

State's Partnership Strategies for SDGs Implementation and Competing Framing Power in Northeast Asia

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Motivations

- Understanding How Northeast Asian countries endeavour to implement SDGs in domestic contexts
- Finding similarities and differences with regards to the domestification of global agendas across four major NEAsian countries
- Comparing a regional identity and its pattern of NEAsian states with those of the other regional groups (Europe, Africa, North & South America, Southeast Asia)

Sources for Comparison

- HLPF Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in July 2016
 - China and Republic of Korea
- G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in October 2016, Hangzhou
 - China, Japan, Republic of Korea, and Russia

China

- 13th Five-Year Plan approved by the 4th session of the 12th National People's Congress in March 2016
 - Defining the development concept featuring innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development
- Endorsing the importance of SDGs with the principles of Chinese model of South-South Cooperation
 - Peaceful development, win-win cooperation, integration and coordination, inclusiveness and openness, sovereignty and voluntary action, and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)
 - Countries should be encouraged to formulate their domestic development strategies to implement SDGs in accordance with national conditions and respective characteristics.

China

- Defining 9 key areas to be prioritized in the implementation of SDGs
- Domestic coordination mechanism for the implementation
 - Comprised of 43 government departments
- Publicizing the 2030 Agenda nationwide in order to mobilize domestic resources, raise public awareness, and create social environment
- To strengthen inter-sector policy coordination and identify relevant laws and regulations
- Releasing the Position paper on the implementation of SDGs to the HLPF in July 2016
- Taking part in global development cooperation
 - Providing support for more than 120 developing countries in achieving SDGs
 - Deepening South-South Cooperation to implement SDGs
 - Making preparations for the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, which will be put into operation ASAP
 - The Academy of South-South Cooperation and Development launched and starts global enrollment in 2016 (PhD, MA)
 - Carry forward the Belt and Road Initiative and promoting the AIIB and the NDB

Japan

- National Implementation Framework & Guiding Principles
 - SDGs Promotion Headquarters (SPH) launched in the Cabinet on 20 May 2016
 - As a new national implementation framework to ensure a whole-of-government approach
 - Headed by PM Abe; attended by all Ministers
 - SPH as a control tower to implement, monitor and review the efforts of the Japanese government
 - SPH formulating the SDGs implementing guiding principles which will establish a vision, priority areas, specific policies and follow-up mechanisms

Japan

- Taking multi-stakeholder approach
 - Ministry of Environment launched a national-level stakeholders' meeting
 - SPH exploring how to ensure enhanced partnership with a broader set of multi-stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, academia, IOs and others)
- Supporting global implementation of SDGs
 - Applying the Development Cooperation Charter, revised taking SDGs into account, as a compass
 - Adopting the concept of human security as a guiding principle
 - Introducing the G7 Ise-shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment
 - Announcing Japanese initiative, Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure – 200 billion USD over five years to infrastructure projects across the world
 - Taking bold steps in the direction of health, women and gender issues, disaster risk reduction, education, ICT, agriculture, food security and nutrition
 - Utilizing various development financing resources (domestic resources, private finance and ODA)
 - Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as another driving force to achieve a sustainable society
- Leading efforts in the international arena
 - In May 2016, hosting the G7 Ise-shima Summit to take ambitious domestic actions and support developing countries' efforts to implement SDGs
 - In August 2016, convening the 6th Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD VI) in Africa

Korea

- Policies and Enabling Environment for SDGs
 - Continuing to incorporate sustainable development concepts into its national and international development strategies since the Earth Summit in 1992 (Rio)
 - 3rd National Plan for Sustainable Development (January 2016) via consultations with 26 ministries and agencies: 14 strategic targets for 4 overarching goal areas – healthy land, integrated and safe society, inclusive creative economy, and global prosperity
 - Implementing 140 policy goals with the framework of the 140 Government Policy and Government Tasks
 - However, all schemes related to the government policies were launched before the endorsement of SDGs by UN
 - The Office for Government Policy Coordination (OGPC), MOFA, Ministry of Environment, and Statistics Korea recently began mapping exercises to identify existing laws, rules, regulations and policies conducive to achieving SDGs

Korea

- Contributions to the revitalization of global partnership
 - Establishing the Second Mid-Term ODA Policy 2016-2020
 - To strengthen strategic cooperation btw development cooperation agencies in charge of loans and grants
 - Establishing a new mechanism to check and evaluate the contribution of projects with regard to achieving SDGs
 - To maximize synergies btw diverse actors of public and NGOs by establishing the principle of 'Inclusive ODA' and by conducting the Academy Partnership Program, Business Partnership Program, Civil Society Partnership Program, and Creative Technology Program
 - Emphasizing Korea's own experience in comparative advantages: education, health, science and technology, and rural development
 - The Better Life for Girls Initiative
 - The Safe Life for All Initiative
 - The Science, Technology and Innovation for Better Life Initiative
 - The Knowledge and Experience Sharing of Saemaul Undong
- Means of Implementation
 - To continue to increase ODA: Reaching 0.2% of GNI by 2020
 - To support AAAA and take part in the Addis Tax Initiatives

Russia

- To achieve SDGs, taking into account AAAAA
- Still in the process of identifying the incorporation of SDGs in the national policies
 - Intergovernmental process: The Administration of the President and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with thematic Russian ministries and agencies
 - Undergoing to establish a list of existing Russian policy documents, strategies, public programs and development assistance aimed at achieving SDGs
- Preparing the process of new projects which are aligned with the set of SDGs
- Russia's Federal State Statistics Agency leading on the monitoring framework of SDGs implementation
- Intergovernmental consultation process is in place for identifying the responsible government bodies for SDG achievement

Comparisons of State's Partnership Strategies

	China	Japan	Korea	Russia
Control tower	43 government department-based coordination mechanism	SDGs Promotion Headquarters (SPH): PM & all ministers	OGPC, MOFA, MOE, SK started to map out	Inter-governmental consultation process still in the process
Domestic alignment	13 th Five-Year Plan by the 4 th session of the 12 th National People's Congress	Taking multi-stakeholder approach	3 rd National Plan for Sustainable Development via consultations with 26 ministries and agencies; 140 Government Policy and Government Tasks	The Administration of the President and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with thematic Russian ministries and agencies
Support for global partnership	South-South cooperation-centered	G7 Ise-shima Summit; 6 th Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD VI) in Africa	Second Mid-Term ODA Policy 2016-2020; Korea's comparative advantages: education, health, science & technology, and rural development	To achieve SDGs, taking into account AAAA

Common Identity and Institutional Characteristics of NEAsian State Actors

- The implementation of SDGs and its ensuing partnership as powerful instruments for achieving strategic objectives of NEAsian states
- Relatively, implementing SDGs at home is lower priority than doing abroad.
- Differentiated domestic mechanisms for the management of SDG implementation across countries

THE FRAMING POWER OF NORTHEAST ASIAN DONORS

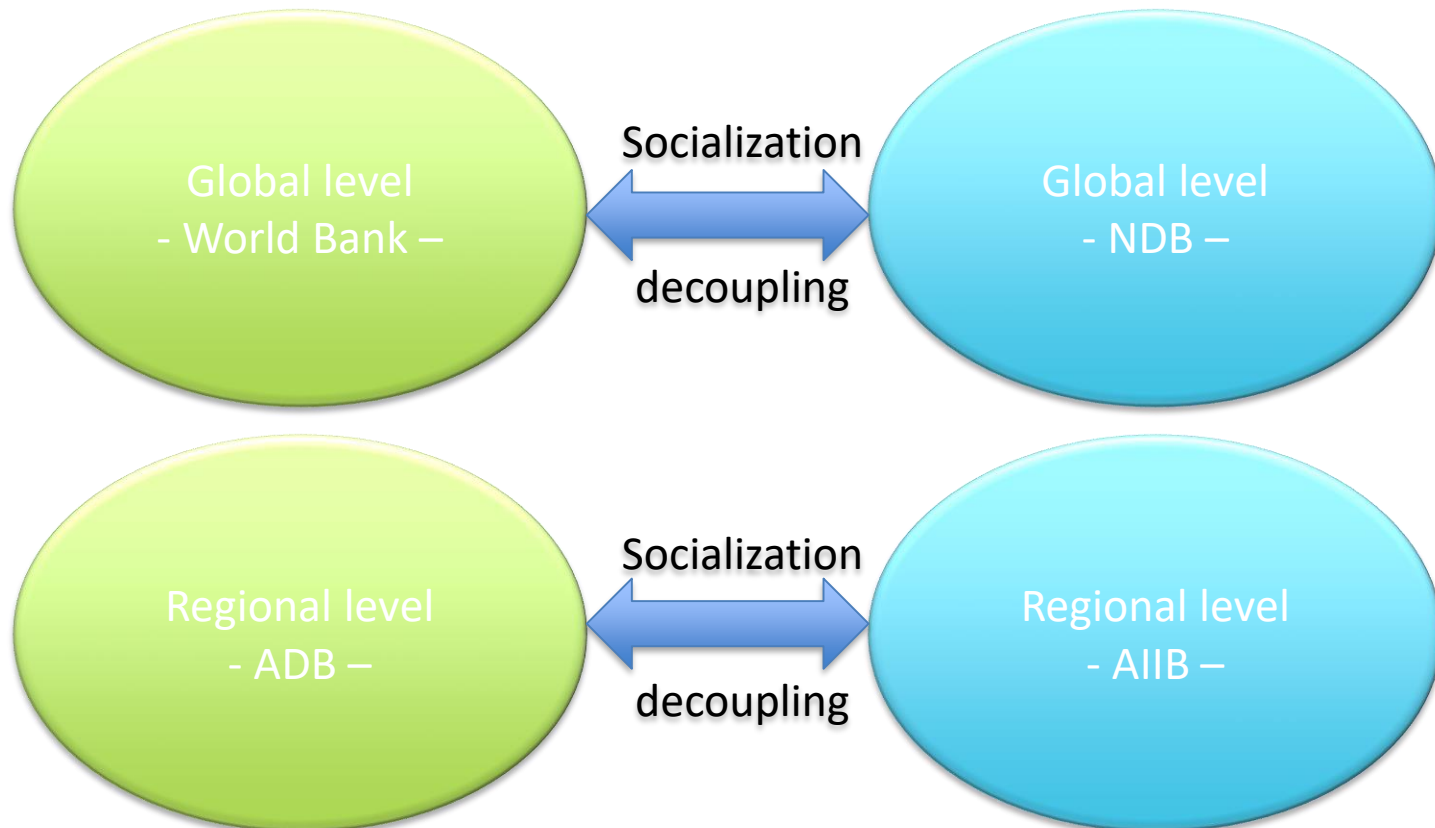
Framing Power

- Framing: A set of concepts and theoretical perspectives on how societies organise, perceive, and communicate about reality
- The social construction of a social phenomenon by mass media sources, political or social movements, political leaders or other actors and organizations
- Inevitable processes of selective influence over the individual's perception of the meanings

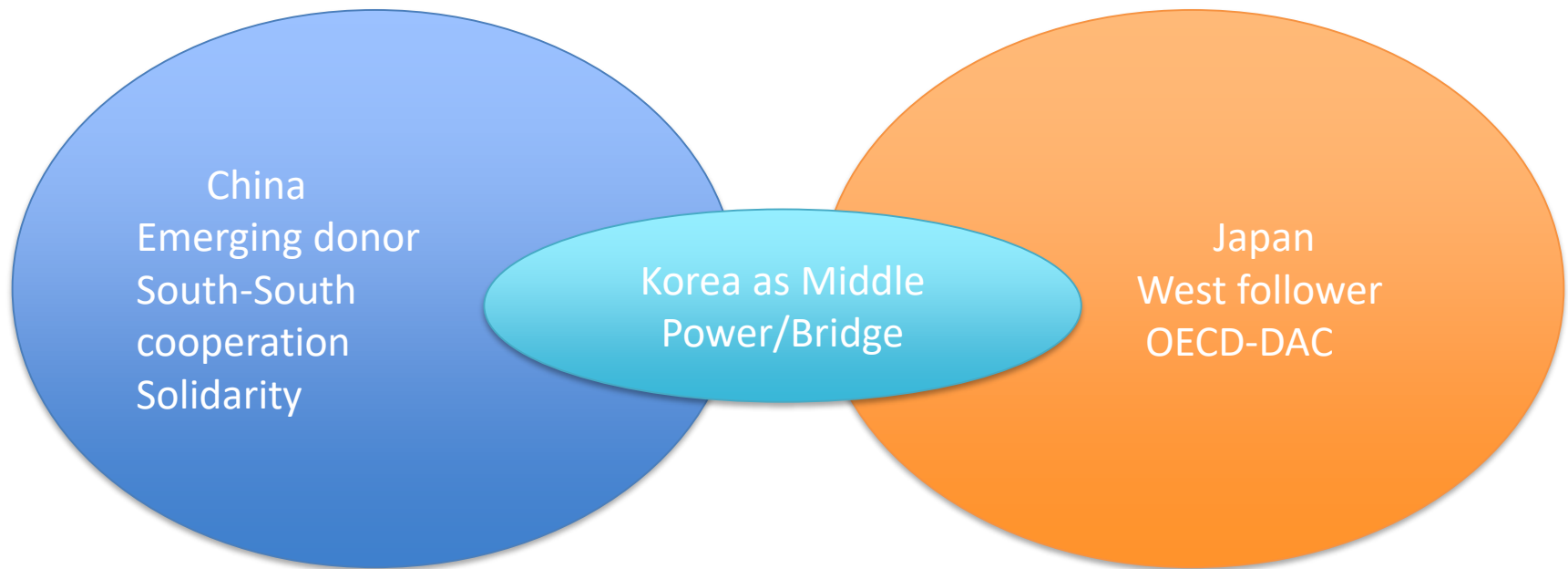
Isomorphic Institutionalization of Global Governance on Development

Neoliberal Bretton Woods
Governance

BRICS Governance



Asian Consensus?



Japan's Framing Power

- An old member of OECD-DAC which follows key principles of international norms and guidelines
- Focusing on national agendas of using aid as a strategic tool for national interests in foreign policies
 - Human security
 - Loan-centered aid projects
 - Commercialised ODA for private sector
 - Concentrating on Southeast Asia and Africa as main recipients
- Strong alliance with US and ADB-based strategy
- Maximizing the effects of aid policies to contain the increasing influence of China's soft power
 - Two containing lines in South Asia and Africa

China's Framing Power

- Parallel order at both global and regional level
 - BRICS-led New Development Bank (NBD) parallel to the World Bank
 - NBD exposes Chinese frustration with global institutions, particularly US inability to pass IMF quota reform
 - Boao Forum for Asia parallel to the World Economic Forum, Davos
 - BFA was on its way to rival the yearly Davos convention.
 - BFA falls into the soft power category of China's global strategy in that among the participants are not only political leaders from the region, but also business leaders like Bill Gates, George Soros or Ratan Tata.
 - Silk Road Fund/OBOR: One Belt, One Road
 - It alludes to overland economic belts and maritime roads that reach all the way to Europe.
 - AIIB parallel to the ADB
- Framing power as a global leader in parallel with US or the West
 - The capacity to frame the debate and redefine ideas and concepts in ways that serve China's national interest

China's Expansion vs. Japan's Containment

Core Chinese areas involved

At least 13 Chinese provinces and regions as well as one municipality are expected to be active participants in China's "one belt, one road" concept. The land and maritime routes connect many land and sea ports over three continents.



Korea's Framing Power

- Aid as one of effective instruments of middle power diplomacy
- As a bridge to link developing countries with developed countries
- As an institutional connection between the GPEDC and UNDCF
- Framing power not as a leading aid giver, but as a norm provider
 - Norm/principles representing how to link the Global North and the Global South