Inaugural Summit of Pacific Islands Development Forum

5-7 August 2013

Speech by Ambassador Soo-Taek Rhee

Head of United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Investment and Technology Promotion Office Korea
UNIDO’s mandate and its three thematic areas

**Medium-term programme framework 2010-2013, adjusted**

**Mission Statement**

UNIDO aspires to reduce poverty through sustainable industrial development. We want every country to have the opportunity to grow a flourishing productive sector, to increase their participation in international trade and to safeguard their environment.

**Thematic priorities**

**Poverty reduction through productive activities**

Women and men are equally empowered to generate and increase their income by engaging in productive industrial activities.

**Trade capacity-building**

Industries in developing countries are enabled to produce and trade goods and services that meet international public and private industrial standards, and benefit increasingly from globalization.

**Environment and energy**

Industries adopt resource-efficient and low-carbon patterns of production and growth, which contributes to mitigating environmental challenges and adapting to climate change.

(UNIDO, 2013)
UNIDO and its Green Initiative

Green Industry

Greening of Industries
- Resource Productivity
- Pollution Prevention
- Safe Chemical Management

Creating Green Industries
- Environmental Technologies
  - Examples:
    - Wind turbines
    - Recycling plants
- Environmental Services
  - Examples:
    - Energy consulting
    - Chemical leasing

(UNIDO, 2013)
UNIDO’s key focus is on energy and environment.

(UNIDO, 2013)
UNIDO supports both North-South and South-South Cooperation.
Korea’s special role in UNIDO

### Trade Volume

Trade volume ranking by country in 2012 (Unit: USD 100 million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Trade Volume (USD 100 million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>38,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>38,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>25,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>16,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>12,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>11,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>10,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>9,479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade volume between 1957 and 2012 (Unit: USD)

- **$0.46 billion** (1957)
- **$28 billion** (1996)
- **$85.7 billion** (2008)
- **$1.06 trillion** (2012)

Source: KITA
Driving forces of Korea’s development: political leadership
Driving forces of Korea’s development: emphasis on education

Full-time and part-time students in public and private institutions, by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>OECD mean</th>
<th>Korea’s rank</th>
<th>Korea as % of OECD mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students aged 15-19 as a percentage of the population aged 15-19</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>18/27</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students aged 20-29 as a percentage of the population aged 20-29</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students aged 30-39 as a percentage of the population aged 30-39</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>23/27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students aged 40 and over as a percentage of the population aged 40 and over</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>16/23</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OECD, 2009)
Driving forces of Korea’s development: consensus-building
Timeline of Korea’s development between the 1960s and 2000

Per Capita Income (USD)

- 1945: 67
- 1953: 89
- 1961: 100 (1964)
- 1970: 1,000 (1977)
- 1980: 7,355
- 1990: 11,432
- 1995: 14,193
- 1998: 16,291
- 2004: 18,372
- 2006: 20,240

(Bank of Korea, 2013)
Korea’s approach to “sustainability”
The current Korean Government’s motto: “creative economy”
Final Conclusion: Political leadership in the Pacific Islands is a pre-requisite for developing inclusive green and blue economies.
Thank you!