

## **Republic of Korea's written answer to the question from FSV (11/6/21)**

### **1. Australia**

**Q)** In 3rd BUR, Korea mentioned about the Agriculture and Rural voluntary GHG reduction project. How this project contributed to the reduction of emissions in agriculture and livestock sector since its first implementation.

**A)** Since 2012, 763 farmers participated in the voluntary GHG reduction project by 2020, of which 418 farms reduced about 97,000 tons of greenhouse gas. Incentives of 10,000 KRW per ton were paid, and a total of 970 million KRW (accumulated) has been paid to farmers so far. Incentives per farm are estimated at 97.38 million KRW.

### **2. China**

**Q)** from 3rd BUR, Korea has developed 2030 national GHG reduction roadmap and has established new monitoring and evaluation framework for all of your climate actions. Could Korea share your challenges met and experiences and making this institutional mechanism arrangements. And in this process what is the role of ministry of environment and how do incorporate and balance all the views from other stakeholders.

**A)** In order to overcome the limitations of the existing evaluation of implementation, the government proposed the establishment of a prompt and transparent cross-ministerial implementation check and evaluation system as one of the key tasks of the 2nd Framework Plan for Response to Climate Change (October '19). Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center(GIR) submitted a report evaluating the performance of greenhouse gas reduction from '18 to '19 in December '20, and it is scheduled to be renewed every year.

The target emissions for each sector of the 2030 roadmap are presented as a three-year average except 2030, and 2018-2020 is the first target setting period. However, since the target year of the first report is 2018 and 2019, evaluation of all three years was not possible at this point. Therefore, in the first report, which is published in December 2020, emissions performance for the target year is compared to the three-year average target of the 2030 road map amendment, and whether the target indicators are achieved is determined from the next year's report.

(Performance check system) Under the supervision of the Office of Government Policy Coordination and the Ministry of Environment, each department is designated for each sector. Data is collected by department, and GIR organizes an expert working group and prepares a comprehensive

evaluation report. The comprehensive report (proposal) will be reviewed by joint reviewers by sector and will then be reported to the Presidential Committee on Green Growth and made public after final confirmation.

(Procedures and schedule) ① (Preparation stage) Collection of performance results for tasks under the jurisdiction of each department → ② (Evaluation stage) Preparation of performance evaluation report organized by GIR (Expert Working Group) → ③ (Reporting stage) Reporting the result of performance evaluation and public disclosure.