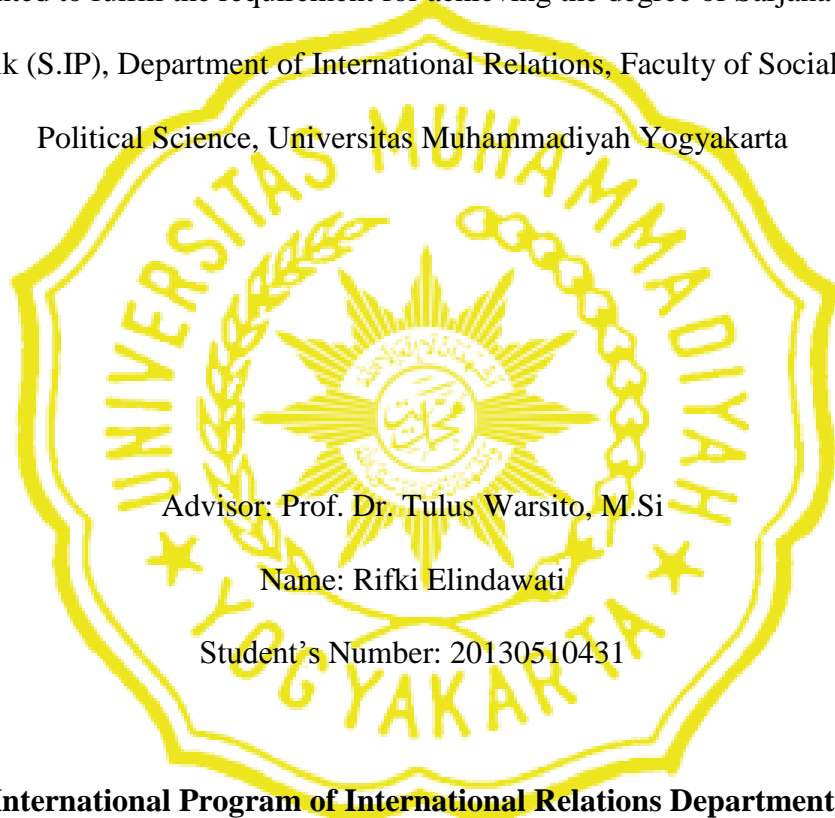


**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION GREEN GROWTH AS SOUTH KOREAN  
NATIONAL STRATEGY**

**( Promoting Through Its Five Year Plan 2009-2013)**

Presented to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Ilmu  
Politik (S.IP), Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and  
Political Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



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**2017**

## **STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY**

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the content of this thesis is my own work. This thesis has not been submitted for any degree or other purposes.

I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Yogyakarta, May 13<sup>th</sup> 2017

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**ENDORSEMENT PAGE**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION GREEN GROWTH AS SOUTH KOREAN  
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Yogyakarta, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Rifki Elindawati

**MOTTO**

**“Cikaracak ninggang batu,  
laun-laun jadi legok”**

(translated: eventually your efforts will be paid off)

-Sundanese Idiom-

## **ABSTRACT**

The concept of Green Growth has been recently advocated in different international organizations such as Organization of Economy Cooperation Development (OECD), United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) and World Bank. Within OECD framework, South Korea is one of the countries in the OECD area that implements Green Growth for its strategies. The focus of the strategies is to ensuring natural resources that can deliver their full economic potential on a sustainable basis. Under Park Chung Hee's administration, South Korea aimed to improve its economy by transforming from agrarian country to industrialized one. However, rapid industrialisation that South Korea adopted coupled with limited domestic energy resources, it resulted South Korea with daunting energy security issues. Thus, the government adopted Green Growth to cope with the issues. The question emerged when South Korea should have invested their money to boost production of exported-goods as country's main income, instead the government focused on green growth which they have just adopted.

The objective of this research is to analyze why South Korea implemented Green Growth as its National Strategy through Five Year Plan (2009-2013). Furthermore, to analyze the issue, the writer use qualitative method with library research in which there will be several data that the writer uses. First, the writer will use the analysis from formal statement and annual report that is released by government. Second, the writer will use data from annual reports that is released

by several international organizations and the last is using data or information from relevance references, such as academic journals, news and books.

As the findings, this research proves that the reason behind implementation of green Growth as National Strategy of South Korea is because South Korea wants to reduce greenhouse gas emission and mitigate climate change. the country also wants to improve energy independence and find new drivers for economic growth.

Keywords:

*Green Growth, Sustainable Development, National Interest, Indicators, GHG Emissions, Climate Change, Five Year Plan, National Strategy, OECD and UNEP.*



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## **ABBREVIATION**

EU	: European Union
GDP	: Gross Domestic Products
HCI	: Heavy and Chemichal Industrialization
KTX	: Korea Train eXpress
MOSF	: Ministry of Strategy Finance
NASA	: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OECD	: Organization of Economy Cooperation Development
SMEs	: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TOE	: Tonne of Oil Equivalent
UN	: United Nations
UNEP	: United Nation Environment Program
UNESCAP	: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
USA	: United States of America