



Abstract

A Study on Green New Deal Policy in the Ecological Field of Gyeonggi-do

Green New Deal of the Korean and the Gyeonggi-do are the policy based on the energy. This study surveyed 1,000 Gyeonggi-do people. In the survey, residents of Gyeonggi Province said that it is more important to reduce pollution and protect safety than save energy in the Green New Deal policy. This is the evidence showing that energy-oriented Green New Deal should be substantially supplemented. The purpose of this study is to add ecological projects in Green New Deal of Gyeonggi-do.

First, the category of Green New Deal is identified by reviewing domestic and foreign literature and expert opinions. The categories of Green New Deal could be divided into renewable energy, sustainable transportation, biodiversity, food and agriculture, pollution reduction and safety, environmental welfare, fair and cyclical economy, green industry and sound finance, and regional balance. All categories are important. However, the focus of this study is on the ecological sector, so we decided to focus on eight categories of research, in order to amplify the relevance and ease of understanding of the field(reducing pollution and safety, new renewable energy, biodiversity/ecosystem protection, green building, fair environment and welfare, food and agriculture, and

sustainable transportation).

According to the survey result about the most important area of Green New Deal, 27 percent of respondents chose "reducing pollution and safety", followed by "new renewable energy(23%)," "protecting biodiversity/ecosystem(18%)," "green building(10%)," "fair environment and welfare(9%)," "food and agriculture(7%)," and "sustainable transportation(6%)." The importance of each category in the Green New Deal policy shown in the plans of the state and the Gyeonggi-do differs greatly from the perception of the citizens.

The Green New Deal project proposed in this study: (1) Payment for Ecosystem Services(PES), (2) Protect or supplement ecosystem services by PES, (3) Protection of farmland that buffers and connects urban and nature as a countermeasure against climate change and Corona 19, (4) Protection and restoration of mountain ridges and water streams to protect effective greens, (5) Purchase of ecologically important land as levies, (6) Green curtains that block pollutants and create a green landscape, (7) Fair green-infra services, and (8) Restoration of coastal wetlands (mudflats), in other words, reverse reclamation.

Keyword

Green New Deal policy, ecological field, green infrastructure