



3rd

GREEN ROUND TABLE

In celebration of GGGI's 5th anniversary
as an international organization



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Date Friday, December 1, 2017

Time 9:00 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Venue Sapphire Ballroom (3F), Lotte Hotel, Seoul

PROGRAM

09:00 – 09:20

Registration

09:20 – 10:15

Opening Session

■ Opening Remarks

- Mr. KIM Chan-woo, Ambassador for Climate Change of MOEA

■ Welcome Remarks and Presentation:

An overview of GGGI's development, history and successes

- Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI

■ Congratulatory Remarks by GGGI Member countries, reflecting on the partnerships between GGGI and their countries.

- H.E. Rodolfo Solano Quiros, Ambassador of Costa Rica

- H.E. Thomas Lehmann, Ambassador of Denmark

- H.E. Gábor Csaba, Ambassador of Hungary

- H.E. Bruno Figueroa, Ambassador of Mexico

■ Group photo session

10:15 – 10:30

Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:30

Session

Panel Discussion: How can GGGI work together with Korea's green small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and businesses to support them advance into the global market?

■ GGGI's Success Stories (15')

An overview of what the country does on green growth and how GGGI supports – from planning to projects with a focus on opportunities for businesses to engage.

• MONGOLIA - Ms. Mahua Acharya, Assistant Director-General and Head of Investment and Policy Solutions Division, GGGI

• FIJI - Ms. Jin Young Kim, Acting Head of Programs for Asia & The Pacific, GGGI

• ETHIOPIA - Mr. Per Bertilsson, Assistant Director-General and Head of Green Growth Planning & Implementation, GGGI

■ Panel Discussion (45')

Discuss strategies on ways for Korean companies and SMEs to make inroads into the global market:

Recommendations and success stories from GGGI's partners:

KOICA, GTC, KAIST and Korea University

Moderator :

- Dr. Frank Rijsberman, Director-General of GGGI

Panelists :

- Mr. Kyung-Nam Shin, Director, Green Technology Center (GTC)

- Mr. Sang-Hyup Kim, Visiting Professor of Graduate School of Green Growth, College of Business, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

- Mr. Dohyun Park, Manager & Climate Policy Advisor, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

- Professor Suh-Yong Chung, Division of International Studies, Korea University

11:30 – 12:00

Q&A Session

12:00 – 13:30

Lunch

■ Luncheon Remarks

- H.E. Irineo Raul Silvero Silvagni, Ambassador of Paraguay

SESSION SUMMARY

How can GGGI and its partners support Korean SMEs and companies gain business opportunities the global market?

Why is climate change important?

There is an urgent need for the world to take a sustainable and inclusive development approach. Unprecedented summer warmth and flooding, forest fires, drought and torrential rain - extreme weather events are on the rise. In 2017, there were floods in Houston, Mumbai, Nepal and Niger - all in a matter of one week. Seoul recorded 33 days of extreme heat waves this summer, which is eight fewer days than last year. Ethiopia faces the worst drought in years as millions of people are at risk. Men, women and children in Ethiopia scramble to receive food aid and feed their cattle as a huge cloud of dust rises into a sky that hasn't delivered enough rain for the past three years. The world is talking about the threat of climate change. But in fact, it's here now; it's happening. World leaders must get away from the 'wait and see who is doing what' style of leadership before deciding what needs to be done.

While climate change discussions often focus on what will happen in the future, changes to the atmosphere have already been taking a toll on people today. In Mongolia, it has officially been declared that air pollution in Ulaanbaatar has reached disaster levels, exceeding 120 times the safe limit; 80% of the air pollution comes from the districts of Ger households, where people burn coal to stay warm. The top three diseases that resulted in the largest number of deaths in Mongolia in 2013 were air pollution-related.

Climate change will affect all four dimensions of food security: food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food systems stability, having a major impact on human health. Diets are not healthy, particularly for the urban poor and global diets have become increasingly homogenized and processed. Poor diets have now overtaken smoking as the number one cause of ill-health globally. As a result of the food we produce the planet is not healthy and agri-food systems are the primary driver of this ill-health. The refugee crisis is also a global challenge and responsibility. In Africa, 60% of the next generation will realistically have to find work in agri-food systems.

Massive opportunities lie ahead particularly in areas related to clean energy and transportation disruption. According to Tony Seba, Author of 'Clean Disruption of Energy and Transportation', the industrial era of centralized fossil-fuel based energy production and transportation will be all over by 2030. Solar energy and self-driving electric vehicles will take over. New business models will allow people to call a self-driving car on their phone for a ride, ending the need for private car ownership. This change will occur as quickly as the transition from horse-drawn carriages to cars a century ago.

Green Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development

Clearly, the world needs to 'go green.' Green growth is a development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. Governments need to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and take action to meet their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement are complementary approaches to combat climate change. If we commit to action, we can fulfil the Paris climate goals and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and deliver prosperity and security for billions of people.

There is widespread consensus about the need for private sector involvement to ensure the successful implementation of NDCs. In the developing world, SMEs constitute up to 90 percent of the private sector, and therefore supporting their growth and competitiveness should be a central component of any NDC implementation strategy.

The main challenge faced by developing country SMEs wanting to adopt climate-friendly technologies is a lack of access to financing, particularly to pay for high start-up costs and growth-stage expansion. Much of the finance needed to improve this situation will have to be provided by a combination of public and private sources, that is, blended finance. Sufficient financial resources are available, it's not about the amounts. It's about having the right kind of funds at the right time, in the right place to trigger action. Precise deployment of these funds is key to unlock the huge potential of SMEs.

GGGI and Korean SMEs and companies

GGGI's success stories in countries, including Mongolia, Fiji and Ethiopia will provide an overview of what countries do to promote green growth and how GGGI supports - from planning to projects with a focus on opportunities for businesses to engage.

During the panel discussion, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and its partners in Korea, including KAIST, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Green Technology Center (GTC) and Korea University will discuss ways to create synergies and share best practices to help companies, such as SMEs make inroads into the global market.

GGGI and its partners can help companies, including SMEs for a 'green' drive abroad. Korean companies should make use of their advanced technology in manufacturing to win part of the global green business industry and arrange export of a new breakthrough.

Panelists will provide examples and case studies of how SMEs can take advantage of the opportunities offered by the transition to a green economy. SMEs can turn environmental challenges – related to resource scarcity, waste management and climate change – into business opportunities.

Korea has advanced solar batteries, power grids, semiconductors - a crucial component when manufacturing fuel cell cars - information and technology machineries and storage batteries. Korea has an advantage in leading new green growth business opportunities.

Questions

- 1) How can GGGI and its partners work together with Korea's green SMEs and businesses to support them to advance into the international market?
- 2) Discuss success stories and strategies to make inroads into the global market.