

Univerza
v Ljubljani

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za gradbeništvo
in geodezijo

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**VABILO K SODELOVANJU NA MEDNARODNEM POSVETU
»ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH KOREA AND SLOVENIA«**

Spoštovani,

V okviru strokovnega obiska Avstrije in Slovenije bodo od 18. do 21. junija 2014, na Univerzi v Ljubljani, Fakulteti za gradbeništvo in geodezijo, Katedri za prostorsko planiranje, na delovnem obisku **prof. dr. Esook Yoon (Kwangwoon University), prof. dr. Tae Joon Lah (Yonsei University), prof. dr. Kyungjun Yun (Hansung University), prof. dr. Yoonjik Cho (Yonsei University)**. Vsi so v preteklosti študirali in delali v ZDA, trenutno pa poučujejo na različnih univerzah v Seulu ter se ukvarjajo z vprašanji upravljanja okolja v severovzhodni Aziji (*environmental governance in North-East Asia*). Kot rezultat svojega raziskovalnega dela so pred kratkim objavili knjigo *Understanding International Environmental Agreements* (v korejščini). **Njihove kratke biografije in povzetki predavanj so v prilogi vabila.**

Namen njihovega obiska je srečanje z znanstveniki, nevladnimi organizacijami ter predstavniki različnih upravnih ravni, ki so pristojne za upravljanje okolja in prostora v Srednji Evropi (Avstriji, Sloveniji) in EU. Prisotnost južnokorejskih profesorjev želimo izkoristiti kot priložnost za organizacijo mednarodnega posveta / okrogle mize,

ki bo v četrtek 19.06.2014, v Svečani dvorani UL FGG med 9.00 – 17.00 uro.

Kot uveljavljenega strokovnjaka Vas vljudno vabimo na okroglo mizo, ki bo namenjena izmenjavi poznavanja problematike na področjih zakonodaje, podnebnih sprememb ter vplivov na okolje in prostor s posebnim poudarkom na predstavitvi evropskih in slovenskih izkušenj.

V priponki tega sporočila je program posveta / okrogle mize na UL FGG ter kratke biografije in povzetki predavanj južnokorejskih profesorjev.

Dogodek je organiziran v času »European Sustainable Energy Week« v mesecu juniju 2014 in v okviru projektov 7 OP PLEEC »Planning for Energy Efficient Cities« (www.pleecproject.eu) ter 7 OP TURAS »Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability« (www.turas-cities.eu) v katerih sodeluje UL FGG.

Vašo udeležbo potrdite na elektronskem naslovu kpp-events@fgg.uni-lj.si.

Rok za prijavo je do **torka, 17.6.2014**, oziroma do zapolnitve prostih mest (70 udeležencev).

Dodatne informacije lahko pridobite pri **Nataši Pichler-Milanovič** (natasa.pichler-milanovic@fgg.uni-lj.si).

Dobrodošli in vabljeni na mednarodnem posvetu / okrogli mizi!

doc. dr. Alma Zavodnik Lamovšek

predstojnica Katedre za prostorsko planiranje
e-naslov: alma.zavodnik@fgg.uni-lj.si





ROUND TABLE

»ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH KOREA AND SLOVENIA«

Thursday 19th June 2014

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering (UL FGG)
Svečana dvorana (Festive Hall, 2nd Floor)

AGENDA

9.00 – 9.30 Welcome and introduction to the round table

Chair: Assist. prof. dr. Alma Zavodnik Lamovšek, Spatial Planning Chair, UL FGG

Prof. dr. Matjaž Mikoš, Dean, UL FGG

Prof. dr. Ivan Svetlik, Rector, University of Ljubljana

Prof. dr. Esook Yoon (Kwangwoon University) and **Prof. dr. T. J. Lah** (Yonsei University), Seoul

9.30 – 10:00 »European Sustainable Energy Week«, June 2014

Ms Nataša Pichler-Milanović, M.Sc., Mr Miha Konjar, UL FGG:

7 FP PLEEC "Planning for Energy Efficient Cities" (2013-2016)
(www.pleecproject.eu)

7 FP TURAS "Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability"
(2011-2016) (www.turas-cities.eu)

10.00 – 11.00 SESSION 1: Global problems / international environmental cooperation

Chair: Prof. dr. Jože Korelc, Vice-Dean for International Affairs, UL FGG

Prof. dr. Lučka Kajfež Bogataj (UL, Biotechnical Faculty)

Planet under Pressure: to bear the consequences of inaction or to move towards solutions

Prof. dr. Esook Yoon (Kwangwoon University, Seoul)

Cooperation for Transboundary Pollution in Northeast Asia: Non-binding Agreements and Regional Countries' Policy Interests

Round table questions and discussion

11.00 – 11.15 Coffee / Tea break



European
Commission



11.15 – 12.15 SESSION 2: Water management and infrastructure projects

Chair: Prof. dr. Franc Steinman, Department of Environmental Civil Engineering, UL FGG

Prof. dr.T. J. Lah (Yonsei University, Seoul)

The Four Major Rivers Project in South Korea: Disguise of Green Growth Policy?

Assist. prof. dr. Mojca Šraj, UL FGG

Floods and Climate Change

Round table questions and discussion

12.15 – 13.15 SESSION 3a: Energy Policies in South Korea

Chair: Prof. dr. Bojan Stopar, Head, Department of Geodesy, UL FGG

Prof. dr. Kyungjun Yun (Hansung University, Seoul)

Looking away from Fukushima? A critical review of underpinning premises of Korean Nuclear Energy Policy

Prof. dr. Yoon Jik Cho (Yonsei University, Seoul)

Determining Factors of Renewable Energy Supply in Korean Local Governments: Evidence from 'New and Renewable Energy Local Supply Program'

Dr. Pavel Gantar: *Some Energy Issues in Slovenia*

Round table questions and discussion

13.15 – 14.00 Lunch break

14.00 – 15.00 SESSION 3b: Energy and Spatial Policies in Slovenia

Chair: Ms Nataša Pichler-Milanovič, M.Sc., UL FGG

Mrs Vesna Kolar – Planinšič, M.Sc., Directorate for Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of RS

Cross-border strategic environmental assessments

Mrs Blanka Bartol, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of RS

Spatial Development of Slovenia

Round table questions and discussion

15.00 – 16.00 SESSION 4: From Global Policies to Local Responses

Chair: Mojca Foški M. Sc., UL FGG

Mr Miran Gajšek, M.Sc. & Mr Ivan Stanič, Head / Deputy Head, Department of Spatial Planning, City Municipality of Ljubljana

Environmental Governance for a Planned City: the capital city of Ljubljana

Mr Marko Peterlin & Mrs Maja Simoneti, M.Sc., Institute for Spatial Policies, Ljubljana (IPoP - non-profit organisation)

Public Participation in Urban / Spatial Planning in Slovenia

Round table questions and discussion

16.00 – 16.15 Coffee / tea break

16.15 – 17.00 Conclusions of the round table



KRATKA BIOGRAFIJA IN IZVLEČEK PRISPEVKOV TUJIH PROFESORJEV NA UL FGG, OKROGLI MIZI 19.06.2014

Professor Esook Yoon, Kwangwoon University, Seoul (South Korea)

Esook Yoon is a Professor of International Studies at Kwangwoon University, Seoul, South Korea. She received her Ph.D. at Government & Politics of University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA (2001) with dissertation on "Environmental Cooperation in Northeast Asia." She had been Assistant Professor at Department of Political Science, Kent State University of Ohio, USA, from August 2001 to January 2008, before transferred to Kwangwoon University in March 2008. Her research areas are in the fields of International Relations and Comparative Politics, with a specific interest in environmental governance in East Asia. She has published articles both in English and Korean with journals selectively including *Pacific Focus*, *Comparative Strategy*, *Asia Pacific Review*, *Korean Policy Science Review*, *Journal of National Defense Studies*, *Journal of Environmental Policy and Administration*, and numerous book chapters including one in J.T. Lah et al., *Understanding International Environmental Agreements* (2013, in Korean). She also has participated in numerous research projects of the Ministry of Environment of Korea. With her expertise in environmental governance, Esook Yoon currently serves as a Non-executive director at Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-Water), an official evaluator of overall performance of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA) of Korea, and an executive director of the Korean Environmental Policy and Administration Society (KEPAS).

Presentation Topic:

Cooperation for Transboundary Pollution in Northeast Asia: Non-binding Agreements and Regional Countries' Policy Interests

Environmental cooperation in Northeast Asia has made a significant progress over the past decade. The institutional development of intergovernmental cooperation demonstrates credible political commitments of member countries to regional environmental protection. Environmental cooperation is viewed by the countries as a workable regime to address transboundary pollution in the region. Interestingly, however, environmental cooperation in Northeast Asia has evolved through non-binding agreements despite its steady institutional development. These agreements do not contain official commitments on compliance or legal restrictions for non-compliance and environmental practices of member countries are not subject to scrutiny under the agreements. Based on above observation, this paper explores why countries in Northeast Asia have adopted a non-binding cooperation. The research suggests that non-binding environmental cooperation is consistent with the policy interests of the key member countries in the region that have pursued a regime to serve the common regional interest of curbing trans-boundary pollution while safeguarding their sovereign environmental policymaking authority and economic interests.

Professor T. J. Lah, Department of Public Administration, Yonsei University, Seoul (South Korea)

T. J. Lah is Professor and Chair of the Department Public Administration. He served as Director of Institute of Public Affairs, and Associate Dean of Graduate School at Yonsei University. He received his M.P.A. at Maxwell School of Syracuse University in 1994 and Ph.D. in Public Affairs at Indiana University in 2001. He was Associate Research Fellow at Seoul Development Institute before joining Yonsei University in 2004. He has been advising various governmental departments, including Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Safety and Administration,



and Seoul Metropolitan Government. Dr. Lah is currently the Policy Evaluation Board Member of the Ministry of Environment, the Executive Board Member of the Korean Association for Policy Studies, and the Board Member of Korean Association for Green Campus Initiative. His major research interests lie in public management, sustainability and environmental policy. His current research focuses on the international environmental regimes under the auspice of National Research Foundation. His recent publications can be found in journals such as *International Review of Administrative Science*, *International Review of Public Administration*, *Korean Journal of Policy Studies*, and *Korean Public Administration Review*.

Presentation Topics:

The Four Major Rivers Project in South Korea: Disguise of Green Growth Policy?

In 2009, the President of South Korea, Lee Myung-bak announced that South Korea voluntarily promise 4 percent emissions cut from 2005 levels by 2020, which is equivalent to a 30 percent cut from the 2020 BAU. Such a promise has been put into the grand national scheme, namely the *Green Growth Policy*. This paper reviews the status and result of the *Four Major Rivers Project* proposed as the most important part of the Green Growth Policy, and examines determining factors of the project outcomes. In spite of the great public concerns, the South Korean government has poured a lot of energy and time into materializing the policy goals. The burden of translating the grand scheme offered by the president into actual implementation resulted in a great policy failure. The government's argument that the project would produce technical, economic and social effects didn't work. The existing evidence demonstrates that the project has only marginal effects on preventing flooding, resolving water scarcity, improving water quality, and revitalizing local economy. This paper sets out four major factors affecting policy outcomes, including environmental, project, political, and individual factors. The authors argue that each factor has negative effect on the project, leading to a poor policy outcome. To realize the original intention of the Green Growth policy, the government should change the fundamental approach to the Four Major River project.

Professor Kyungjun Yun, Department of Public Administration, Hansung University, Seoul (South Korea)

Kyungjun Yun is Professor of Department of Public Administration at Hansung University, Seoul, South Korea. He received his Ph.D. at Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea, in 1995 with dissertation "A Study of Relative Efficiency Measurement for Local Government Services." He has been a visiting scholar of Climate Change, Water, and Society (CCWAS) of University of California at Davis, USA, and a Volunteer Researcher of California Energy Commission, USA, in 2013. His research area is Environmental Policy and Governance, with a specific interest in Climate Change. He has published articles with journals including *Korean Public Administration Review*, *Korean Policy Studies Review*, *Korean Policy Sciences Review*, *Modern Society and Public Administration*, and chapters in books including T. Lah et al., *Understanding International Environmental Agreements* (in Korean) and J. Park et al., *Sustainability of Korea* (in Korean). He has participated in various research projects of the Korean Government and served as a member of Advisory Committee of Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission under the Prime Minister's Office (2008) and Advisory committee of Local Administration Reform Commission of the President's Office (2011-2012). He also has been serving as a member of editorial boards and executive boards of various academic societies.



Presentation Topics:***Looking away from Fukushima? A critical review of underpinning premises of Korean Nuclear Energy Policy***

After Fukushima meltdown in 2011, there has been worldwide reevaluation of nuclear power programs. Many OECD countries including Japan, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, and France decided to reduce their reliance of electricity on nuclear energy. But Korea seems to be in opposition to the trend. On January 14th, 2014, Korean Government issued the 2nd Basic Plan of National Energy which includes a plan to increase reliance on nuclear energy from 26% in 2013 to 29% in 2030. This means that Korea needs to build 18 more nuclear power plants including 11 plants already in plan or construction. According to this plan 41 nuclear power plants will be in operation in 2030. What makes Korean government stand in opposition to the global trend of reducing nuclear energy? This study examines some underpinning premises which have been driving forces of nuclear expansion policy of Korea and shows that these premises are somewhat problematic and to be reevaluated.

Profesor Yoon Jik Cho, Department of Public Administration, Yonsei University, Seoul (South Korea)

Yoon Jik Cho is an associate professor of Public Administration Department at Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea. He received his Ph.D. at School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) of Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA (2008) with dissertation titled *"Trust in Managerial Leadership: Antecedents, Outcomes, and Contextual Factors."* He had been an assistant professor at Public Management and Policy Department, Andrew Young School of Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA, from August 2008 to May 2011, before transferred to Yonsei University in September, 2011. His research areas include role of trust in public management, organizational behavior, human resource management, leadership, and nonprofit management. He has published articles both in English and Korean with journals selectively including *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, *American Review of Public Administration*, *Public Management Review*, etc. He also worked for a book chapter of *Understanding International Environmental Agreements* (T. J. Lah et al., 2013, in Korean).

Presentation Topics:***Determining Factors of Renewable Energy Supply in Korean Local Governments: Evidence from 'New and Renewable Energy Local Supply Program'***

This research analyzes determining factors of renewable energy supply in Korean local governments. Renewable energy has received attention as sustainable resource which is important in overcoming climate change and energy crisis. However, in case of Korea, the size of renewable energy contribution in energy supply is less than 1/10 of average level of OECD countries. Based on government capacity theory, political-market theory, and diffusion theory, this research provides a framework that comprehensively explains factors determining size of renewable energy program. Investigating 'New and Renewable Energy Local Supply Program' by Korean local government, tobit regression analysis demonstrates that will of local political leaders for the program, existence of relevant staff and plan for the program, and the status of neighboring local government affect the size of the renewable energy program. The result implies that, in Korea, personnel and management factors are more important than financial factors for renewable energy supply. In addition, Korean local governments are more sensitive to their neighbors than higher authorities or international networks.

Professor Sungmin Roh, Institute of Public Affairs, Yonsei University, Seoul (South Korea)

Sungmin Roh is a Research Professor of Institute of Public Affairs at Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea. He received his Ph.D. at Yonsei University in 2012 with dissertation *“The Impact of Perceived Organizational Reputation of Public Institute on the Behavior of Members.”* He had been a researcher at Telecommunications and Spectrum Research Division, Korea Information Society Development Institute in Seoul from 2009 to 2010, before transferred to Institute of Public Affairs at Yonsei University in September 2011. His research areas include environmental policy, reputation in public organization, organizational behavior, human resource management, and nonprofit management. He has published articles with journals including *Korean Public Administration Review*, *Korean Society and Public Administration*, *Modern Society and Public Administration*. He also worked for a book chapter of *Understanding International Environmental Agreements* (T. J. Lah et al., 2013, in Korean).

Presentation Topics:

Accountability for the empowerment of civil society in search of regional partnership for sustainable development

This study proceeds in the following three parts, with the particular reference to normative and theoretical observations rather than empirical findings. First, it rays out internal limits within NGOs, which can be conceptualized as ‘NGO failure.’ Second, enabling environments for NGOs to solidify their coalitions come from the 2010 Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness which are regarded as a basic foundation for empowering their organizational behaviours and holding them accountable to their performance. Third, further attention needs to be paid to the institutionalization process of the accountability mechanism in the regional context, embedded in the Istanbul CSO Development Effectiveness Principles.

