

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.