



## Abstract

# A Study on the 3rd Gyeonggi-do Green Growth Promotion Plan

The purpose of this study is to establish the 3rd Gyeonggi-Do Green Growth Promotion Plan (2019–2023), which is established every five years under the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth. Green growth was initially proposed as a new national development paradigm to create new jobs and the ability to grow while responding to the economic downturn caused by the financial crisis through the transition to a green economy, but the policy power has decreased after the MB government ended. Gyeonggi-do also lacks a green growth policy implementation system and has low policy interests, which makes it difficult to secure the execution power of the plan. In addition, the government is currently discussing ways to improve the legal systems and integrate policies for sustainable development, green growth, and climate change. In view of this transitional reality, the scope and direction of the plan was established by focusing on the viability of the plan.

The vision of the 3rd Gyeonggi-Do Green Growth Promotion Plan is “Building an Inclusive Green Economy Foundation to Improve Climate Resilience,” and three goals and four strategies were proposed. The goals of the plan are to: 1) establish an implementation system for reducing GHG emissions in Gyeonggi-do to respond to the climate crisis, 2) activate the green industry through nexus of particulate matter – climate change – energy – water, 3) build a green infrastructure safe for climate change and strengthen welfare for the vulnerable. The four strategies to promote the vision are as follows: 1) lay the foundation for transition to a low-carbon society in response to the climate crisis, 2) safe and clean energy transition, 3) foster green technology innovation and industry to create future jobs, 4) build an inclusive and resilient green

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social infrastructure. Of the 32 projects and 83 tasks, 15 key performance indicators and 32 key projects (drafts) were selected for evaluation.

The project budget is estimated to be KRW 3,326.2 billion, accounting for 41.2% of national expenditure, 30.1% of municipal expenditure, 17.8% of provincial expenses, and 10.9% of private sector. In order to promote the project, it is necessary to maximize the existing plans and project budgets, expand green finance, build a planning cooperation system to attract central government support projects, and provide new financing measures such as green bonds. On the other hand, evaluation criteria and methods were presented for monitoring of the plan.

Policy proposals include: 1) improvement of Gyeonggi-do legal system and governance related to climate change, green growth, energy, and sustainable development; 2) preparation of organizational design and operation plan for policy integration and green industry activation in preparation for the establishment of Gyeonggi-do Environment and Energy Promotion Agency, 3) setting standards for evaluating greenhouse gases such as energy efficiency and renewable energy, and 4) strengthening the building energy plan reflecting the contents of the 2nd Green Building Plan.

Green growth requires a strategic approach at Gyeonggi-do scale. However, it is considered a limitation of research that the scope of the plan has been narrowed as the Environment Bureau took charge of the department's consultation while the policy failed to attract interest and no benefit was provided for cooperation among different departments. In order to proactively respond to the global climate response and green economy (or green new deal) trends, a new strategic approach is needed rather than the existing framework of the green growth plan. To this end, it is necessary to set clear goals based on political will and leadership, and to design innovative policy means and governance to achieve the goals.

**Keyword** Gyeonggi-Do, Green Growth, Green Economy