-up	- 8 members of the Cabinet environment, budget planning, diplomacy, transportation, agriculture etc. ministry of environment carries out role of bureau	- government, economic circles, NGO no separate executive office	- the spectrum of 21 NGOs covers not only environment, but church, charity organizations, small business associations as well set-up separate executive office, hold committee 4~5 times a year	- 32 state representatives, 40 each circle representatives including assembly, business, NGO, Labor total 72 members - Minister of Environment as chairman 3 year term	- 12 members from government, 20 civil members from industry circles and NGO set-up separate executive office
Function	- review and report on implementation report of national plan for sustainable development	- development task establishment to promote interchange among government, industry and NGO - comprehensive countermeasures promotion to protect global environment	- raise national consciousness of sustainable development cooperation, and environmental preservation	- frame environmental policy and deliberations, consultation and discussion on project enforcement	- enforcement of Agenda 21 -measures to implement international environmental agreements such as climate change agreement
State of operation	- drawing up and present national report regarding UNCSA agenda	- enforcing task of sustainable development promotion	- proceeding with diverse activities and supporting project to enforce Agenda 21 in collaboration with ministry of Environment	- establishing a standing committee dealing with specific technical subjects, and temporary working groups	- establishing national strategy for sustainable development, review national report concerning UNCSA agenda, selection presidential report from national pending issues

Appendix II

National Sustainable Development Indicators for the Republic of Korea

Sector	Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
Social	1. Equity	1-1. Poverty	1. Percent of population living below the poverty line
			2. Gini Index of Income Inequality
			3. Unemployment rate (%)
	1-2. Labor	1-3. Gender equality	4. Average working hours
			5. Wage ratio of regular to non-regular work (%)
	2. Health	2-1. Nutritional status	6. Ratio of female to male wages (%)
			7. Percent of women's economic participation
			8. Nutritional Status of Children (% of required level)
			9. Mortality rate under five years old (%)
			10. Average life expectancy
	2-4. Drinking water	2-5. Health care delivery	11. Supply rate of water service in farming and fishing villages
			12. Percent of population covered by health care insurance (%)
	13. National health & welfare expenditure	14. Percent of children vaccinated against infectious diseases	15. Net percent of children graduating from middle school
			16. Number of students per class in elementary schools
	3. Education	3-1. Education level	17. Education expenditure (cost of public and private education)
			18. Floor area per person
	4. Housing	4-1. Living conditions	19. Number of houses per 1000 population
20. Percent of people without a house			
21. Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population			
5. Disaster/ Security	5-1. Crime	22. Human life and economic loss caused by	
		23. Population growth rate	
6. Population	6-1. Population change	24. Population density (number of people/km ²)	
		25. Percent of aged population	
		26. Emissions of green house gases	
Environmental	1. Atmosphere	1-1. Climate change	27. Emission of green house gases per person
			28. Emission of green house gases per GDP
			29. Consumption of ozone depleting substances
	1-2. Ozone layer	1-3. Air quality	30. Air pollution in metropolitan cities (ppm)
			31. Percent of farmland area
	2. Land	2-1. Agriculture	32. Production ratio of Environmental-Friendly
			33. Agricultural Products of the Quality-Certificated Self-sufficiency rate of food
34. Use of fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphor) (kg/ha)			
35. Use of agricultural pesticides (kg/ha)			

		2-2. Forests	36. Forest area as a percent of land area (%) 37. Park area per person within a city 38. Wood harvesting intensity (compared to forest tree reserve)
		2-3. Urbanization	39. Urbanization rate 40. Concentration rate of population in Seoul Metropolitan Areas
	3. Oceans/Coasts	3-1. Coastal zone	41. Algae concentration in coastal waters (Chlorophyll, etc) 42. Amount of ocean dumping 43. Size and rate of increase and decrease of foreshore area
		3-2. Fisheries	44. Amount of marine resources (10,000 tons) 45. Amount of fishery farming (10,000 tons)
	4. Fresh water	4-1. Water quantity	46. Annual withdrawal of ground and surface water 47. Amount of water consumption per person per day
		4-2. Water quality	48. Concentration of BOD, COD, SS, pH (Average in four major rivers) 49. Sewage distribution rate (%)
	5. Biodiversity	5-1. Ecosystem	50. Protected area as a % of total area 51. Number of national species 52. Number of species in danger of extinction
Economy	1. Economic structure	1-1. Economic performance	53. GDP per capita 54. GDP 55. Economic (real GDP) growth rate 56. Investment share in GDP (%) 57. Consumer price indexes
		1-2. Trade	58. Balance of trade in goods and services
		1-3. Financial status	59. Ratio of taxation per capita 60. Debt to GDP ratio
		1-4. ODA	61. ODA to GNI ratio
	2. Consumption/ Production	2-1. Material consumption	62. Intensity of material use (per GDP 1000\$)
		2-2. Energy use	63. Annual energy consumption per capita 64. Total energy supply (per energy sector) 64. Share of consumption of renewable energy sources 66. Energy unit (MJ/HS\$)
		2-3. Waste management	67. Generation of industrial and municipal solid waste 69. Generation of hazardous waste 69. Generation of radioactive waste 70. Waste recycling and reusing
		2-4. Transportation	71. Transportation shares per transport mode 72. Total length of roads and cycling paths 73. Number of car accidents (per 1 million people and per 1 million cars)
	3. Information Society	3-1. Access to information	74. Number of high-speed internet subscribers 75. Ratio of households with PCs
		3-2. Information infrastructure	76. Number of on-line civil application services
		3-3. Sciences and technology	77. Expenditure on research and development as a percent of GDP

Appendix III

Persons Interviewed

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>E-mail</i>
Kwon, Ki-Tae	Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development	82-2-2100-8283	kwonkt@pcsd.go.kr
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Jeong, Cheon-Hee	Korea Rail Network Authority	82-42-607-4042	Jch6768@hanmail.net
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Lee, Mi-Young	Korea Women's Environment Network	82-2-722-7944	mylee@hainmail.net
Shin, Won-Tae	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	82-2-3674-6545	wtshin@momaf.go.kr

Appendix IV

Meetings for NSSD 2004

March 10th The first meeting of expert committee for society •health • environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Hyeong-Rim Koh, Young-Geun Gwon, Ho-Jang Gwon, Ji-Tae, Kim, Chang-Jin Moon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Pil-Won Lee, Hyung-Jun, Jeon, Kuang-Hwa Jeong, Young-Sook Jeong

Discussion Agenda : Establishment of National Strategy for sustainable development, research field application of sustainable development index etc. prospect schedule of promotion

April 7th The first meeting of sustainable development initiative research team

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Tae-Hoon Moon, Pil- Ryeol Lee, Si-Jae Lee, Seung-Heon Cho, Dong-Soon Lim, Young-Jin Kang, Sang-Heon Lee, Do-Wan Gu

Discussion Agenda: Description of definition and organization background of research team, excerpt of prospect research contents, focusing research contents

April 8th The first meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants: Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Tak-Chun Kim, Tae-Hoon Moon, Un-Seok Baek, Cheol Kim,

Discussion Agenda : method for securing connection among research, PCsustainable development, and sustainable development team etc.

April 16th The second meeting of sustainable development initiative research team

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Tae-Hoon Moon, Pil- Ryeol Lee, Si-Jae Lee, Sang-Heon Lee, Dong-Soon Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Myung-Rae Cho, Do-Wan Gu,

Discussion Agenda: Evaluation on proposal of a table of contents, drawing up new table of contents

April 21st The third meeting of sustainable development initiative research team

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Si-Jae Lee, Dong Soon Im, Sang-Heon Lee

Discussion Agenda : coordination of table of contents, detailed research contents, role distribution of research team by research theme

April 30th The fourth meeting of sustainable development initiative research team

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Tae-Hoon Moon, Dong-Soon Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Gwi-Soon Kim, Do-Wan Gu, Sang-Heon Lee

Discussion Agenda : excerpts of field in charge and discussion

May 7th the first meeting of Small committee for department of sustainable development research within ministries and agencies

Participants : Tae-Hoon Moon, Tak-Cheon Kim, Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Un-Seok baek, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : detailed research tasks, role distribution by each committee members and consultation about prospect schedule of promotion

May 7th The fifth meeting of sustainable development initiative research team

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Tae-Hoon Moon, Dong-Soon Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Gwi-Soon Kim, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Do-Wan Gu, Sang-Heon Lee, Un-Seok Baek, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : Main contents of sustainable development foundation scheme and research distribution

June 23rd the second meeting of Small committee for department of sustainable development research within ministries and agencies

Participants : Tae-Hoon Moon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Ja-Hye Kim, Sang-Su Heo, Myung-Hyun Yun, Cheoul Kim

Discussion Agenda: method for establishing department of sustainable development, role distribution of research team, prospect schedule of promotion

July 9th the third meeting of Small committee for department of sustainable development research within ministries and agencies

Participants : Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Sang-Su Heo, Taek-Cheon Kim, Hui-Seok Jeong, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : method for establishing department of sustainable development and consultation among ministries and agencies concerned

July 29th The fourth meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Young-Geun Gwon, Mi-Hwa Kim, Ja-Hye Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Hyeok-Jae Son, Jung-Rye O, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Gwang-Hwa Jeong, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Myung-Hyeon Yun

Discussion Agenda : method for establishing department of sustainable development, well balanced national development, method for connecting local authority distribution and sustainable development

August 13th the fifth meeting of Small committee for department of sustainable development research within ministries and agencies

Participants : Hyeok-Jae Son, Jung-Rye O, Sang-Su Heo, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : consulting method for establishing department of sustainable development

August 26th The fifth meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Hyung-Rim Koh, Mi-Hwa Kim, Jung-Rye O, Tae-Hoon Lee, Pil-Won Lee, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Gwang-Hwa Jeong, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : method for establishing department of sustainable development, promotion plan of national strategy for sustainable development research project

August 31st the third meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Young-Geun Gwon, Taek-Cheon Kim, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : research plan of national sustainable development

September 6th the first meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development

index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Su Heo, Myung-Hyeon Yu

Discussion Agenda : Research strategy and plan for field application of national sustainable development index

September 23rd the fourth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Young-Geun Gwon, Hyung-Rim Koh, Cheol Kim

Discussion Agenda : plan of national sustainable development research : strategy for sustainable development of agriculture, strategy for hazardous chemical

October 1st the fifth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Jin-Gu Yeo, Ho-Jang Gwon, Jin-Uk Gwon

October 6th the second meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research:

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Su Heo, Myung-Hyeon Yun

Discussion Agenda: table of research contents of filed application of national sustainable development index, decision for tone of manuscript and writer

October 21st the sixth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Ho-Jang Gwon, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : national strategy for sustainable development research scheme : circulation society of Japan

November 3rd the third meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Su Heo, Myung-Hyeon Yun

Discussion Agenda : filed application of national sustainable development index, research contents review by field

November 10th the fourth meeting of small committee for international cooperation

Participants : Young-U Park, Eun-Kyoung Park, Hyeon Cho, Jae-Kyung Koh, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda : Improving method for ODA (Official Development Assistance), holding workshop plan, East Asia- NCSustainable development conference preparation, opinion about UN national strategy for sustainable development, plan of expanding expert member of international cooperation committee

November 12th 4th meeting of expert committee for education

Participants : Sam-Yeol Lee, Gwang-Cheol Kim, Si-Jae Lee, Jae-Young Lee, Yu-Jin Lee, Jae-Kyung Koh

Discussion Agenda: a 10-year education of UN for sustainable development, participating international workshop about strategy establishment for sustainable development education in Asia-Pacific District, utilizing method of discussion results

November 18th the seventh meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Hong-Gyun Lee, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : consultation of research plan about national strategy for sustainable development : concept of sustainability and reliability

November 25th The seventh meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Hui-Seok Jeong, Jung-Rye O, Pil-Won Lee, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Young-Sook Cho, Hyung-Rim Koh, Taek-Cheon Kim, Myung-Hyeon Yun

Discussion Agenda : prospect establishment and promotion of national strategy for sustainable development

December 3^{rd/4th} the fourth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Sang-Su Heo, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : filed application of national sustainable development index, research contents review by field

December 7th the fifth meeting of small committee for international cooperation

Participants : Hye-Su Shin, Sang-Min Nam, Young-U Park, Hyeon Cho, Wol Jin, Sang-Su Heo, Jae-Kyung Koh, Jin-Uk Gwon, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda : report matter : cooperation project of sustainable development committee of Korea and UK

Discussion matter : draw up the question sheet of UN strategy for sustainable development

December 9th the eighth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Taek-Cheon Kim, Jin-Gu Yeo, Hong-Gyun Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : research plan of strategy for sustainable development research

December 23rd the ninth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Je-Cheol Yu, Jin-Uk Gwon,

Discussion Agenda : Operation scheme of small research committee for national strategy for sustainable development, promotion strategy for 2005

2005

January 12th the fifth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Su Heo, Je-Cheol Yu, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : operation plan review of small committee for research

January 19th the tenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-In Kang, Ho-Jang Gwon, Young-Geun Gwon, Taek-Cheon Kim, Sang-Su Heo, Je-Cheol Yu, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : mid-term report and review of strategy for sustainable development, electing governor and operation bill

January 20th the sixth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Sang-Su Heo, Je-Cheol Yu, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : existed sustainable development index review

January 28th/29th the seventh meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Sang-Su Heo, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : sustainable development index review

February 2nd The 6th meeting of expert committee for education

Participants : Gwang-Cheol Kim, Eun-Kyoung Park, Young-Gukl Yu, Kang-Sil Lee, Sun-Cheol Lee, Wol Jin, Yu-Jin Lee, Jae-Young Lee, Jae-Kyung Koh

Discussion Agenda : national promotion strategy research corresponding to UN sustainable development education, business plan of education committee and operation target

February 17th the eighth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Sun-Hui Kim, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Sang-Su Heo, Chang-Gil Kim, Gwang-Gyu Kang, Man-Ki Min, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : existed sustainable development index review and collecting experts' opinion

March 8th the eleventh meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Young-Geun Gwon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Sang-Su Heo, Gyu-Man Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon, Young-Ja Lee, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Hyeok-Ki Jeong

Discussion Agenda : review data for mid-term report of strategy for sustainable development research project

March 17th the twelfth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Sang-Su Heo, Taek-Cheon Kim, Do-Wan Gu, Ho-Jang Gwon, Gyu-Man Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Hyeok-Ki Jeong, Hyeok-Jae Son

Discussion Agenda : Mid-term report of research project of strategy for sustainable development

March 22nd the thirteenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Jin-Gu Yeo, Sang-Su Heo, Taek-Cheon Kim, Young-Ja Lee, Gyu-Man Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon, Hyeok-Ki Jeong, Dae-Gwon Hwang, Sang-Young Lee, Hyeon-Ok Cho

Discussion Agenda : research committee members review and consultation meeting about strategy for sustainable development research project

March 25th the ninth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Bong-Gu Im, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Su Heo, Gwang-Gyu Kang, Hui-Dong Pyo, Gyu-Man Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : collecting experts view about 12 individual indexes

March 31st The tenth meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Hyung-Rim Koh, Ho-Jang Gwon, Hyeok-Jae Son, Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Tae-Hoon Lee, Suk-Kyung Im, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Gwang-Hwa Jeong, Young-Sook Cho, Gyu-Man Lee, Jin-Uk Gwon

Discussion Agenda : meeting results report of expert committee and small research committee, final report of results of research project about strategy for sustainable development

April 29th the fifth head committee meeting of sustainable development committee

Participants : Gyu-Seok Kang, Chang-Sil Koh, I-Sing Gong, Kyung-Hui Kim, Du-Hui Kim, Sam-Ryong Kim, Ung-Bae Kim, Hui-Eun Kim, Jae-Muk Pak, Jong-Sik Pak, Hyo-Suk Pak, Won-Myung Seo, Hye-Su Shin, Heung-Suk O, Bong-Je U, Gyun-Beom Lee, Mun-Kyo Lee, Byung-Hae Lee, Sam-Yeol Lee, Seok-Young Lee, Young-Ja Lee, Young-Ho Lee, Jong-Man Lee, Jin Lee, Hui-Won Lee, Seung-Nam Lee, Sung-Hwan Jeon, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Gwang-Hwa Jeong, Young-Ha Jeong, Jin-Seoun Jeong, Yound-Sun Ji, Sang-Rim Choi, Sung-Ryong Ha, Young-Ju Han, Sang-Su Heo, Deok-Ryul Hong, Cheong-Ja Hong

Discussion Agenda : Vision and policy task for sustainable development

May 3rd the fourteenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Young-Geun Gwon, Sang-Su Heo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Jin-Gu Yeo, Sang-In Kang, Cheon-Hui Jeong

Discussion Agenda : national sustainable development research contents discussion

May 10th the fifteenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Young-Geun Gwon, Sang-Su Heo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Jin-Gu Yeo, Ho-Jang Gwon, Sang-In Kang, Taek-Cheon Kim, Cheon-Hui Jeong

Discussion Agenda : national sustainable development research contents discussion

May 17th the sixteenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development

research

Participants : Young-Geun Gwon, Sang-Su Heo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Jin-Gu Yeo, Ho-Jang Gwon, Sang-In Kang, Taek-Cheon Kim, Cheon-Hui Jeong

Discussion Agenda : national sustainable development research contents discussion

May 18th the fifth management committee meeting

Participants : Sam-Ryong Kim, Sang-Hun Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Eun-Nyung Heo, I-Sing Gong, Seng-Mok Kim, Hak-Young Lee, Jin Lee, Gab-Sik Jeong, Jin-Seok Jeong, Tae-Gyun Kim, Myung-Hyeon Yun, Gyu-Man Lee

Discussion Agenda : reporting results from sustainable development committee- head committee workshop, National vision for sustainable development declaration address draft

May 24th the sixteenth meeting of small committee for national strategy for sustainable development research

Participants : Young-Geun Gwon, Sang-Su Heo, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Jin-Gu Yeo, Ho-Jang Gwon, Sang-In Kang, Taek-Cheon Kim, Cheon-Hui Jeong

May 26th the 16th meeting of expert committee for water/national land/nature

Participants : Gap-Sil Jeong, Seok-Bong Kim, Youn-Nam Pak, Jeong-Hyun Pak, Chang-Heum Byeon, Jang-Won Jin, Myung-Chul Choi, Sang-Gyu Hwang, Gi-Jun Han, Jae-Kyung Koh

Discussion Agenda : Vision and policy task of sustainable development and discussion

June 2nd The eleventh meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Hyung-Rim Koh, Ho-Jang Gwon, Mi-Hwa Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Tae-Hoon Lee, Pil-Won Lee, Suk-Kyung Im, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Young-Keun Chung, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda : introduction of new assigned member, consensus from expert committee and national sustainable development small research committee, reporting results from research project about national strategy for sustainable development, discussion of review method for national environment integration scheme, mid-term report of field application of sustainable development index

June 14th The twelfth meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Ja-Geon Gu, Young-Geun Gwon, Ho-Jang Gwon, Mi-Hwa Kim, Ja-Hye Kim, Jun-Sik Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Byung-Ok Ahn, Jin-Gu Yeo, Young-Seok O, Jung-Rye O, Mi-Young Lee, Pil-Won Lee, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Young-Sook Cho, Chang-Hun Lee, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda : reporting results from expert committee, reporting results from research project about national strategy for sustainable development

June 15th the tenth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Dae-Yeon Jeong, Gwang-Gyu Kang, Chang-Gil Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Sang-Su Heo, Bong-Gu Im, Young-Keun Chung, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong

Discussion Agenda : mid-term check and discussion on prospect method for promotion

July 6th the first meeting of establishing concept of sustainable development

Participants : Do-Wan Gu, Jae-Muk Pak, Young-Sook Cho, Jin-Seok Choi, Gyu-Man Lee, Hyeon-Jung Kim
Discussion Agenda : goal and direction, method for organizing and operating forum

July 7th~8th The fourteenth meeting of expert committee for society /health and environment

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Mi-Hwa Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Jung-Rye O, Tae-Hoon Lee, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Young-Sook Cho, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim, Hye-Young Jeong
Discussion Agenda :establishment of national sustainable development implementation plan, real state of research promotion of sustainable development index and method for connecting policy

July 15th the second meeting of establishing concept of sustainable development

Participants : Do-Wan Gu, Jae-Muk Pak, Young-Sook Cho, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Ho Kim
Discussion Agenda : paper table review and assigning writers, prospect schedule of promotion and plan

July 19th the eleventh meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Dae-Yeon Jeong, Chang-Gil Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Sang-Su Heo, Young-Keun Chung, Sang-Gyu Hwang, Hui-Dong Pyo, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong
Discussion Agenda : sustainable development index research security matter

July 26th the sixteenth meeting of expert committee for society, environment , health

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Sang-In Kang, Young-Geun Gwon, Taek-Cheon Kim, Byung-Ok Ahn, Jin-Gu Yeo, Jung-Rye O, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Keun Chung, Young-Sook Cho, Ho-Jang Gwon, Du-Hui Kim, Mi-Hwa Kim, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim
Discussion Agenda : Draw up every field's strategy for implementation of sustainable development, Manual of establishment of sustainable development implementation plan

July 29th the first meeting of countermeasure from coast and ocean policy

Participants : Jeong-Seok Yu, Ju-Ho Kim, Won-Tae Kim, Hyeok-Jae Lee, Won-Tae Shin, Seung-Jun Yun, Ki-Jun Han, Hyun-Gyu Pak

Discussion Agenda: the 1st consultation concerned establishment of sustainable development implementation plan of coast and ocean

August 10th the twelveth meeting of small committee for field application of sustainable development index research

Participants : Dae-Yeon Jeong, Gwang-Gyu Kang, Mi-Hwa Kim, Sun-Hui Kim, Chang-Gil Kim, Dong-Ryul Lee, Young-Keun Chung, Hui-Dong Pyo, Sang-Gyu Hwang, Sang-Su Heo, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda: choosing prospect promotion tasks and method for connecting policies, repot contents need revision

August 11th the third meeting of establishing concept of sustainable development

Participants : Jae-Muk Pak, Young-Keun Chung, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Young-Seok O, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Young-Kuk Choi, Jung-Hun Kim, Myun-Hui Han, Jae-Jun Lee, Byung-Uk Lee, Jin-Seok Choi, Sang-Heon Lee, Sang-Ho Kim

Discussion Agenda: tone of writing excerpts and contents, promotion strategy, schedule of promotion

August 25th the 16th meeting of Expert committee for social society and health

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Mi-Hwa Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Tae-Hoon Lee, Pil-Won Lee, Jung-Rye O, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Young-Keun Chung, Young-Sook Cho, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda: proceeding progress of manual about establishment of sustainable development implementation plan, the third term PCSD sustainable development activity and assessment report issue

September 9th the second meeting of countermeasure from coast and ocean policy

Participants : Jeong-Seok Yu, Ju-Ho Kim, Won-Tae Kim, Hyeok-Jae Lee, Won-Tae Shin, Seung-Jun Yun, Ki-Jun Han, Hyun-Gyu Pak

Discussion Agenda: the 2nd consultation concerned establishment of sustainable development implementation plan of coast and ocean

September 30th the first workshop of forum on establishing concept of sustainable development

Participants : Seong-Kwon Kim, Pil-Ryeol Lee, Byung-Uk Lee, Myun-Hui Han, Jung-Sun Ryu, Young-Keun Chung, Young-Seok O, Su-Gil O, Sang-Heon Lee, Sang-Ho Kim

Discussion Agenda: tone of writing, presentation and discussion of excerpts manuscript draft submitted at the 1st term

November 4th the fourth meeting of establishing concept of sustainable development

Participants : Younf-Kuk Choi, Hoe-Sung Jeong, Heok-Ju Kwon, Do-Wan Gu, Jung-Sun Ryu, Seong-Kwon Kim, Byung-Uk Lee, Dae-Yeon Jeong, Su-Gil O, Sang-Heon Lee, Sang-Ho Kim

Discussion Agenda : presentation and discussion of excerpts manuscript

November 25th Expert committee for social environment , health

Participants : Young-Ja Lee, Sang-Su Heo, Ho-Jang Gwon, Mi-Hwa Kim, Jun-Sil Kim, Taek-Cheon Kim, Young-Seok O, Jung-Rye O, Tae-Hoon Lee, Hyung-Jun Jeon, Gwang-Hwa Jeong, Gyu-Man Lee, Cheon-Hui Jeong, Hyeon-Jung Kim

Discussion Agenda : Public hearing of field application of sustainable development index, real state of project promotion 'study for establishment of national sustainable development promotion system , promotion tasks of expert committee of the fourth term PCSD sustainable development

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May 17th the 1st meeting of sustainable development implementation special committee

Participants : Chang-Hyun Shin, Yul Gwon, Gwang-Sik Kim, Deok-Jun Kim, Mi-Kyung Kim, Mi-Kyung Kim, Byung-Wan Kim, Seok-Jung Kim, Je-Nam Kim, Hyung-Jin Kim, Hyung-Jin Kim, Mi-Jung Nam, Jong-Nam Pak, Tae-Yun Pak, Jeong-Hui Sung, Mon-Jong Yu, Jeong-Gil Yu, Sung-Kyung Lee, Jeong-Su Lee, Seon-Sun Jeong, Hong-Seob Cho, Jin-Sun Choi

Discussion Agenda: schedule of promotion on implementation plan and prospect activity report

June 21st Implementation expert committee – implementation review meeting

Participants : Taek-Cheon Kim, Mi-Jeong Nam, Tae-Yun Pak, Mon-Jong Yu, Mi-Ho Yu, Seok-Young Yun, Gyo-Ho Jeong, Myung-Jae Cha

Discussion Agenda : Implementation task report, globalization and sustainable development, expansion of ODA and improvement of quality, development and assessment of sustainable development index

October 12th consultation committee of national sustainable development implementation plan

Participants : Dong-Hwan Kim, Yeol Choi, Jun-Ha Yun, Won Jin, Gui-Gon Kim, Jeong-Ja Lee, Jae-Il Pak, Choel-Hwan Koh, Sang-Hui Kim

Discussion Agenda: collecting opinions from consultation committee about national sustainable development implementation plan

October 13th public hearing NGO, people concerned about national sustainable development implementation plan

Participants : Man-Ki Min, Sang-Hun Lee, Jin-Seob Pak, Byung-Ok Ahn, Mi-Ho Yu, Jeong-Su Lee, Eun-Kyung Kim, Jong-Cheon Kim

Discussion Agenda: collecting opinion from NGO concerned people

October 27th report national sustainable development implementation plan at vice-minister meeting

October 31st report national sustainable development implementation plan at cabinet council meeting