ROK’s Contributions to SDG Implementation

North East Asian Multistakeholder Forum on SDGs
September 5 2019
Institutional Mechanisms for SDG Implementation in ROK

- **2002**
  - Launch of National Council for Sustainable Development

- **2006**
  - 1st National Plan for Sustainable Development (’06–’25)

- **2007**
  - Sustainable Development Act

- **2011**
  - 2nd National Plan for Sustainable Development (’11–’30)

- **2016**
  - 3rd National Plan for Sustainable Development (’16–’35)

**MoSF; MoIS; MAFR; MoTIE; MoLIT; MOF**

**Ministry of Environment**

**Experts**
Institutional Mechanisms for Development Cooperation

Committee for International Development Cooperation
- Chair: Prime Minister
- Member: Ministers of relevant ministries and civilian experts

Working Committee
- Chair: Vice Minister for Government Policy (Prime Minister's Office)
- Member: Chiefs of Bureaus and civilian experts

Prime Minister's Office
Secretariat for the CIDC

Ministry of Strategy and Finance
Supervision of concessional loans and multilateral aid to MDBs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Supervision of grant aid and multilateral aid to the UN and others

Korea Eximbank (EDCF)
(Fund Management Council)

KOICA
(Executive Board)
Progress towards SDG 4 (Quality education)

• Established a working group for SDG4, involving MoE, Korea National Commission for UNESCO and 8 domestic educational institutions (’17)
  ✓ Consultations for localized indicators
  ✓ Awareness raising

• Introduced or improved various policies for equal and quality education for all
  ✓ Innovation of early childhood education (’17)
  ✓ Lifelong learning center for persons with disabilities (’18)
  ✓ Innovation of lifelong vocational education and training (’18)
Progress towards SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)

• Introduced policies to encourage paternity leaves (’17, ’18)
• Compulsory employment schemes for persons with disabilities
  ✓ Make public the list of companies that do not meet legal targets substantially and impose penalties
• Joint regular surveillance for protecting children’s labor rights
• Expansion of e-learning for business owners in rural areas to protect migrant workers’ rights
• Increase the number of service centers for migrant workers
Progress towards SDG 10 (Reduced inequality)

• Increased women participation in the cabinet (30%) and government-led committees (40%)
• Introduced targets to increase women proportion at senior level in the government (10%) and public institutions (20%) by 2022
• Restoration of Presidential Committee for Balanced National Development (’17)
• Adoption of the decentralization roadmap (’17)
• Increased minimum wages by 16.4% (’18)
Progress towards SDG 13 (Climate action)

• Revised the national GHG reduction roadmap to ensure coherence with newly introduced energy transition plans and air quality policies (’18)
  ✓ Cut GHG emissions by 37 percent from BAU levels
  ✓ Increase renewable energy to 20% by 2030

• Development and implementation of the 5-year strategy for Climate Change Adaptation at central and local levels

• Improved SMS-based disaster alert system
Progress towards SDG 16
(Peace, justice and strong institutions)

• Enforcement of Anti-Graft Act (’16)
• Launch of Presidential Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission (’17)
  ✓ Adoption of a 5-year anti-corruption plan (’18)
• Provision of legal consultations to SMEs investing overseas on anti-corruption, law-abiding business management, etc.