

2020.05.20 Webinar



Green Deal in S.Korea After Covid-19

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PART 1.

Before Covid19,

New Deal(1930s) and

Green New Deal(2008~2011)

New Deal by President Roosevelt

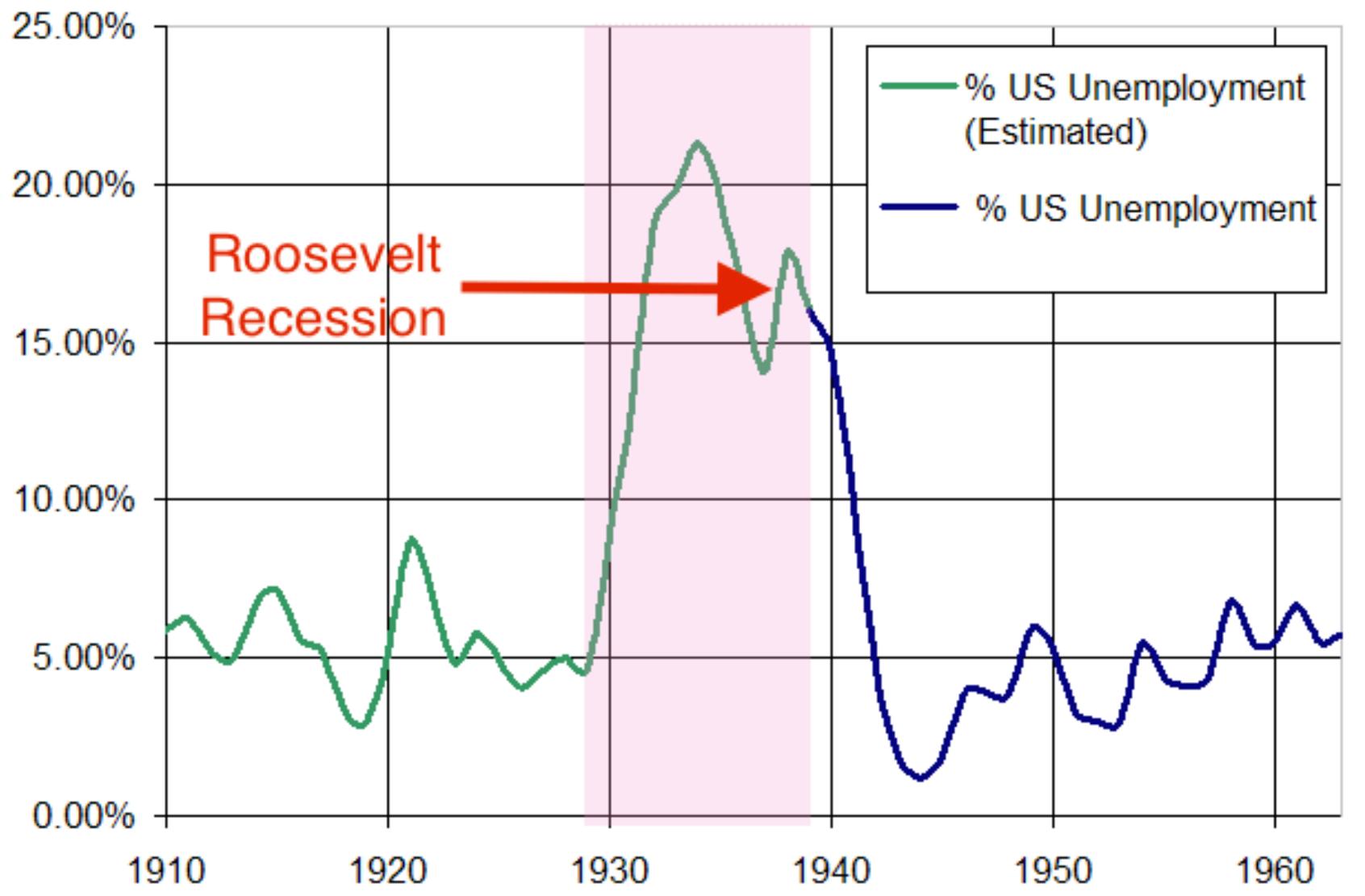
The Great Depression and the New Deal(1929 to 1941)

Throughout the nation men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the Government, look to us here for guidance and for **more equitable opportunity** to share in **the distribution of national wealth**... I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people. This is more than a political campaign. It is a call to arms.

Roosevelt, 1932 [Democratic](#) nomination for president



The Great Depression and the New Deal(1929 to 1941)



<http://sites.austincc.edu/caddis/fdrs-new-deal/>

The Great Depression and the New Deal(1929 to 1941)

Top 10% income share in the United States, 1910-2010



Piketty (2014), p. 24, Figure 1.1.

The Great Depression and the New Deal(1929 to 1941)

- In response to the second industrial revolution led by the monopolistic conglomerate, New Deal succeeded the problem consciousness of progressivism, **which agonized over the recovery, maintenance and development of democracy.**
- It was also identified that **the concentration of economic power** through the **separation of ownership and control** was the most important issue to overcome the Great Depression.
- It was an effort **to establish a democratic order** in the era of corporation by further defining the basic rights of citizens from political rights to economic rights and **protecting these citizens' economic rights** through social domination of the economy.

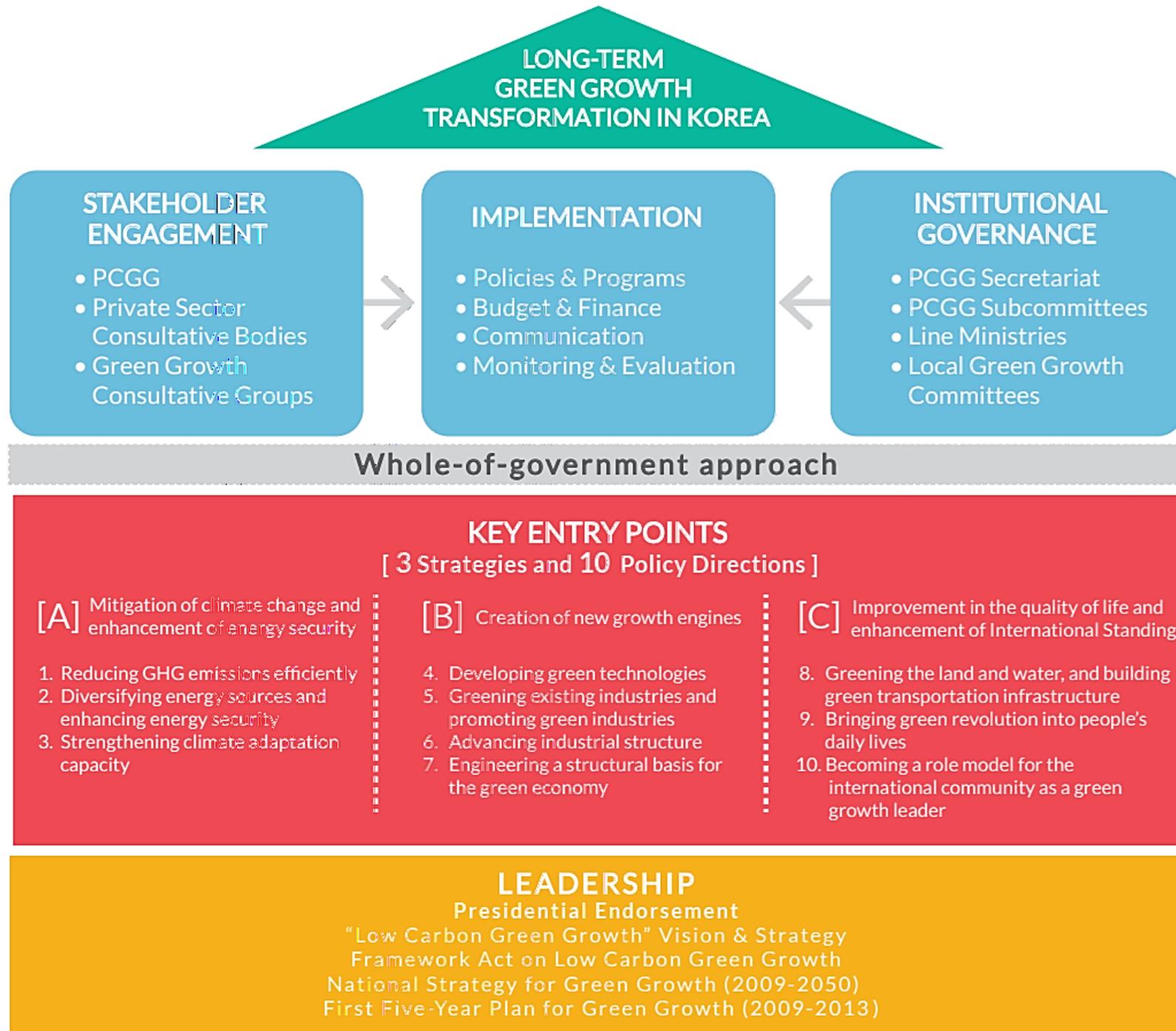
Research Center for Market & Government, 2016.11

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

“today, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the republic of Korea, I want to put forward “**Low Carbon, Green Growth**” as the core of the republic’s new vision.

Excerpt from the Address
by President Lee Myung-bak on the
60th anniversary of the founding of the
Republic of Korea, August 15, 2008

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013



Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

The fact is ...

"The four-river refurbishment project is at the core of the Green New Deal policy."

Kim Hyung-kook, Chairman of the green growth committee

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

The fact is ...

"Korea's Green Growth Center is Concrete Industry" Financial Times

FT "Right after the announcement of the construction of the bicycle road, the asphalt manufacturer's stock price soared.

"The President, a former construction company, welcomes green growth with the creation of concrete industry's jobs."

FT "한국 녹색성장 중심은 콘크리트 산업"

이데일리

입력 2009.05.06 14:35

FT "자전거 도로 건설 발표 직후 아스팔트 제조업체 주가 급등"

"건설사 출신 대통령, 콘크리트 일자리 창출로 녹색 성장 반겨"

영국 파이낸셜 타임스(FT)가 이번에는 한국의 '녹색성장' 중심에 콘크리트 산업이 자리잡고 있다는 주장을 내놨다.

FT는 이명박 대통령이 한국의 녹색산업 육성 의사를 표명한 뒤 자전거 생산사 관련 주식이 15% 급등하는 한편, 아스팔트 제조업체들의 주가 급등이 동시에 나타났다고 이같이 밝혔다.

이 대통령은 한국의 녹색산업 촉진을 언급하면서, 자전거 수입국의 지위를 세계 최대 자전거 생산국 가운데 하나로 만들겠다고 언급한 바 있다. 이는 이 대통령이 국내에 3000킬로미터 길이의 자전거 도로를 구축한다고 밝혔던 '그린 뉴 딜' 정책에 포함된다.

그러나 FT는 아스팔트 제조업체들의 주가 급등이 한국의 근본적인 문제점을 노출시켰다고 지적했다. FT는 이 대통령이 과거 건설사 대표였다는 점을 주지시키면서 '삽과 콘크리트와 관련된 일자리를 창출하는 한' 녹색 성장 프로젝트를 좋아할 것이라고 비꼬았다.

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

The fact is ...

The MB government has injected 27.3 trillion won(22,000 million dollars) into the four-river refurbishment project.

“Specifically, the government spent 55 trillion won on green growth, including 27.3 trillion won on projects related to the four major rivers, **19.8 trillion won on railway construction**, **5.9 trillion won on resource diplomacy** and **2 trillion won on nuclear energy projects**, the report showed.”

MB정부, 4대강 사업에 '녹색성장예산' 27.3조 투입

머니투데이 | 김평화 기자

2013.11.06 09:06

<https://news.mt.co.kr/mtview.php?no=2013110608340245074&type=1>

기사주소 복사

| 녹색성장예산 110조 중 55조 MB국책사업에 사용

MB정부가 녹색성장과 관계없는 4대강, 철도건설 사업 등에 녹색성장예산 절반을 사용했다는 지적이 나왔다.

6일 최재천 민주당 의원에 따르면, MB정부는 각 부처가 일상적으로 추진하는 사업을 녹색성장사업으로 둔갑시키거나 녹색성장과 연관이 없는 사업도 녹색사업으로 포장하는 등, 녹색성장예산 110조 중 55조를 녹색성장과 상관없는 일반사업에 투입했다.

구체적으로는 4대강 연관 사업에 27조3000억원, 철도건설 부분에 19조8000억원, 자원외교 5조9000억원, 원자력 사업에 2조원 등 55조원의 녹색성장예산을 투입한 것으로 나타났다.

이명박 전 대통령은 2008년 8월 15일 대한민국 건국 경축사를 통해 '저탄소 녹색성장'이라는 국가 패러다임을 제시한 바 있다.

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

Eco-friendly Technology Experience Center is a rusty building - Jeju City.

Originally, 168 companies in five areas, including energy, telecommunications, and IT (information technology), had installed renewable energy development and charging facilities for electric vehicles in various places in Gujwa-eup. In or Lee Myung-bak government is here to find new growth engines for the 'green growth' for 2009, smart grid would also be made into (a smart grid) pilot site at government expense. Its total investment is 250 billion won.



Chosunbiz, 2016.07.26

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

6 areas - Renewable energy, carbon-reducing energy, advanced water treatment industry, LED application, advanced green city, new materials and nano fusion(2006~2012)

“Market focused on R&D policies in areas where both corporate and technological competitiveness have retreated. Policy efforts, such as creation, fostering human resources, and strengthening the support system, are the technologies and enterprises of the companies concerned. It is not leading to competitiveness.”

정책연구 2012-09

신성장동력사업 성과분석 및 정책과제

Analysis of the Performance of New Growth Engine of Korean Industry and Policy Implication

하태정 · 서지영 · 이주량 · 정기철 · 박찬수 · 고명주

STEPPI :: 과학기술정책연구원
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY INSTITUTE

Korea's Green Growth in 2009 ~ 2013

ARCHIVE/SEARCH > [Articles](#)

Articles

Not So Green: A Critique of South Korea's Growth Strategy

By Sun-Jin Yun

PART 2.

After Covid19,

Green New Deal(2018 ~)

New Deal by President Roosevelt

(Before Covid19) In 2019, the re-ignition of Green New Deal

The New York Times

What Is the Green New Deal? A Climate Proposal, Explained



Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York and Senator Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts, right, announcing the resolution on Feb. 7. Pete Marovich for The New York Times

(Before Covid19) transformative new deal proposal

Human New Deal, Digital New Deal, Green New Deal
Toward a sustainable, innovative, inclusive nation



(Before Covid19) Green New Deal Policy Discussion of the Green Party

Question asked by **climate crisis to inequality**:

What's the use of **the era of 30,000 dollars** in national income?

녹색당 2020 정책대회

기후위기가 불평등에 던지는 질문
: 국민소득 3만불 시대가 무슨 소용인가요?

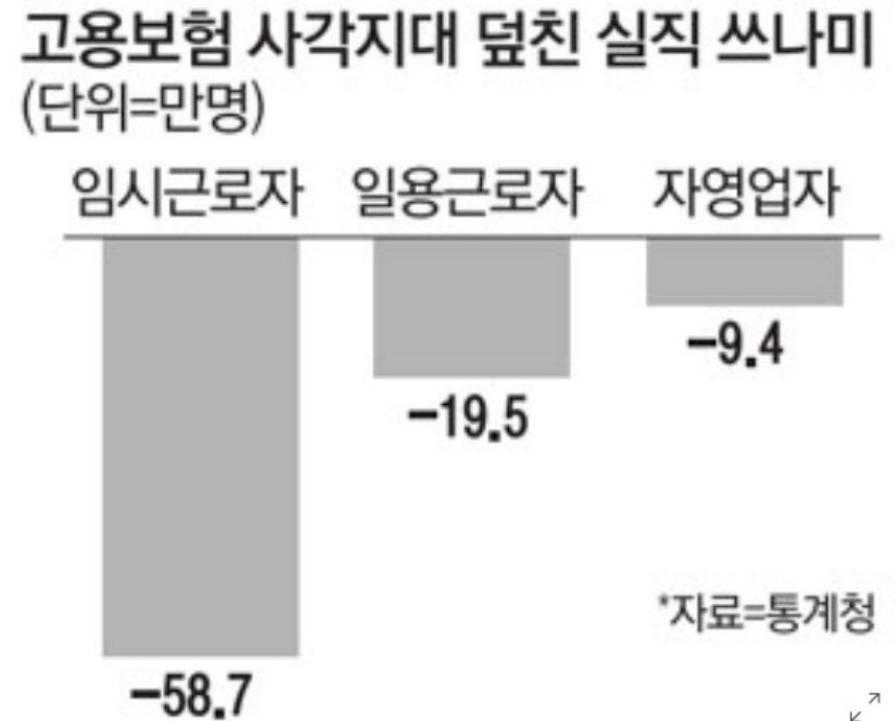
이태영 | 녹색당 공동정책위원장
2019.11.9

(After Covid19) Employment Shock in S. Korea

"Cruel Corona" that toppled vulnerable class first.

783,000 temporary and daily workers, who are the **"weak links"** of the Korean economy and placed in the blind spot of employment insurance, **lost their jobs** last month. Not only do they not receive job benefits (unemployment benefits), but they also have no other means to rely on.

Maeil Business Newspaper, 5.13./2020

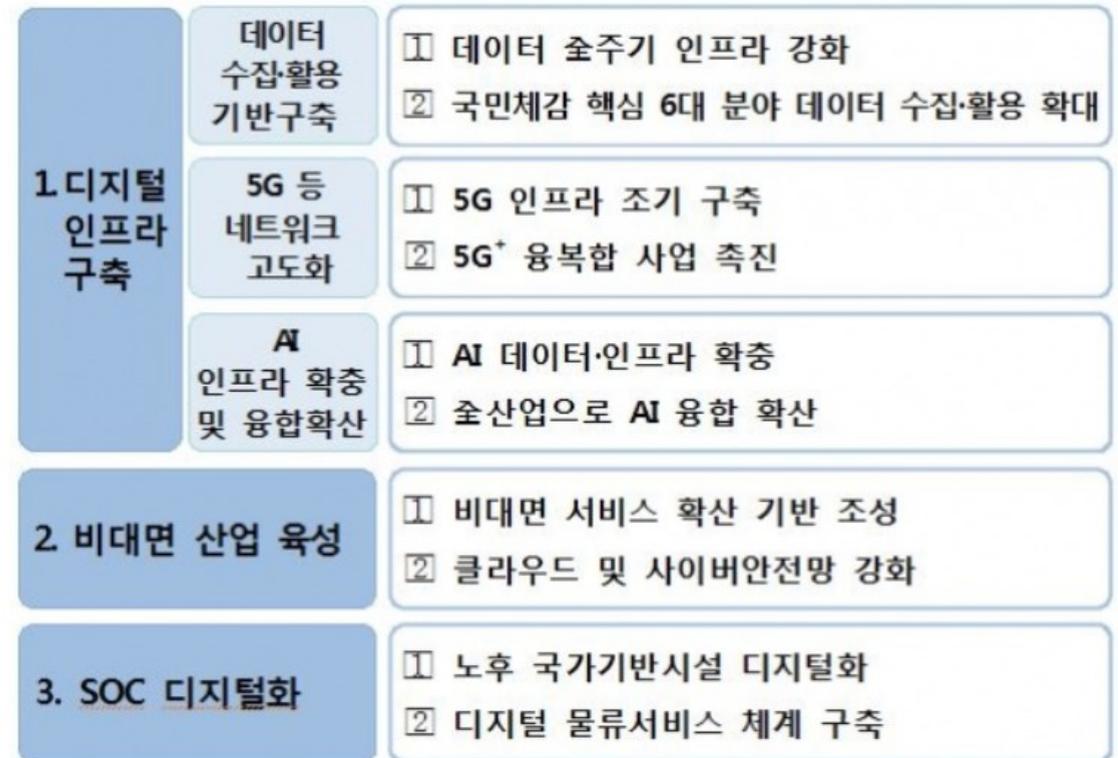


(After Covid19) Korea New Deal Project

Korean Government, pushing for 'Korean New Deal' Establishing three major projects and ten major tasks(May 12, 2020)

In response to changes in the economic and social structure of the post-Covid19 era, the government aims to establish a virtuous cycle of creating sustainable jobs for future generations in the process of upgrading the economic structure, promoting innovative projects, and revitalizing the convergence industry.

- ▲ Development of digital infrastructure
- ▲ fostering un-contact industries
- ▲ Digitalization of SOC



(After Covid19) Korea New Deal Project

President Moon Jae-in would like to link the envisioned "New Deal" project with green growth and called on related authorities to map out concrete plans (May.13, 2020)

The president is to receive a joint report from four ministries over the project: The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, the Ministry of SMEs and Startups and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport,

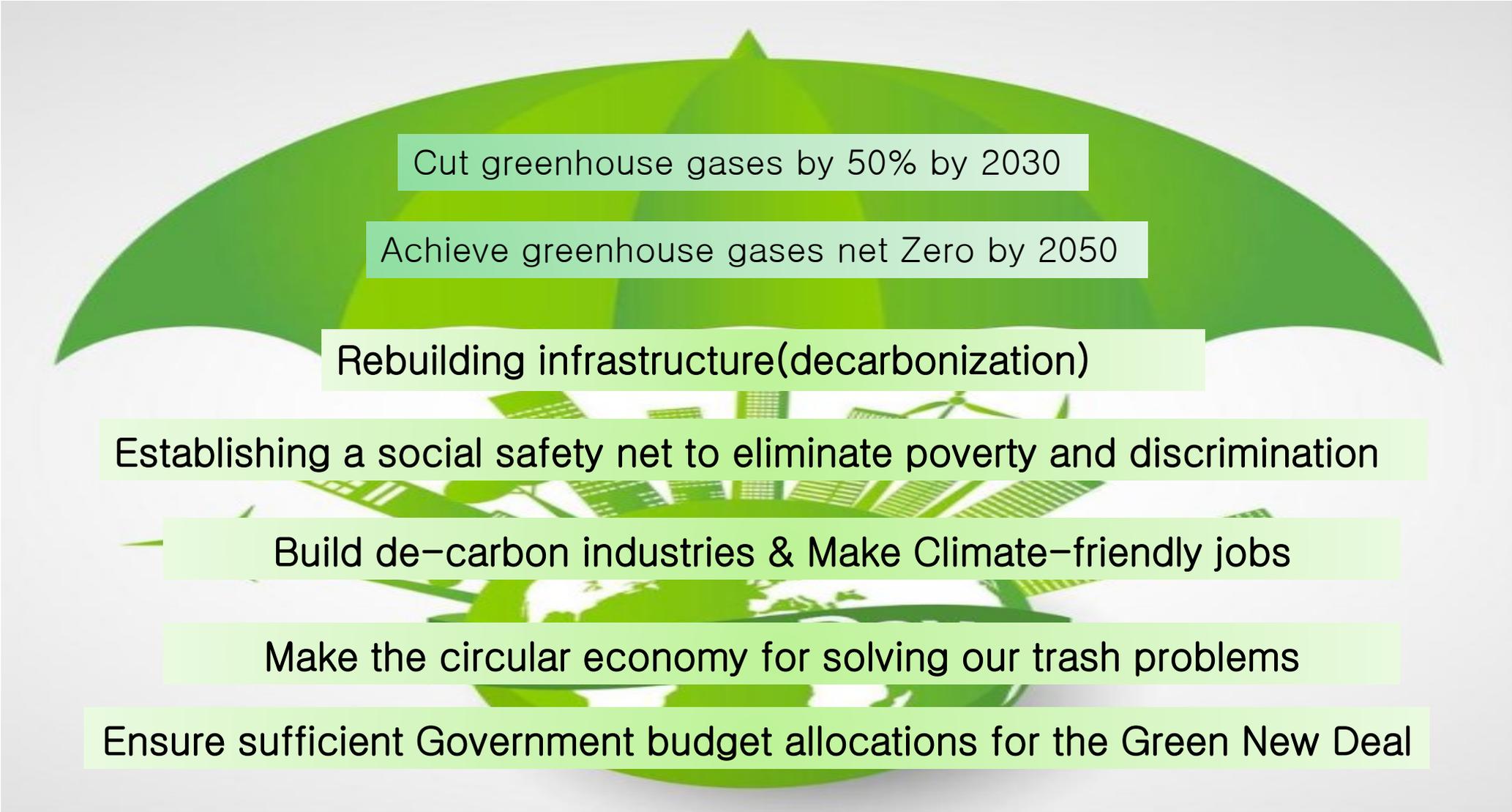
Moon was quoted as saying that the Green New Deal itself can **create a lot of jobs** and that the international community wants South Korea's role in the field.



Yonhap news, May.13,2020

(After Covid19) How to carry out the Green New Deal

Change our society under the Green New Deal umbrella by [Lee Yoo-jin](#)



Cut greenhouse gases by 50% by 2030

Achieve greenhouse gases net Zero by 2050

Rebuilding infrastructure(decarbonization)

Establishing a social safety net to eliminate poverty and discrimination

Build de-carbon industries & Make Climate-friendly jobs

Make the circular economy for solving our trash problems

Ensure sufficient Government budget allocations for the Green New Deal

(After Covid19) How to carry out the Green New Deal

Three Strategies	Ten Policy Directions
Mitigation of Climate Change and Energy Independence	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Effective mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions2. Reduction of the use of fossil fuels and the enhancement of energy independence3. Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate change
Creating New Engines for Economic Growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Development of green technologies5. The 'greening' of existing industries and promotion of green industries6. Advancement of industrial structure7. Engineering a structural basis for the green economy
Improvement of the quality of life and strengthening of the national stature	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Formation of green national lands and transportation9. Green revolution of living10. Implementation of a world level exemplary green growth country

Source: PCGG (2009b), p.31.

(After Covid19) How to carry out the Green New Deal

1. Clarify the standards of the Green New Deal.
 - Proposed policies and project should be “Green”
2. Allocate and Spend the Gov. budget according to the standards
3. Remember the previous experience(Green Growth)
 - Follow the plan, vision, and quick implementation of ‘Green growth’ a decade ago. But do not follow the budget allocation.

Thank you.

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