

ESCAP Connecting the Subregion

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The 2011 first quarter-issue of our periodic newsletter focuses on "Green Economy". Most major economies in the East and North-East Asia Subregion are ranked very highly in terms of energy consumption, resulting in escalating greenhouse gas emissions and increasing demands for alternative energy production. Unfortunately, the recent tragic incident in this subregion resulting from a devastating earthquake and its associated tsunami, resurrected concerns associated with the safety of nuclear energy. This tragic incident highlighted the complex relationship between economic growth, prosperity, environmental protection, human safety and security, and the need to find a safe way to produce sufficient energy to sustain such growth and prosperity. A key lesson learned from this disaster is the necessity to step up concerted efforts to diversify energy sources together with further expanding renewable energy while increasing also the efficiency with which our world produces and consumes energy.

The socio-environmental shadows of the growing economies in the

Subregion extend far beyond national and subregional boundaries. Fortunately, Governments and civil society in the subregion are quickly and vigorously pursuing economic growth that is "green" and therefore sustainable in the long-term. Their pursuit of green growth is central to reducing the impact of climate change and of their socio-economic activities on the earth ecosystem and on human society.

In this second edition of our newsletter, we highlight some of the challenges and approaches to greening economic growth in East and North-East Asia. We hope that articles in this newsletter can provide readers with meaningful views and information on these challenges and their possible solutions, and may contribute to a growing awareness amongst people of all ages and ranks that, like all matters fragile and precious, our planet requires loving tender care for future generations to enjoy and cherish. As always, we welcome views and suggestions from the reader.


Peter Van Laere
Director, SRO-ENEAS

Historical Perspective on Greening Growth for Greener Economy

In 2011-2012, the world will gear up for another cornerstone of searching for the answer to global sustainability. The cornerstone is the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Brazil on 4-6 June 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the Rio Conference. In the 1980s, the world had an upsurge in understanding of some signs of planetary crises, i.e. ozone layer depletion, climate change and biodiversity loss, in particular. The sense of urgency in the early 1990s produced several notable blueprints, Agenda 21 and three

Rio Conventions—on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification. In the run-up to Rio+20, the world revisits Rio's political commitments to sustainable development and aims to devise a new chart; "green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction". The concept of green economy has been recognized as an effective answer to the recent multiple crises – food, fuel and financial crises and climate change - by offering new growth engines which could run with less pressure on earth's ecosystem and resources.

"Towards a people centered sustainable development agenda"



In the course of global discussions on environmental sustainability, a starting point of discussions on green economy is the recognition of the earth's finite resources and vulnerable ecosystem. In 1966, Kenneth Boulding put forward the term "spaceship economy" for "spaceship earth". Like a spaceship, the earth is a closed system in which "the outputs of all parts of the system are lined to the inputs of other parts". This situation required a new economic paradigm, i.e. "spaceship economy" which operates within the boundary of limited reserves of anything, either for extraction or for pollution. Thus, an economy has to find a way to sustain itself within the boundary of finite resources and fragile biological life-support mechanisms. This notion well matched the first whole image of the planet earth, blue and fragile, captured by Apollo 8 in December 1968. Starting from 1968, the world entered into a new discussion on the relationship between environment and development, leading to the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration and the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1972. Subsequently, UNEP came up with the term, "eco-development"- a condensed expression for ecologically sound development. But the term did not take hold of governments perhaps because it was believed to imply a subordination of development activities to ecological consideration. It was also a time at which basic forms of environmental institutions, policies and technologies were yet to emerge.

Nevertheless, the term, eco-development, was replaced by "sustainable development", which was first introduced in 1980 by the IUCN-UNEP World Conservation Strategy, and highlighted by "Our Common Future", the report of the Brundtland Commission in 1987. The report's definition, "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" through the Rio Conference

in 1992 acquired the status of the guiding principle for harmonizing environment with development, or vice versa.

From the mid 2000s, the term, "green" vividly emerged into the center of discussion on sustainable development. In 2005, the concept of green growth was proposed by ESCAP as a practical tool for developing countries, in particular, to pursue sustainable development. The concept promotes improving ecological (eco-) efficiency of economic growth through sustainable consumption and production; greening business and markets; sustainable infrastructure; green tax and budget reform; and investment in natural capital. This pioneering contribution to sustainable development became more relevant in the course of multiple crises since 2007, and underpinned the concept of the green new deal which was taken up by many governments to direct stimulus spending towards green sectors and activities so that the process of economic recovery could yield an additional dividend in the form of facilitating the transition of national economies to a resource efficient, greener path. To further support the global green new deal, the UN system, led by UNEP, in 2008 launched the green economy initiative with three pillars: 1) valuing and mainstreaming nature's services into national and international accounts; 2) employment generation through green jobs and the laying out policies; and 3) instruments and market signals able to accelerate a transition to a green economy. UNEP defines a green economy as the one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. It is not a static and monolithic term, but a living and omnibus term comprising various approaches and tools that support one or more sustainable development goals.

Subregional Dimension for Green Economy in East and North-East Asia

Over the past two decades, the East and North-East Asia Subregion has witnessed a rapid economic growth and significant social progress. Outstanding socioeconomic development in the subregion, however, has come at the heavy expense of environmental degradation and natural resources depletion in particular as most economies are based on material- and energy-intensive economic structures. This nature of economic structure has generated considerable impact on environmental sustainability and made the economy become vulnerable to rising volatility of fuel and commodity prices. Recently, countries in the subregion have strengthened national policies for greening economic growth. In China, the national plan for "circular economy" pleaded in 2002 was reaffirmed by the recent 12th Five Year Plan for 2011-2015

in order to address environmental degradation and tremendous consumption of natural resources and energy resulting from rapid economic growth over the past decades. In the Republic of Korea since mid 2008, the vision of "low carbon, green growth" has been playing a critical role in reshaping its economy into a greener and more vibrant one, and in exercising its intellectual leadership in the global discussion on greening growth. The Japanese government in 2008 announced the vision towards "Low-Carbon Society (LCS)" for attaining drastic cuts in greenhouse gases emissions and reducing its dependence on fossil fuels.

However, the subregion still faces huge challenges in improving eco-efficiency (or resource efficiency) of economy. The forthcoming report of ADB, ESCAP and UNEP, "Environmental Sustainability in

Enhancing the quality of growth and shifting towards green growth



Asia-Pacific is vulnerable to multiple crises; 1) external economic and financial shocks, 2) resource crisis symbolized by the oil price volatility and 3) ecological crisis heralded by negative impacts of climate impacts as well as the negative impacts from unsustainable rapid urbanization. If the region is to continue its rapid growth, it cannot simply focus on quantity of growth, maximizing GDP and production. It has to focus on improving economic, social and ecological qualities of growth.

The Asia-Pacific region has to integrate quantitative expansion with the improvement of economic, ecological, and social quality of its rapid growth. (1) Economic quality of growth, which includes resilience towards oil price shocks, external financial crisis and internal limitations, energy security, enhanced employment generating function of growth, improved competitiveness through innovation, etc; (2) Social quality of growth, which depends on inclusiveness, closing income gap, protection of vulnerable groups, improving quality of life and well-being; (3) Ecological quality of growth, which includes resilience against climate change, vibrant and dynamic ecosystems, improved resource and ecological efficiency, and enhanced water resource management.

In order to improve the ecological quality of growth (green growth), the current economic and social system, and production and consumption patterns, have to be fundamentally transformed. The “visible” structure of our economy, such as transport or energy systems, urban design or the built environment, which locks societies into unsustainable patterns of energy and resource consumption and GHG emissions, need to be re-designed and restructured based on the concept of ecological efficiency (eco-efficiency). The “invisible” structure of our economy, such as price, lifestyles, technology and regulations also need to be re-aligned and transformed in order to re-orient societies towards eco-efficiency. In this regard, government has to close two gaps

in order to jump-start green growth; namely price gap between market and ecological price and time gap between short-term cost and long-term benefit.

Fundamental transformation of “visible” as well as “invisible” structure of economy and society requires a strong political leadership and commitment with vision and conviction. It also requires a mutually supportive partnership between the government, the private sector and people. The private sector needs to grasp the paradigm shift towards green growth as business opportunities rather than resisting it, while people have to accept lifestyle change and render political support for such changes. Green growth could be effectively pursued if it is supported by a virtuous cycle of partnership between government, business and people. Government has to provide an inclusive policy framework to turn green growth into a business opportunity and maximize benefits and minimize costs on people and business.

Regional cooperation among countries in Asia and the Pacific is essential in enhancing its quality of growth and shifting towards green growth approach. Such structural transformation cannot be led by a single country alone since short-term cost and burden could negatively impact on the competitiveness of early mover. Paradigm shift could only be effectively promoted when it is collectively pursued by the region as a whole. ESCAP, therefore, as a regional commission, has a rightful mission to facilitate the process of shifting economies of Asia and the Pacific towards enhancing quality of growth and green growth in support of achieving MDGs in the context of sustainable development of the region.

Rae Kwon Chung

Director, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP

Asia and the Pacific, 2010”, reveals the significance of improving eco-efficiency of economic growth in East and North-East Asia. According to the report, the total Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) of six countries in East and North-East Asia in 2005 was 22.4 billion tons accounting for 63 per cent of 35 billion tons - the total DMC in Asia and the Pacific region in 2005. Among countries in the subregion, China has become the single biggest resource consumer in the region with more than half of all materials used, i.e. around 18 billion tons consumed in China alone in 2005. In particular, the magnitude of

infrastructure investment brought the share of China in the world cement production to 45 percent.

At the same time, most countries have improved the material intensity of the economy by reducing DMC per dollar. In particular, China and the Republic of Korea have decreased DMC per dollar by 2.0 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, while the Russian Federation has experienced an increase of 6.0 percent during 1990-2005. The energy intensity of the economies in East and North-East Asia also shows a similar trend. Overall the North-East Asian economies have



become less energy-intensive according to the data of the World Bank. China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation have significantly reduced the energy intensity of their economies by 144 percent, 80 percent and 37 percent, respectively, in terms of GDP per unit of energy use during 1990-2007. Nevertheless, in 2007, GDP per unit of energy use in China (US\$3.5), Mongolia (US\$2.58) and the Russian Federation (US\$2.94) is still much lower than Japan (US\$7.88) and the Republic of Korea (US\$5.45).

Greening growth for green economy requires bi-/multilateral cooperation for developing and implementing innovative policies and technologies. A move towards green economy requires new scientific and policy knowledge, frontier technology, and new practices of all stakeholders, which mostly have common elements of application across societies and countries. Thus, developing and applying such knowledge-based resources necessitate active learning processes among different countries and stakeholders in order to save time, and institutional and financial costs. This necessity of cooperation and

collaboration across countries is certainly applicable to East and North-East Asia as each country has the capacity to complement another. As the subregional economies present a major source of resources consumption and greenhouse gases emissions on a global scale, their economies' move into a greener path of economy could help smaller economies of the subregion, i.e. Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia, minimize economic and environmental burdens that are directly or indirectly attributable to the performance of their neighbouring economies. Moreover, subregional cooperation on green economy could bring opportunities for the two smaller economies to find an alternative path - economy with lower material intensity. Given the wide diversity of economies of East and North-East Asia, no unitary model of development can be found to equally suit all six countries. Nevertheless, greening growth for green economy is the key means for the subregional economies to achieving economic prosperity while combating global and local environmental challenges.

China's Renewable Energy Development in the Context of Green Economy



Green economy is arising from a new economic development model adopted by traditional industrial economies, in response to ensuring environmental sustainability and meeting human health needs. Rather than a governing philosophy advocated by governments, the establishment of a green development model featured in an ecological groundwork and knowledge-based orientation has been identified as an inevitable choice for countries to participate in the next round of global competition while achieving sustainable development.

Over the last 30 years, China has been in the process of transition from extensive economy to intensive economy, and the Chinese Government recently identified "low carbon development" as a new drive of economic growth. The Government also recognized three pronged-focuses on green economy: (1) Greenhouse gases (GHGs) mitigation; (2) energy efficiency improvement; and (3) renewable energy development. Specifically, development of renewable energy is considered as an engine or a key component and even a long-term power source for promoting green economy.

The boom of China's renewable energy showed that clear national targets, effective pricing scheme and production cost reduction are key elements to facilitate a rapid growth of renewable energy market and industry. Additionally, promotion of local renewable energy utilization is critical to realize the contribution from renewable energy to energy consumption. In 2010, China launched a "108 New Energy Counties Program" and additional hundred counties will be involved in this program in 2011. China demonstrated both

strong manufacturing capacity and wide application of renewable energy which hopefully will provide solutions to address tremendous energy demands in the near future.

1. The current status of China's renewable energy development

As in any emerging industry, China's renewable energy industry can hardly make any progress without policy guidance and industrial planning. In 2005, "Renewable Energy Law" was promulgated to establish a relatively comprehensive legal system and policy measures to promote the renewable energy development in China. In early 2009, renewable energy development was officially incorporated into "Top 10 Industries Development Plan" and the specific plan for renewable energy development is forthcoming.

In 2009, China consumed 225 million tons of standard coal equivalent of renewable energy which accounted for 7.3 percent of total energy consumption. It is well known that wind power and solar energy are the best two performers among renewable energy industries in China. The cumulative installed capacity of wind power reached 25.8 GW in 2009 (see Figure.1), adding new installed capacity of 13.8 GW in that particular year. According to recent statistics, China gained around 18 GW of newly installed wind power and the total capacity added up to about 45 GW in 2010, increased by 30.4 percent and 74.4 percent respectively compared to 2009. Moreover, more than 500 billion KWh of wind power were fed into grids in 2010, increased by 100 percent compared to 2009.

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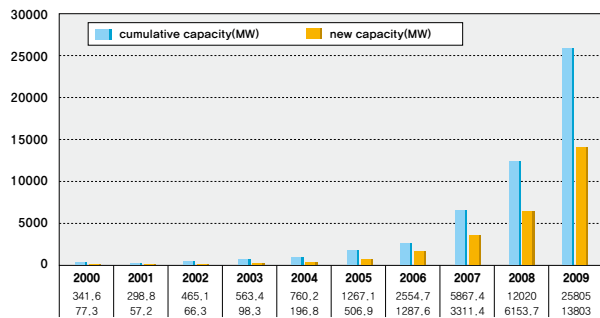


Figure.1 Wind Energy Development in China (2000–2009)

Thanks to the demand in European market as well as the improvement of conversion efficiency, China's photovoltaic (PV) industry has witnessed a rapid growth since 2004. The annual growth rate has been more than 100 percent over the past five years and China remained the biggest solar panel producer in global markets between 2007 and 2009. Specifically, the delivery amount of solar panels of China reached 8 GW in 2010 and the total installation reached around 500 MW in the same year.

2. Renewable Energy Development in China: challenges and recommendations

Despite the robust growth, renewable energy development in China is still in its very young stage---challenges exist and need to be solved. First, although China has become one of the top producers of wind turbines and solar panels, the local utilization of these two technologies is still limited, due to small domestic PV market and grid connection barriers of large scale wind farms. Around 10 percent of the installed wind capacity is not put into actual on-grid electricity generation, which restricted contribution of wind power to electricity production. Also, the little usage of solar power electricity mainly resulted from its high production costs induced by inefficient photovoltaic conversion and inadequate supply of polycrystalline silicon. Compared to the wind turbine industry, the Chinese government is less ambitious with PV industry due to its high production cost. The recent nuclear accident in Japan has cast doubt on the safety of nuclear power plants and the Chinese government might need to rely on other alternative energies to fulfill its target of 15 percent non-fossil fuel by 2020.

Second, lack of quality control and fierce market competition raise a question of the quality of renewable energy products. For example, wind power industry now is facing production quality problems, such as tower collapse and low endurance of modules. The quality problems have limited the scale of wind power industry and even imperiled investors' confidence of wind

energy development.

Third, renewable energy trade disputes exerted pressures on overseas development of China's renewable energy industry. In particular, the U.S. government in 2010 requested an investigation of alleged subsidies provided by the Chinese government to its domestic renewable energy industries and the European PV industry requested an anti-dumping investigation to the solar panels made in China as well. Although they turned out to be unsuccessful, these two appeals urged China's renewable energy industry to become more quality-conscious and business collaborative.

In response to tackling these challenges, China's renewable energy industry is ready to improve their production technology and R & D capability, enhance the testing and certification system, accumulate field operation and maintenance experience, and increase the reserve of human capital through extensive training programs. In terms of grid connection, it is worth making research and planning on distributed generation as a first priority in addition to advocating application of distributed generation system in China. Moreover, policy makers are on the way to promptly launching domestic PV markets and enhancing quality control management and problem analysis paradigm. The renewable industry should provide enterprises with comprehensive support and services in particular to improve their understanding of international trade regulations as well as anti-risk planning

In short, green economy with a particular emphasis on renewable energy has been playing a more important role in China's economic growth than ever since the recent financial crisis. China has a great potential to gain estimated revenues of up to US\$1 trillion each year, which is approximately 15 percent¹ of its predicted GDP in 2015. According to this estimation, China would be one of the biggest markets of green technologies, products and services in the world. It is expected that a large amount of foreign investments will be harnessed to support development of renewable energy, clean energy vehicles and the smart grid industry. The development of these sectors, coupled with GHG emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvement, will enable China to gain the triple-wins of ecological, economic and social benefits.





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¹ The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai (AMCHAM) and Price Water House Coopers (PWC). 2009 China Green Technology Report.



Republic of Korea: national policies towards low carbon, green growth



The Republic of Korea has been actively pursuing a green growth strategy ever since President Lee Myung-Bak announced a new vision for the country of “Low Carbon, Green Growth”. With this ambitious new vision, Korea aims to transform its conventional economic growth paradigm to an environmentally friendly growth paradigm by creating green jobs through green industries. A green job is defined as an employment that contributes to preserving or restoring environmental quality and avoiding future damage to ecosystems. The potential for green jobs is immense and pursuit of green jobs will be a key economic driver in the 21st century.

In order to implement and realize the national vision of low carbon green growth, the Presidential Committee on Green Growth (PCGG) was established on 16 February 2009. The Committee has the mandate to discuss all subjects relevant to pursuing green growth, to facilitate coordination among different government bodies, both central and local, for green growth, and also to develop the National Strategy for Green Growth and the 5 year Implementation Plan. The PCGG gained legal standing when the “Basic Act on Low Carbon and Green Growth” was enacted on 14 April 2010.

According to the PCGG implementation plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs), there are four major aspects of pursuing green growth: 1) greening key industries and promoting green industry, 2) developing green technologies and growth engines, 3) green building, green transport and 4) green life innovation. In greening key industry and promoting green industries, the Government of the Republic of Korea plans to expand green industrial complexes by increasing their number from 5 in 2009 to 10 in 2013 and strengthen green partnership with small and medium-size companies by 2013. Also it plans to green 9 key industries such as steel and petrochemicals so that the export of green products increases from 10 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2013 of the total export, and build up economic industrial structures of resource circulation so that the rate of resources circulation increases from 15 percent in 2009 to 17 percent in 2013.

In order to develop green technologies and growth engines, the government implemented several initiatives. Under the green

tech initiative, a number of green technologies such as LED, secondary batteries, hybrid cars, fuel cells and improved model for light water reactor have been fostered to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create new growth engines for the economy. In addition, through financial incentives and support to green companies, R&D investment in green technology is expected to have a 20 percent increase by 2013.

Green building and transport is yet another aspect of green growth for the Republic of Korea to achieve its greenhouse gas emission goals. Green homes and buildings will be promoted through construction of green government buildings, schools and welfare facilities. Also, the use of public transportation and bicycles will be promoted by improving the public transport system, imposing traffic congestion fees and creating a nationwide bicycle road network of 3,114km by 2018. Due to such efforts, the PCGG projects that the use of public transport will increase from 18 percent in 2009 to 22 percent in 2013 and the use of bicycles as a means of transportation will rise from 1.5 percent in 2009 to 5 percent in 2013.

Lastly, the green life innovation is a critical aspect of green growth as the environmental awareness and voluntary participation of ordinary citizens are vital to the success of green growth. Low-carbon life styles will be promoted through green stores and carbon labeling. The number of green stores nation-wide will increase from 387 in 2009 to 600 in 2013, raising the total amount of green purchase to 4 trillion Korean won in 2013. The number of carbon-labeled products is also projected to rise to 500 in 2013, helping citizens with their low-carbon green purchases. Meanwhile, nation-wide green campaigns such as green start and green energy family will be launched through mass media, helping ordinary citizens familiarize themselves with the concept of green growth and everyday practice of low-carbon lifestyle.

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RUSSIA : GREEN IS THE COLOR OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

Russia faces a comprehensive task of economic and social development and it is clear that the key growth area in the coming decades will be Eastern Siberia, a region rich in a variety of mineral resources. A huge number of projects have been planned by the Government and private companies to be implemented in Eastern Siberia, to expand the economy and raise the living standards of the local people. Among them, the development of new oil, gas, coal, uranium and iron ore deposits, the construction of oil and gas pipelines, hydrocarbon processing facilities, steel and metallurgical works, aluminum smelters.

Despite this planned economic development, the need to strike a balance with nature is clear. Besides conventional mineral resources in Siberia there is another resource, perhaps the most important that can help to achieve this balance: water. Water offers huge hydropower potential, making it possible to build a green, carbon-free economy, using a mature, highly efficient and proven environmentally friendly technology that benefits from low hazardous emissions. To ensure that the environment is paid due consideration, all new planned hydropower plants (HPPs) will need to be compliant with environmental impact assessment completed by leading independent experts.

Currently, approximately half of Siberia's electricity – about 80 TWh a year - is produced by HPPs. To generate the same amount of electricity, a coal-fired plant would burn more than 35 million tons of coal, emitting 80-90 million tons of carbon emissions. Siberia's vast untapped rivers have the potential to generate up to 300 TWh of electricity per year; easily meeting electricity demands for anticipated new projects in the region and beyond.

Neighboring China, a country also pursuing expansive economic growth, currently has the world's largest coal-fired power sector - over 700GW of its 900GW capacity was produced by coal energy in 2010. China, like Russia, is very much aware of the need to reduce its carbon emissions, having committed to reducing the

carbon intensity of its economy by 40-45% by 2020 compared to its 2005 levels. Not only is China making its own push toward clean technologies, but it is looking across its border and partnering with Russia to do so.

The geographical proximity of China to Eastern Siberia means that the clean, renewable, carbon-free energy produced by the power of Siberia's rivers is a good potential substitute for the energy produced by the Chinese coal-fired plants; the flexible load capabilities of HPPs replacing the need to keep less environmentally friendly coal-fired stations running 24 hours a day, while being ideally placed to respond to major fluctuations between Chinese peak and off-peak demand.

Today Russia uses just 20% of its hydropower potential; a figure we anticipate to grow significantly in the decades to come, with the greatest new growth coming from hydropower resources in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. It is our responsibility to make sure that we sustainably manage Siberia's natural wealth for the long term future of its residents.

Artem Volynets,
CEO En+ Group

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SRO-ENEA Past Events & Meetings

- 17 May 2010, Incheon, Republic of Korea**
Inaugural Ceremony of Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia of UN ESCAP
- 18-20 October 2010, Daejeon, Republic of Korea**
UNESCAP Subregional Training/ Workshop on Dissemination and Communications of MDG Statistics for effective use in policy and decision-making
- 2-3 November 2010, Hunchun, China**
Expert Group Meeting on Nature Conservation in Transboundary Areas in North East Asia
- 13 November 2010, Seoul, Korea**
UN Community Gathering with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon
- 22-23 November 2010, Incheon, Republic of Korea**
Intergovernmental Consultation Meeting of the ESCAP Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia
- 20-21 January 2011, Incheon, Republic of Korea**
Expert Consultation Meeting on NEASPEC activities in the field of Transboundary Air Pollution in North-East Asia
- 25-28 January 2011, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**
Consultation Meetings with Counterpart Organizations of Mongolia
- 8-11 February 2011, Beijing, China**
Consultation Meetings with Counterpart Organizations of China

SRO-ENEA Upcoming Events & Meetings

- 12-14 April 2011, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**
High-level Asia Pacific Policy Dialogue on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and other Development Gaps faced by the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)
- 19-21 April 2011, Ulaanbaatar and Zamyn-Uud, Mongolia**
Inception Meeting for NEASPEC project on Implementing the Regional Master Plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms in North-East Asia
- 6 May 2011, Republic of Korea**
The Launch of Economic & Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2011, Seoul, Republic of Korea
- 17 May 2011, Incheon, Republic of Korea**
1st Anniversary of SRO-ENEA
- 19-26 May 2011, Bangkok, Thailand**
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 67th Session of the Commission



On 13 November 2010, members of the UN community in the Republic of Korea met with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Madame Ban in Seoul during his official visit to attend the G20 Summit. Mr. Ban briefed the UN community on the outcome of the G20 Summit while UN representatives provided the Secretary-General with an update on current and upcoming UN activities in the Republic of Korea and the subregion.



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