

GGGS(Global Green Growth Summit) 2011

Concept Note



Global Green Growth
Summit 2011

Last Updated: Thursday, June 2, 2011

GGGS 2011 Secretariat

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※ Unless mark as FINAL, contents in this document is subject to change.

I . Event Overview

Name	GGGS(Global Green Growth Summit) 2011
Date	Monday, June 20, 2011 ~ Tuesday, June 21, 2011
Venue	Crystal Ballroom, Lotte Hotel Seoul 2nd fl. Lotte Hotel Seoul 1, Sogong-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea 100-721 C.P.O. Box 3500 Tel: +82-2-771-1000 Website: www.lottehotelseoul.com
Host	The Korean Government Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Organizer	National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRCS) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Korea Development Institute (KDI)
Partner	The United Nations
Secretariat Info	8th Fl., Samick Laviéd'or Bldg., 720-2, Yeoksam 2-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-920, Korea Tel: +82-2-568-3208, 566-3833 Fax: +82-2-3452-7292 Email: gggs2011@intercom.co.kr
Homepage	www.gggsummit.org

II. Background

Green growth aims to foster economic growth and development while coping with the concerns over lack of natural resources, environmental depredation, and climate change. As such, green growth aims to catalyze investment and innovation, which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities and change for enhanced well-being.

As green growth is gaining greater recognition as an innovative paradigm for new sustainable prosperity and international development cooperation around the globe, the Korean Government and the OECD will co-host the Global Green Growth Summit 2011 in Seoul to further develop, explore, and establish green growth initiatives greater parts of the world.

Korea, successfully achieving economic growth within a relatively short period of time and having held the G20 presidency in 2010, initiated green growth strategies in 2008 as its future vision, and has made devoted efforts to share them with the international society. In tandem with such moves by Korea, the OECD has actively pursued the green growth strategy as a way to realize its overarching goal of "better policies for better lives." Consequently, the public awareness on green growth has been stepped-up; green growth has advanced to the forefront of policy discussion and investigation; and notably, the OECD managed to release the Green growth Strategy Synthesis Report this year. Thus it may well be said that the Green growth Strategy, initiated by the Korean Government under the leadership of President Lee Myung-bak, has taken root as the new paradigm to help ensure global economic growth and international development cooperation.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the OECD and the 15th anniversary of Korea's membership to the Organization. This year also marks the 1st anniversary of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), an organization founded under wide international interest as a driver to support and sustain the green growth initiative.

The Global Green Growth Summit 2011 could be all the more meaningful and notable for this special temporal context. Indeed this Summit will provide a timely occasion to recollect all the devoted efforts and their outputs of Korea and the OECD so far regarding green growth. As green growth initiatives are spreading fast around the world, the Summit could also provide a valuable venue for leaders from the UN and other international organizations, high-level government officials from various countries, eminent professors, and other public figures to broadly discuss outstanding issues and their prospects of green growth based on their diverse experiences and expertise.

Envisioning green growth as a vital driver for a better, enhanced future of the global community, the GGGI 2011 will put forth "Building a Planet - Responsible Civilization" as the overarching theme of the whole two day program of the Summit. The first day of the Summit will focus on agenda directly pertaining to green growth strategy, that is, initiatives for promoting green growth, enhancing its global governance, and exploring stronger cooperation between stakeholders. Specifically, on the first day, we will address 1) "Building a Planet - Responsible Civilization" – Overview, 2) "Green growth & Sustainable Development Governance: Rio+20 and Beyond", and 3) "GGGI and a New Framework of Cooperation"

Retaining the thrust of the first day program, the second day program will address an expanded set of agenda for which some form of enhanced Korea-OECD cooperation is called for under the overarching theme of "OECD and Korea : Towards New Partnership and Leadership". We will

specifically address 1) Korea's economic vision and challenges as a mature OECD country, 2) G20 and Global Governance, and 3) "Towards Better Development Cooperation: HLF-4, MDGs and G20".

To the extent the Korean Government is committed to green growth, Global Green Growth Summit 2011 will not be a one-off event, but an on-going concern as a new initiative to facilitate continued dialogue among the international leaders to explore, share, and establish the new growth paradigm. Korea, therefore, looks forward to holding the Global Green Growth Summit 2012 again next year.

III. Foreign Speakers for GGGS 2011 (* Subject to change)

- Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD
- Inger Anderson, Vice President, World Bank
- Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary, UNECA
- Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary, UNESCAP
- Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Vice President, ADB
- Lykke Friis, Minister of Climate and Energy, Denmark
- Trevor Manuel, Minister in the Presidency, National Planning Commission, South Africa
- Benny Allan, Minister for Conservation and Environment, PNG
- Ahmed Naseem, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maldives
- Rachmat Witoelar, Executive Chair of National Council on Climate Change, Indonesia
- Hiroshi Komiyama, Chairman, Mitsubishi Research Institute
- Nicholas Stern, Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science
- Jørgen M. Clausen, Chairman of Danfoss, Denmark
- Zhengrong Shi, Chairman and CEO of Suntech, China
- And more...

IV. Session Descriptions

<20th: Building Planet-Responsible Civilization>

Session I

Building Planet-Responsible Civilization

The pursuit of prosperity and enhanced living conditions by mankind has been evident throughout history. This continuous quest for betterment has clearly brought about major transformations, such as the Industrial Revolution, that changed the lifestyle of many around the globe, lending greater convenience and efficiency. The “revolution,” however, was not without cost. As a consequence of past actions that were primarily quantity-oriented and fossil fuel dependent, the global community is now faced with a combination of numerous challenges from environmental degradation, an alarming level of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere and climate change, rapid population growth, unsustainable consumption habits and additional pressures on the earth’s limited natural sources. The world is at a juncture in which if we do not take this critical matter into our hands and appropriately and actively address the issue, the impact will be irreversible. The ways of the past are no longer viable.

Mankind needs a new approach that can promise economic growth and at the same time tackle the challenges of climate change and environmental sustainability. A holistic change in the global development paradigm is called for, and the solution is “green growth.” Green growth seeks to advance the transition from quantitative growth to qualitative growth and the shift from the traditional, fossil-fuel dependent socioeconomic structure to a low carbon one.

Initiated by the Korean government in 2008, green growth has been spreading fast across the globe. Green growth is neither enforced by any authority nor a one-off trend to boom and bust. Many countries and international organizations have adopted green growth from their recognition of the importance of green growth as a necessary path for a sustainable and at the same time prosperous future.

Global green growth goes beyond personal aspirations and strives for collective benefits that can be reaped by the entire international community. In other words, this new and innovative paradigm can encourage individuals to make conscious and environmentally friendly choices to create a planet in which man and nature live in harmony.

Session II

Green growth & Sustainable Development Governance: Rio+20 & Beyond

In June 2012, the international community will gather in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). Marking the 20th anniversary of the UN Conference on Environment and Development- commonly known as the Rio Earth Summit- and the 10th anniversary of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, Rio+20 aims to 1) secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, 2) assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and 3) address new and emerging challenges. The Conference will focus on the two themes of 1) green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and 2) institutional framework for sustainable development.

The adoption of “green economy” as one of two central themes of the Conference reflects the growing recognition that the current model of development is no longer sustainable. It also reflects the many initiatives underway at national, regional, and international levels to shift to less resource-intensive production and consumption patterns, such as the green growth approaches of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). While reflecting on such a reality, green economy as a theme for the Rio+20 has defined a new reality by galvanizing further discussions and activities toward an alternative model.

Green economy remains an omnibus term that leaves much room for discussion. Broadly, green economy and green growth are understood as a pathway to correcting market and institutional failures of the prevailing economic model by internalizing externalities, and investing equitably in human, social, and natural capital.

The concept of green economy emphasizes the crucial point that economic growth and environmental stewardship can be complementary strategies, thus overcoming the conventional view that there are significant tradeoffs between them.

However, there are concerns that green economy could be used to justify protectionist measures or new conditionality for investment and aid. The challenges of mobilizing large scale financial resources and of bridging the gap between the near-term transition cost and long-term return from green economy must also be addressed.

With the right policy framework and institutions in place, green economy presents concrete opportunities towards sustainable development. Here the institutional framework for sustainable development, the second theme of the Rio+20, becomes critical. How can different institutions work together at national, regional, and global levels to ensure their policy complementarities and coherence? Also, which institutional framework would work best in integrating different strands of green economy and green growth, whose ultimate goal is and should be sustainable development?

Several options are already on the table to strengthen the governance of the environmental pillar of sustainable development. How can the ongoing efforts to strengthen international environmental governance and the institutional framework for sustainable development be converged to ensure coherence and efficiency?

This session will consider these and other relevant questions as a contribution to the preparatory process for the Rio+20.

Session II- Concurrent Session

Technology for Planet-Responsible Green Growth

The development and diffusion of green technologies is one of the most important challenges in enabling global economic growth to go green. Simple market forces cannot respond to the challenge. Market failures are expected, such as those related to high-risk and long-term basic research for scientific understanding and the barrier of intellectual property rights against poor economy. It needs global cooperation as well as proper research and development policy and investment.

This session under ‘Technology for Planet-Responsible Green growth’ aims to stimulate us into thinking of various aspects of green technology development and diffusion. It emphasizes on how we develop new technology against global challenges and maximize the technology effects on planet-responsible green growth.

Governmental policy for green technology is crucial. It should be broad, including social and economic policy as well as science and technology policy. It should utilize international cooperation, but be relevant to each industrial stage and social structure. The governmental policy of Korea, a rapid catch-up and newly emerging science country, can be a benchmark.

Public research institutes, including universities, should rise to the challenge in the long term. They need to identify the core problems and should work in cooperation to provide science-based solutions. Energy can be an example of big challenges. We should seek sustainable energy sources and manage carbon emissions. Another example of challenges is green and sustainable chemistry. Biotechnology provides an attractive possibility to the future for a substitute of petro-chemistry. We may be able to open a new green economy era, achieving bio-sustainability.

For a smooth transition of new technology to green innovation, the public sector should share the risk and open a green market in the early stage of technologies. It can be a good demand-side policy to build a green city. The city can be a booster of green innovation as well as a test bed of new technologies.

Green technology should support economic growth in developing countries as well as developed countries in order to provide solutions to the global challenge. So it should be fostered to diffuse all over the world and coordinated to be appropriate for each country. It is one of the most urgent issues to build new mechanisms of global cooperation for green technology diffusion.

Session III

GGGI and a New Framework of Cooperation

Green growth is a new revolutionary paradigm that sustains economic growth while at the same time ensures climatic and environmental sustainability. As the problem of climate change and development transcends national boundaries, cooperation at the international level is vital if the paradigm shift is to be achieved. Therefore, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) was established in June last year as a platform for soliciting international cooperation on green growth.

GGGI is based on interactive partnership and collaboration with developing countries, local institutions and other stakeholders to provide analytical support for green growth strategies to build capacity and help countries share best practices in green growth. During the first year of its operation, GGGI has conducted three country programs in Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Brazil. It will also engage with more countries this year, including Cambodia, Kazakhstan, and the UAE. GGGI's effort is also joined by many donor countries such as Denmark, Japan, and the UAE, and international organizations, including the OECD, World Bank, ADB, EBRD, and many more. Initiated by the Korean government, it aims to become an international organization by 2012.

On the occasion marking the 1st anniversary of GGGI, this session will reflect on the progress made by GGGI and the challenges it has faced in the first year. By inviting speakers and discussants to represent various stakeholders of GGGI, the session will provide insightful information on the current work and partnership of GGGI, and go beyond to open an interesting discussion for its potentials and future work. Consequently, within the overall context of the paradigm shift to green growth, the session aims to suggest GGGI as a new framework of cooperation on green growth.

Three lead speakers are drawn to represent the views of the donor (Denmark), the recipient (Indonesia), and the multilateral partner (ADB) of GGGI, respectively. Speakers are expected to share their work with GGGI, achievements, challenges, and any thoughts arising from the collaboration. After the speech, the session will be open to the panel for further discussion. The panel is comprised of experts on green growth from academia, international organizations, and the private sector, who may or may not have previous collaboration with GGGI, in order to provide a balanced perspective.

Session III- Concurrent Session

East Asia Climate Partnership Roundtable

As the adverse effects of climate change have become more visible over the years, the issue has risen to the top of the international agenda. In response to climate change, a paradigm shift needs to take place in our use of energy and the overall economic structure to ensure both economic growth and environmental sustainability. Korea recognizes the importance of collective action in pursuing green growth, and has turned to the Asian community for cooperation.

In this context, President Lee Myung-bak announced the establishment of the East Asia Climate Partnership at the G8 extended Summit in July 2008. This new cooperative development project aims to expand dialogue and develop cooperative measures among Asian countries to tackle climate change by promoting green growth. As part of the East Asia Climate Partnership program, Korea has been hosting the East Asia Climate Forum in Seoul since 2009. The Forum provided an opportunity for high-level officials, experts from international organizations, and think-tanks from Asian countries to discuss ways to successfully implement green growth policies in Asia.

During the Second Forum in June 2010, Korea announced the launching of the Global Green growth Institute, an institute designed to provide support for developing countries working to create green economies. This year, the Korean government has decided to take the next step and expand the Forum to a global level by hosting the Global Green Growth Summit and a session on the East Asia Climate Partnership Roundtable. This Roundtable will offer a platform for participants to exchange the experience of their country's green growth policies.

<21th: Korea and OECD: Towards New Partnership and Leadership>

Session I

Prospects and Challenges of the Korean Economy

Opening the second day program, titled "Towards New Partnership and Leadership of the OECD and Korea", this session provides a critical review and assessment of Korea's vision, prospect, and challenges, inviting a number of leading experts on the Korean economy from Korea, OECD, the World Bank, and others. The goal is to compare diverse views and outlooks on the Korean economy, especially those of insiders and outsiders, with a view to sorting out where the differences rest, whether the balanced, reconciled views can be reached, and how enhanced international joint research/policy efforts can help overcome undue biases/impasses in policy design.

Korea surely makes a remarkable success story of economic development with its fast, equitable economic growth, coupled with equally impressive social and political development, leading to a mature democratic system like the most advanced countries. Recently Korea was highly acclaimed again by outsiders for its rapid recovery from the recent global financial crisis. However, Korea is still faced with the tall (new and old) challenges that could hamper its continued progress in the future (growing disparity, slowing down of growth, low life quality, rapid aging, educational quality and costs, North Korean issue, etc). As a sense of concern or crisis deepened and spread throughout Korea, the Korean government tried to find ways to surmount those challenges, deploying more innovative and proactive policy measures such as green growth, full-out globalization, and galvanizing services.

This session will look into Korea's future challenges and prospects from an internationally comparative perspective, in reference to three inter-related works to be presented: 1) a body of Korea's vision work recently conducted by the Korean experts themselves, as epitomized by 'Vision

2040' completed 2010, 2) Korea's growth potential and macro stability/management issue as analyzed by the OECD's leading Korean expert, and 3) Korea's social cohesion, disparity and more generally social policy issues, as documented in the OECD's new work, "Social Policy Brochure"

After three presentations on the above three topics, panelists from the Korean government, OECD, the World Bank, and an independent foresight company will follow, delivering their own observation/experiences of the Korean economy and society. For instance, Korea's education and human capital dimensions may be highlighted, the problems associated with the process of Korea's vision making itself may be highlighted, or the Korean policy makers' positions to the OECD's diagnosis and policy suggestions may be delivered.

Co-chaired by KDI and OECD, this session would serve as a fertile ground to sort out a balanced, widely agreeable view on Korea's present and future, and illuminate the mode and value of the new enhanced partnership between Korea and OECD, which helps Korea find viable means to define and reach its desirable future.

Session II

G20 and Global Governance

The G20 has responded to the worst financial crisis since the 1930s in an effective and collective manner. In particular, it successfully achieved the IMF quota and governance reform at the 2010 Seoul Summit. In 2011, to keep its momentum of reforming global financial institutions, the G20 under the French presidency will seek to conclude the existing actions designed to tackle the root causes of the crisis, and will broaden its agenda to include new actions, such as reforming global governance.

The world economy needs updated or new international institutions that are capable of effectively managing globalization. France, as the current chair of the G20, is seeking to support the G20 in its role as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. France will strive to encourage international institutions to take more consistent economic, social, and environmental actions, and to identify areas in which the G20's governance is inadequate. It seems that France will place priority on the following four areas.

1. Reforming the United Nations Security Council

The membership of the Security Council, which was set up at the end of the Second World War, needs to be expanded to reflect the changed nature of the world today. These reform efforts need to increase the number of permanent and non-permanent seats. France has proposed an interim reform period that will allow us to test the various parameters and learn from the effects of increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent seats. Agreement among G20 Member States on this proposal would, once again, give a decisive impetus to launching negotiations at the United Nations General Assembly.

2. Opening up the G20 to the World

To consolidate the G20 by strengthening its legitimacy, the G20 should be open to the world. It needs to ensure that its positions and decisions are shared with the rest of the international community. France is working to deepen the links between the G20 and the United Nations, increase dialogue between the G20 and non-G20 member countries, and enhance communication with regional organizations on all continents. Wherever possible, France will work to develop dialogue with the driving forces of society, whether they are elected officials and local communities, enterprises, labour partners, representatives of different religious faiths, universities, or young people.

3. Possible Areas for Reform in the Short-term

Reform is possible in the near term. As it was demonstrated at the World Bank and the IMF, with greater consideration given to the new importance of emerging countries, the G20 should continue to reform relevant international organizations, including the FAO. In certain areas such as the environment, where there is an obvious lack of governance as a result of the dispersion of resources and the lack of standards, action is urgently needed.

The G20 should examine how cooperation between various international organizations can be improved in a practical manner, and how we can get them to work better with each other.

4. Consolidating the G20 itself

The G20 should develop the resources needed for taking action. At present, G20 Summits are prepared by the chair of the G20. This system allows for political impetus, but has its limits. It increases complexity as the G20 addresses more topics that can be highly technical. There is a risk of insufficient continuity between successive presidencies.

One way of consolidating the G20 might be to set up a permanent secretariat. This would strengthen the G20's expertise in addition to that of international financial organizations. The secretariat will be able to provide support for the G20 and the operation of the presidency, and ensure greater internal consistency and continuity of action.

Session II- Concurrent Session

Green growth from the Civil Society's Perspective

Green growth is emerging as an international agenda to simultaneously address global, environmental, and economic challenges since the 2008 Financial Crisis. An increasing number of governments and international organizations, including the OECD and the Danish government, are setting green growth as their vision. This global trend signifies hope for a different type of economic growth while minimizing negative environmental and social impacts. Korea is at the forefront of this movement.

While governments' efforts to create a more sustainable society by adopting the green growth concept are praise-worthy, government action alone is insufficient for the effective implementation of their policies. The participation of the civil society and the private sector is a critical factor for progress towards green economy.

Against this backdrop, this session will address the civil society's perspectives on green growth, providing a venue for the interactions between the government and civil society. Opportunities for the civil society to establish partnerships with the government and the private sector are already in place. Further possibilities of partnerships of the government with other stakeholders will be explored through discussions on this current global trend.

For a well-rounded discussion, acclaimed civil society representatives from various fields will offer the perspectives of the civil society on issues such as energy, biodiversity, the efficient use of natural resources, and a low carbon economy and society. The invited civil society organizations have played a leading role towards sustainable development at the international level. Their past efforts to create a green economy and their lessons from experiences will be shared to provide an insight as to where we should head hereafter.

Followed by the presentations of four speakers sharing their views on different facets of the green growth approach, this session will invite panelists from media, academia, civil society, and the government. More valuable views will be shared and examined in order to select a path towards an improved and effective green growth.

Session III

Towards Better Development Cooperation: HLF-4, MDGs, G20

Rapid changes in the development landscape, which has occurred mainly by the emergence of new actors and new development cooperation modalities, are posing both challenges and opportunities. Also multiple global crises in such areas as international finance, food price, climate changes, and their subsequent impact on the lives of many people in developing countries highlighted the increasing importance of proper global public goods for sustainable development.

Under this circumstance, different but interrelated processes on development cooperation have been underway, each contributing to placing the development issue as a global priority. In 2010, the G20 Seoul Summit successfully introduced an economic growth-oriented approach by the adoption of Seoul Development Consensus and its Multi-Year Action Plan. The upcoming 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which is to be held in Busan, Korea at the end of November this year, is widely expected to lead a new framework that will go beyond aid effectiveness towards a broader development partnership. Last year's High-Level Plenary Meeting on MDGs has revived the global efforts to achieve this universally shared development goal.

These multiple global partnerships in different fora offer the international community a unique opportunity to build global momentum for development and to broaden our perspectives on development. It is meaningful to examine approaches and strategies of MDGs, G20 and HLF-4, and to explore possible complementarities among them that can be translated into synergy in our collective efforts towards better development cooperation.

In this session, speakers and participants will discuss the following issues.

- a. Goals, approaches, focuses and implementation strategy of MDGs, G20, development agenda, and HLF-4 and expected contribution they can make in global efforts for development
- b. Ways to ensure complementarities among partnerships to address their gaps and limitations
- c. Ways to manage the expansion of partnerships while enhancing overall effectiveness and impact of global development cooperation

V. Program

* To be Confirmed

Date: Sunday, June 19

Venue: Belle-Vue Suite, 36th fl., Lotte Hotel, Seoul

Time	Event
19:00~20:30	Welcoming Reception

Building Planet-Responsible Civilization

Date: Monday, June 20

Venue: Crystal Ballroom, 2nd fl., Lotte Hotel, Seoul

Time	Event
08:30~09:00	Registration
09:00~09:45	Opening Ceremony - Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kim Cae-one, Chairman, National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences, Korea - Video Message <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, UN - Opening Speech "The Future of Planet and Green Growth" - Keynote Speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD Nicholas Stern, Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science(LSE) Masayoshi Son, Chairman and CEO, SoftBank Corp., Japan Zhengrong Shi, Chairman and CEO of Suntech, China
10:00~11:10	Session I: Building Planet-Responsible Civilization <Part 1> Global Growth Paradigm Shift to Green Growth - Keynote Speech: Han Seung-soo, Chairman, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) - Speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary, UNESCAP Trevor Manuel, Minister in the Presidency, National Planning Commission, South Africa Lykke Friis, Minister of Climate and Energy, Denmark Ahmed Naseem, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maldives Inger Anderson, Vice President, Sustainable Development Department, World Bank Zhengrong Shi, Chairman and CEO of Suntech, China - Wrap up: Nicholas Stern, Professor, LSE
11:20~12:40	<Part 2> The OECD Green Growth Strategy - Chair: Young Soogil, Chairman, Presidential Committee on Green Growth(PCGG) - Report : Nathalie Girouard, Green Growth Coordinator, Environment Directorate, OECD - Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary, UNECA Montek Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, India Hiroshi Komiyama, Chairman, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Japan Robert Hill, Chairman, Low Carbon Australia Jørgen M. Clausen, Chairman, Danfoss, Denmark Richard Samans, Executive Director, GGGI - Wrap up : Young Soogil, Chairman, Presidential Committee on Green Growth(PCGG)
12:40~14:00	Lunch
14:00~15:50	Session II: Green Growth & Sustainable Development Governance: Rio+20 & Beyond -Chair: Park In-kook, Permanent Representative of Republic Of Korea to the UN - Lead Speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary, UNECA Angela Cropper, Special Advisor to UNEP Executive Director - Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benny Allan, Minister for Conservation and Environment, Papua New Guinea Luis Alfonso de Alba, Ambassador for Climate Change, Mexico Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Vice President, ADB Lee Ji-soon, Professor, Seoul National University, Korea Helen Mountford, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate, OECD

Time	Event
14:00~15:50	<p>Concurrent Session (Sapphire Ballroom, 3rd fl.) Technology for Planet-responsible Green Growth - Chair: Jan-Anders Månson, Professor, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland - Lead Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sungchul Chung, Emeritus Research Fellow, Science and Technology Policy Institute, Korea • James Roberto, Associate Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA • Sang Yup Lee, Distinguished Professor & Dean, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology • Peter Nõu, Program manager, VINNOVA(Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems), Sweden • Dong-Pil Min, Chairman, Korea Research Council of Fundamental Science & Technology, Korea <p>- Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Holthus, Executive Director, World Ocean Council, USA • Jihwa Lee, Professor, Seoul National University, Korea • Dirk Pilat, Head of Division, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD
16:10~18:00	<p>Session III: GGGI and a New Framework of Cooperation - Chair: Richard Samans, Executive Director, GGGI - Lead Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachmat Witoelar, Executive Chair of National Council on Climate Change, Indonesia • Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Vice President, ADB <p>- Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janos Pasztor, Executive Director of the Secretariat, UNGSP • Mario Pezzini, Director, Development Center, OECD • Rae kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP • Kang Sung-jin, Professor, Korea University • Thani Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, Directorate of Energy & Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UAE • Jeremy Oppenheim, Director, McKinsey
16:10~18:00	<p>Concurrent Session (Sapphire Ballroom, 3rd fl.) East Asia Climate Partnership Roundtable <Part1> Sharing Green Growth Experiences - Moderator: Yannick Glemarec, Environmental Finance Director, UNDP - Lead Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mok Mareth, Senior Minister and Minister of Environment, Cambodia • Lucille Sering, Vice Chair person of Climate Change Commission, Philippine • Khempheng Pholsena, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office, head of Water Resources and Environment Administration, Laos* • Minister of Nature Protection, Turkmenistan • Yang Berhormat Pehin, Minister of Development, Brunei <p><Part2> Implementing Green Growth in Asia - Moderator: TBD - Lead Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yannick Glemarec, Environmental Finance Director, UNDP • Nattapop Bhuridej, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand* • Expert from ADB* <p>- Panel discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khong Sam Nuon, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia • Helen Mountford, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate, OECD • Look Took Gee, Secretary General, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water Resources, Malaysia* • Sadikov Kamalitdin, Vice Chairman, State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan • Davlatov H., Deputy Chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee, Tajikistan • Batbold Dorjkhurem, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Nature, Environment and tourism, Mongolia
18:30~20:00	Dinner

Korea and OECD: Towards New Partnership and Leadership

Date: Tuesday, June 21

Venue: Crystal Ballroom, 2nd fl., Lotte Hotel, Seoul

Time	Event
09:00~09:40	Opening - Opening/Welcome Address: Kim Jong-hoon, Minister for Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) - Congratulatory Speech: Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD - Keynote Speech: SaKong Il, Chairman of G20 Presidential Committee, Korea* “Korea and OECD: A 15-year Outlook/Vision of Global Governance”
09:40~10:00	Press Session : Launching “The OECD’s Social Policy Brochure for Korea” - Speech: Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD - Participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randall Jones, Korea Desk Head, Economics Dept., OECD • Mark Keese, Head of Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD • Kang Ho-in, Chief, Economic Policy Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance(MOSF), Korea • Park Ha Jung, Deputy Minister for planning and coordination, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea
10:00~12:00	Session I : Prospects and Challenges of the Korean Economy - Co-chairs: Hyun Oh-seok, President, KDI & Marcos Bonturi, Deputy Chief of Staff, OECD - Lead Speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suh Joong-hae, Fellow, KDI • Randall Jones, Korea Desk Head, Economics Dept., OECD • Mark Keese, Head of Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD - Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inger Anderson, Vice President, Sustainable Development Department, World Bank • Deborah Roseveare, Head of Division, Directorate for Education, OECD • Riel Miller, CEO, Xperidox & Professor, Sciences Po, France • Kang Ho-in, Chief, Economic Policy Bureau, MOSF • Park Ha Jung, Deputy Minister for planning and coordination, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea
12:00~14:00	Lunch
14:00~15:50	Session II : G20 & Global Governance - Moderator: Lee Si-hyung, Deputy Minister for Trade, MOFAT - Lead Speech <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian de Boissieu, Chairman of the Economic Analysis Council to the French Prime Minister’s office* • Shinichi Nishimiya, Japan G20 Sherpa & Deputy Foreign Minister • Lee Jong-Wha, Korea G20 Sherpa & Senior Advisor to the President for International Economy • Colin Bradford, Non-resident fellow, Brookings Institution, USA - Panel Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montek Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, India* • Werner Puschra, Executive Director, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung New York Office • Hur Kyung-wook, Ambassador to the OECD • Choi Jong Ku, Deputy Minister for International Affairs, MOSF • Park Young-chul, Professor, Korea University • Lee Dong-hwi, Professor, Institute of Foreign Affairs & National Security, Korea

Time	Event
14:00~15:50	<p>Concurrent Session (Sapphire Ballroom, 3rd fl.) Green Growth from the Civil Society's Perspective -Chair: Jang Moo Lee, Chairman, Board of Directors of Climate Change Center at Korea Green Foundation & Professor Emeritus, SNU - Lead Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Erik Rasmussen, President, Green Growth Leader · Jean-Paul Paddock, Director, Network Initiatives Support (NIS) Unit, WWF International · Jennifer Haverkamp, Director, International Climate Policy, Environmental Defense Fund · Young-seon Ji, President, Korea Federation for Environmental Movements <p>- Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jeong Seong-hee, Columnist, Dong-A Ilbo, Korea · Hong Jong-ho, Professor, Seoul National University, Korea · Ahn, Byung Ok, President, Institute for Climate Change Action, Korea · Woo Ki-jong, Secretary General, Presidential Committee on Green Growth, Korea
16:00~17:30	<p>Session III: Towards Better Development Cooperation: HLF-4, MDGs, G20 - Chair: Kim Bong-hyun, Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, MOFAT - Lead Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stephen Groff, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD · Yannick Glemarec, Environmental Finance Director, UNDP · Enna Park, Chief, Development Cooperation Bureau, MOFAT <p>- Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Yoon Tae-yong, International Economic Affairs Bureau Chief, MOSF · John Roome, Director, Sustainable Development in the East Asia Region, World Bank · Jung Tae-yong, Deputy Executive Director, GGGI · Kim Eun-mee, Professor, Ewha Womans University, Korea
17:30~18:00	<p>Closing Global Cooperation for Planet-Responsible Civilization - Summary Remarks: Kim Sang-hyup, Secretary to the President on Green Growth and Environment - Closing Remarks: Hur Kyung-wook, Ambassador to the OECD & Richard Samans, Executive Director, GGGI</p>