
Sustainable Development

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What is Sustainable Development?

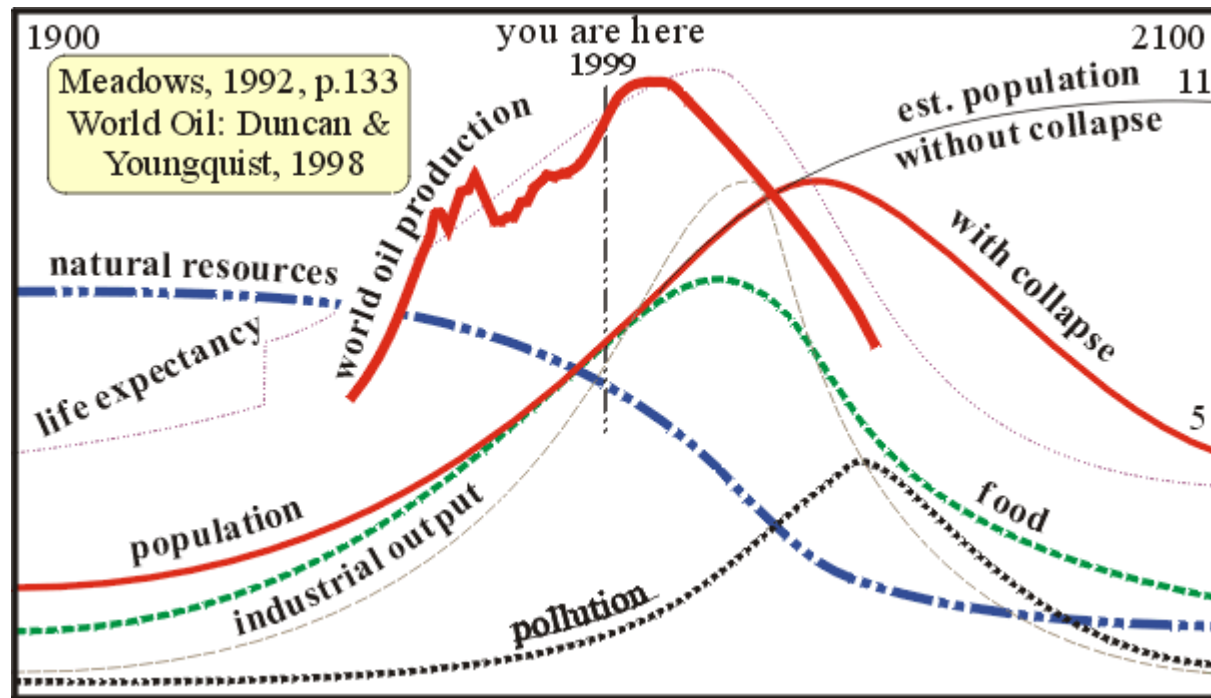
- ❖ Definition of sustainable development
 - The development “that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs” – United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), *Our Common Future*, 1987

- ❖ Three pillars of sustainable development
 - Economic pillar: economic development
 - Social pillar: social development
 - Environmental pillar: protection of the environment

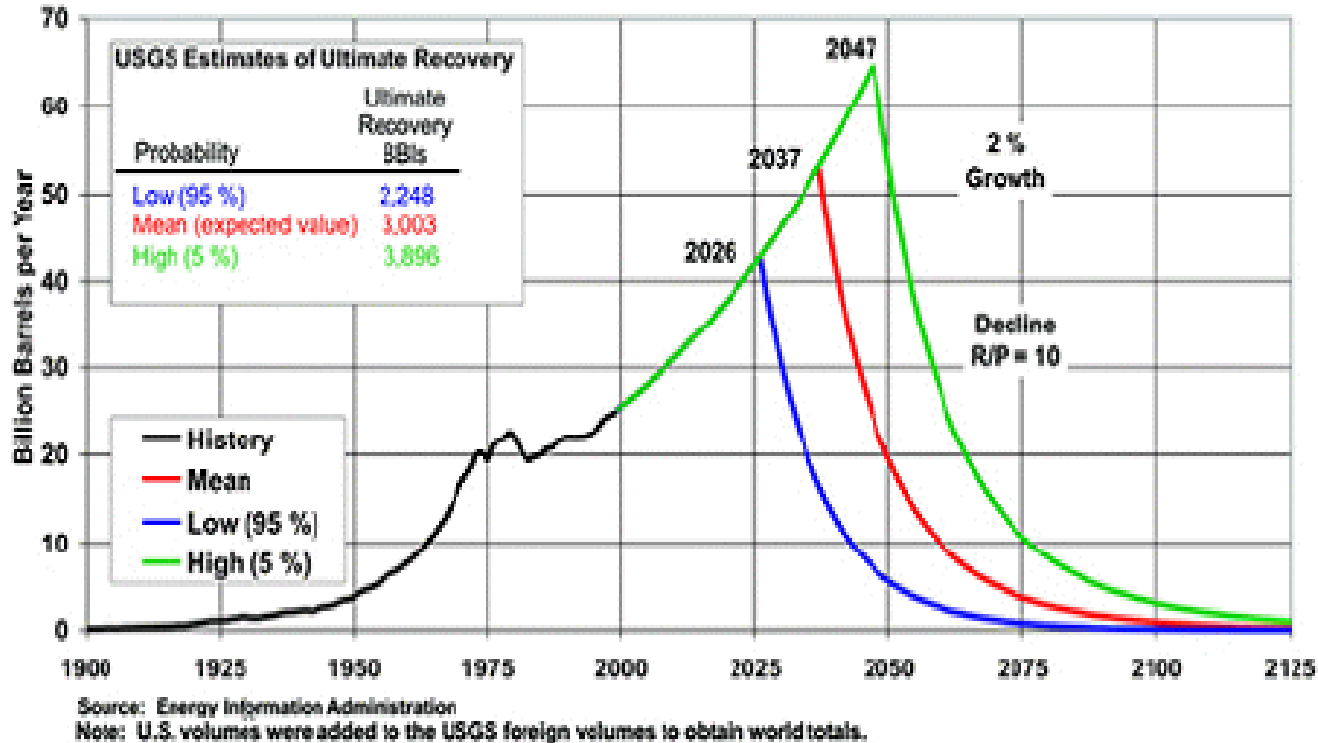
- ✓ All the systems in three pillars are vulnerable to the shocks from outside. If these systems cannot absorb the shocks, the systems will collapse. Diversity increases the resilience from shocks.

Sustainability Crisis:

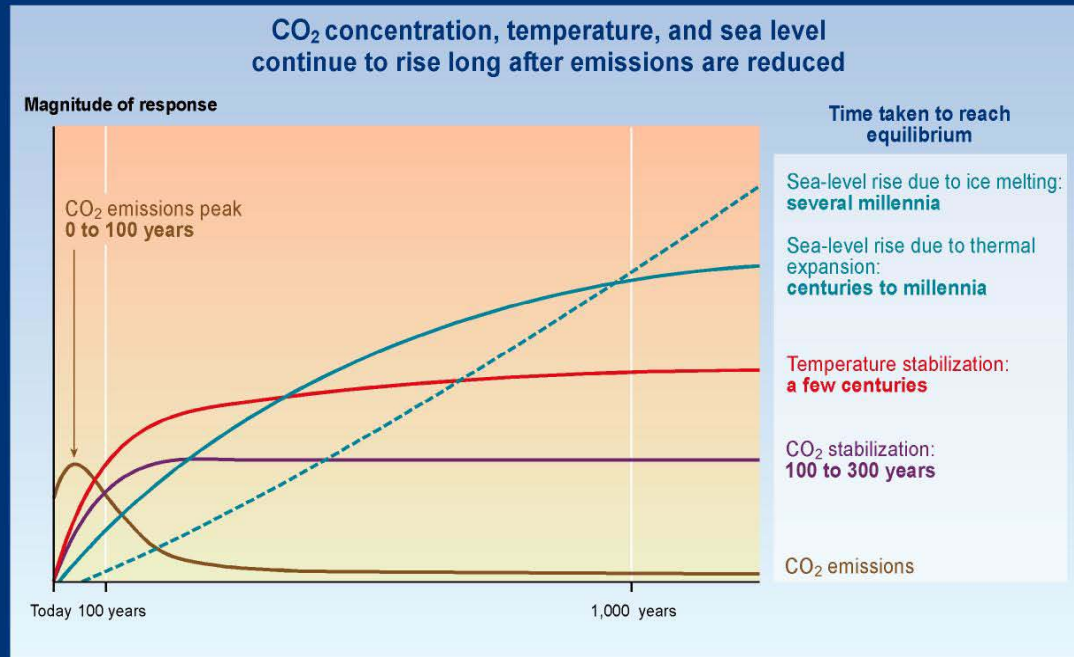
‘Limits to Growth Model by the Club of Rome



Sustainability Crisis: Oil Peak Projection by IEA



Sustainability Crisis: CO₂ Concentration, Temperature, and Sea Level



SYR - FIGURE 5-2

1992 UNCED: Earth Summit

- ❖ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
 - Delegates from 172 countries
 - 108 Heads of State attended

 - ❖ Official documents:
 - Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
 - Agenda 21
 - Forest Principles

 - ❖ Two important legally binding agreements were opened for signature:
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
-

2002 WSSD: Rio+10



- ❖ World Summit on Sustainable Development
 - August 26 - September 4, 2002; Johannesburg, South Africa
 - 100 Heads of State attended
 - More than 22,000 participated: 10,000 delegates, 8,000 NGOs and representatives of civil society, and 4,000 members of the press
- ❖ Official Documents
 - The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – From Our Origins to the Future
 - World Summit on Sustainable Development – Plan of Implementation
- ❖ Overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development
 - Poverty eradication
 - Changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption
 - Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

2012 UNCSD: Rio+20



❖ Objective of the Conference

- To secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development by
 - assessing the progress and implementation gaps in meeting previous commitments
 - addressing new and emerging challenges

❖ Themes of the Conference

- Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Institutional framework for sustainable development

Rio+20 Program

- ❖ Third Meeting of the Preparatory Committee
 - June 13-15
 - Government representatives meet to negotiate the outcome document to be adopted at the Conference

 - ❖ Civil Society Events
 - June 16-19
 - Dialogues with civil society on sustainability

 - ❖ High Level Segment
 - June 20-22
 - Attendance by Heads of State and Government of United Nations Member countries
-

Green Economy:

Green Economy as the New Paradigm?

- “Rather than viewing growth and sustainability as competing goals on a collision course, we must see them as complementary and mutually supportive imperatives. This becomes possible when we embrace a low-carbon, resource-efficient, pro-poor economic model” - Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General –
- There is no unique definition of the green economy, but the basic idea is to consider economic growth, social progress, and environmental stewardship as complementary strategic objectives.
- In this sense, the concept of green economy is fully consistent with that of the sustainable development, which perceives the economic, social and environmental dimensions as the three pillars of development, and which stresses the importance of intergenerational equity in development.

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Economic and Social Survey 2011: The Great Green Technological Transformation*, 2011.

Green Economy:

Towards a Green Economy

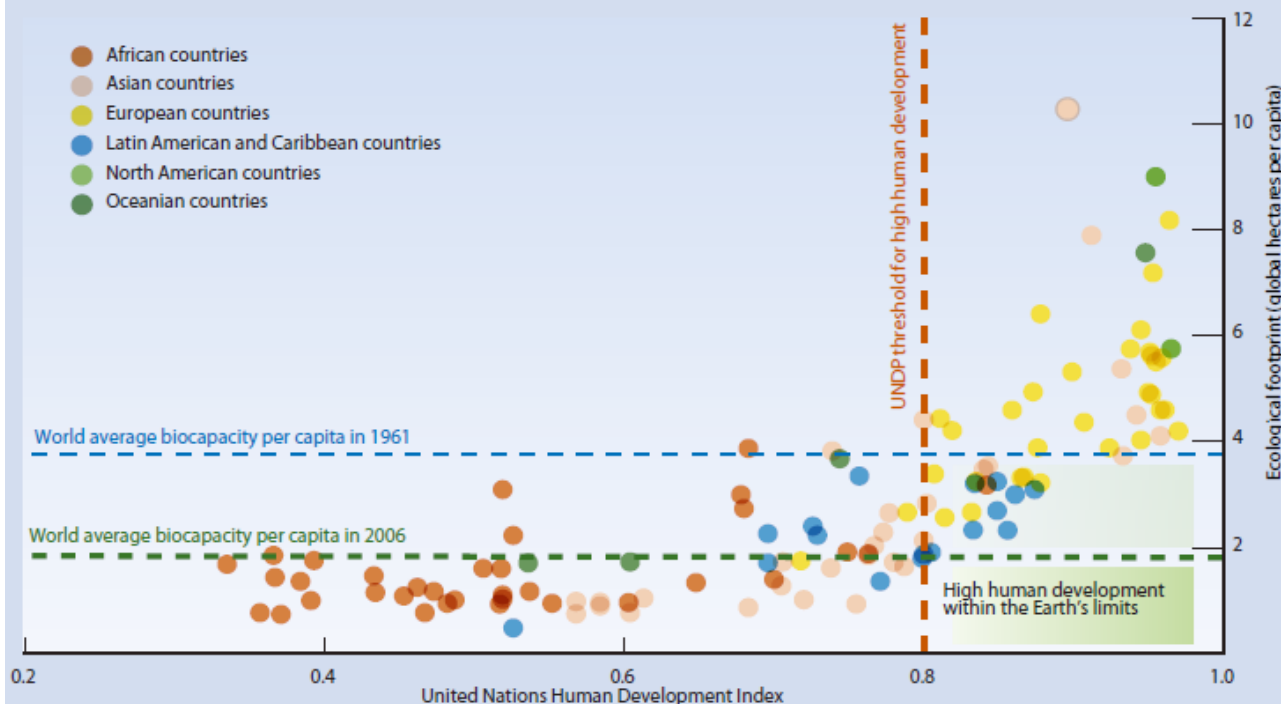
- Rio 1992 did not fail the world – far from it. It provided the vision and important pieces of the multilateral machinery to achieve a sustainable future.
- Investing two per cent of global GDP in greening ten central sectors of the economy in order to shift development and unleash public and private capital flows onto a low-carbon, resource efficient path.
- A green economy does not favor one political perspective over another. It is relevant to all economies, be they state or more market-led. Neither is it a replacement for sustainable development. Rather, it is a way of realizing that development and in ways that resonate with and amplify the implementation of Agenda 21. – Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director -

Source: UNEP, *Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*, 2011.

Green Economy: A Twin Challenge

Many countries now enjoy a high level of human development – but at the cost of a large ecological footprint. Others have a very low footprint, but face urgent needs to improve access to basic services such as

health, education, and potable water. The challenge for countries is to move towards the origin of the graph, where a high level of human development can be achieved within planetary boundaries.



Source: Global Footprint Network (2010), UNDP (2009)

Green Economy:

OECD Work on Green Growth

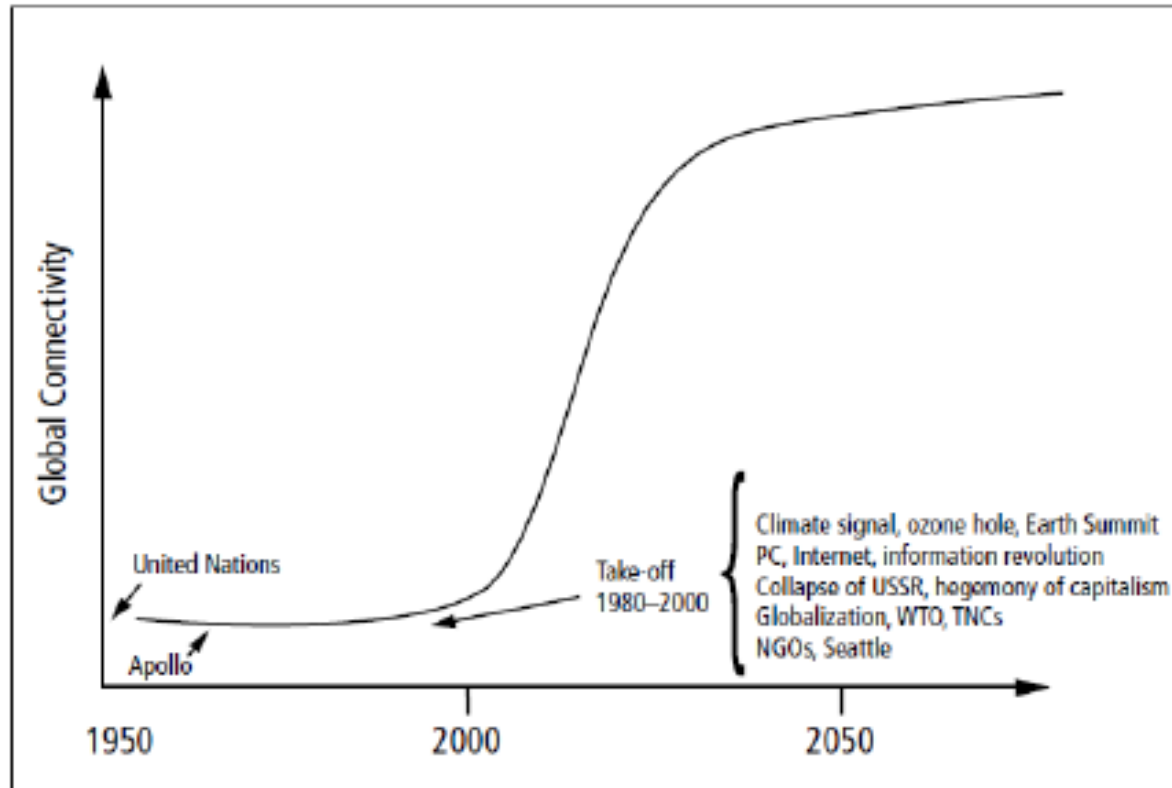
- Towards Green Growth provides a practical framework for governments in developed and developing countries to boost economic growth and protect the environment.
 - Tools for Delivering on Green Growth outlines some of the options available to policy makers for developing green growth strategies.
 - Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress outlines a framework and monitoring tools that can help governments measure progress towards green growth.
 - Towards Green Growth: A summary for policy makers will give an overview of the key messages.
 - These reports respond to the request of Ministers from 34 countries who signed a Green Growth Declaration in 2009, committing to strengthen their efforts to pursue green growth strategies as part of their responses to the crisis.
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Great Transition:

Characteristics of Historic Eras

	Stone Age	Early Civilization	Modern Era	Planetary Phase
Organization	Tribe/village	City-state, kingdom	Nation-state	Global governance
Economy	Hunting and gathering	Settled agriculture	Industrial system	Globalization
Communications	Language	Writing	Printing	Internet

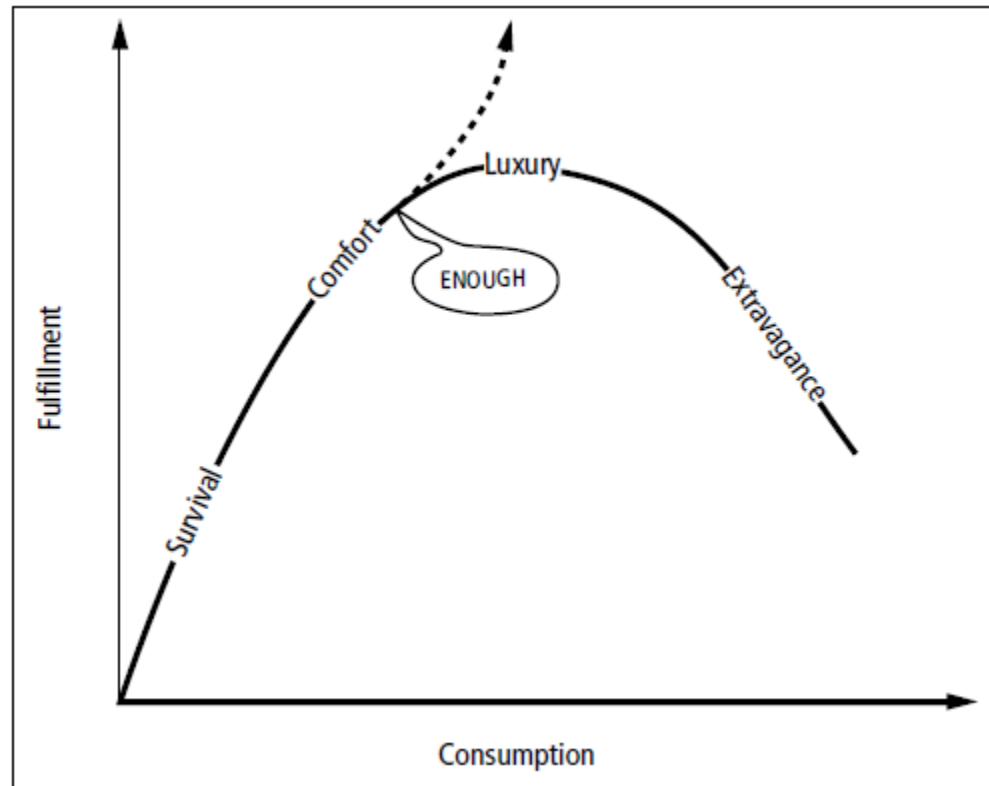
Great Transition: Planetary Transition



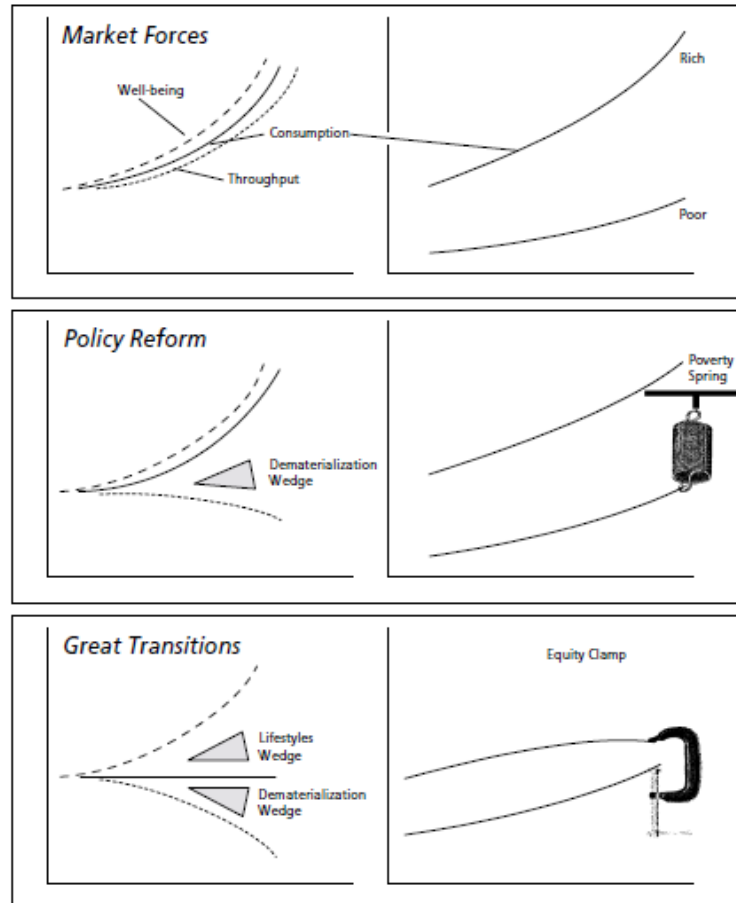
Great Transition: Archetypal World Views

Worldview	Antecedents	Philosophy	Motto
Conventional Worlds			
<i>Market</i>	Smith	Market optimism; hidden & enlightened hand	Don't worry, be happy
<i>Policy Reform</i>	Keynes Brundtland	Policy stewardship	Growth, environment, equity through better technology & management
Barbarization			
<i>Breakdown</i>	Malthus	Existential gloom; population/resource catastrophe	The end is coming
<i>Fortress World</i>	Hobbes	Social chaos; nasty nature of man	Order through strong leaders
Great Transitions			
<i>Eco-communalism</i>	Morris & social utopians Ghandhi	Pastoral romance; human goodness; evil of industrialism	Small is beautiful
<i>New Sustainability Paradigm</i>	Mill	Sustainability as progressive global social evolution	Human solidarity, new values, the art of living
Muddling Through	Your brother-in- law (probably)	No grand philosophies	Que será, será

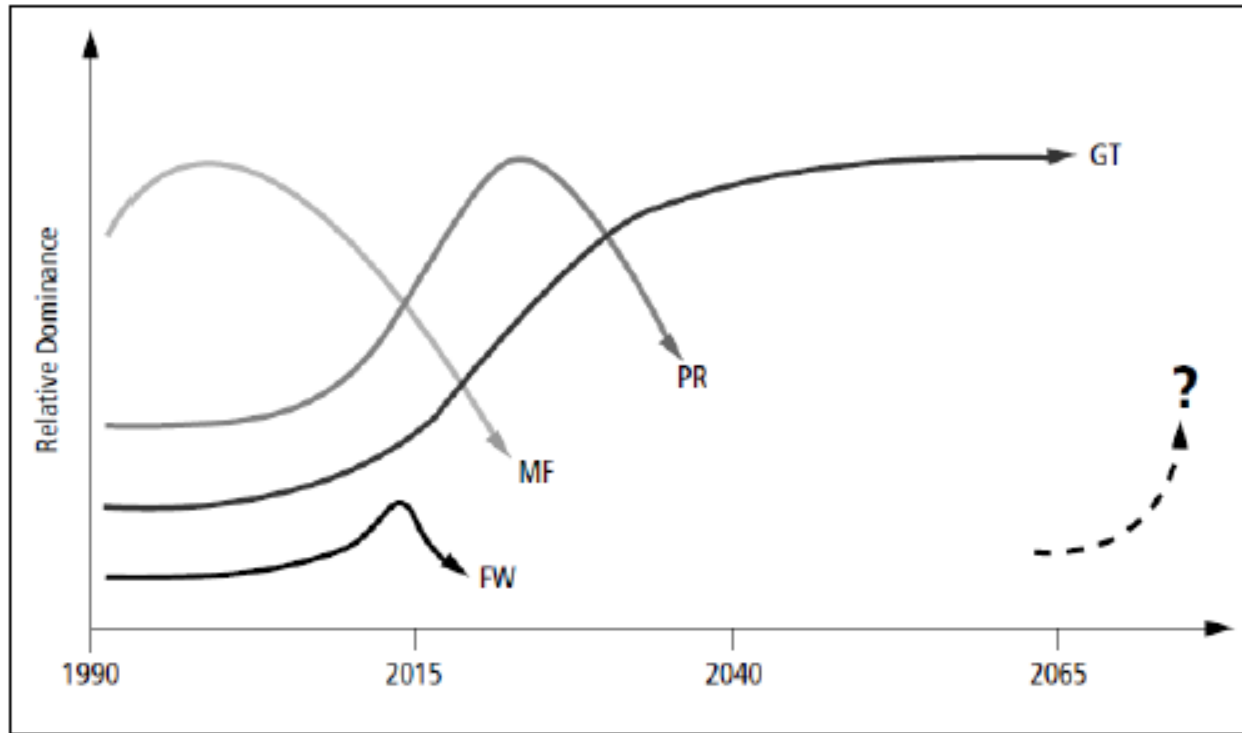
Great Transition: Fulfillment Curve



Great Transition: Tools for a Transition



Great Transition: Overlapping Tendencies in a Great transition



MF = Market Forces, PR = Policy Reform, GT = Great Transition, FW = Fortress World

Think Globally Act Locally: Harvard University



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Teaming up for Campus Sustainability: Programs that Cultivate Student-Staff Cooperation



**Background &
Context**



**Art of the
Entrepreneur**



**Green Living
Program**



**Student Internship
Program**



Conclusion

Think Globally Act Locally: Green Campus Initiative in Korea

