

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	○ ① Enactment of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, ② Establishment of the National Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development (20-year plan), ③ Currently being promoted as a national task of the current government < Related Links > ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Status of establishment of the National Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Portal) https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort?content=2 / https://ncsd.go.kr/notice?post=2466 ③ No. 15 (sustainable development) among 123 national tasks of the Lee Jae-myung administration https://gonggam.korea.kr/espdf/customLayout_k.jsp?ncdata=1CG427AA15A3F0DAFDE62EA063983BCD68224D749C8A94BE2F8BC993CBF1841343590C18F6C02F85CEAC736448A4AF80E158824BA908518B580DC6748BD074A331F082C7012SC09A0DEAE83F2148FC25CB092672CC03AA769C570E5114295F42381E470FB51884917DC3FE143ABF9F9F2DD5297E79759F3E119C62018C5D259E6831BAC793CA396986BF76904DACAC524B0C81F9C746E5E995586AC0F9A0DEEAE83F214D6949C51AFFE340A05C26C58618EE6A9143E0546D56A7447CAB08894D0F0C30323AE111DE6C08F7983D2E1DEF5AFE0D08D3F095182F210085800F5FD4180997C
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The defined priorities are integrated into sectoral policies, strategies, and time-bound action plans, guiding efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, capitalising on synergies across sectors and considering potential transboundary impacts of policies. There is active coordination across sectors to align initiatives with these priorities, fostering an integrated approach throughout the government.)	○ Prioritization is specified in the Framework Act on Sustainable Development * Article 6 (Relationship with other laws) ① This Act shall take precedence over other laws with regard to sustainable development. ② When enacting or amending other laws related to sustainable development, they shall be in accordance with the purpose and basic principles of this Act. <Related link: Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English)> https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117#
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	○ The Framework Act on Sustainable Development provides for the establishment of a 'National Committee on Sustainable Development' and a 'Sustainable Development Promotion Team' * Article 17 of the Act (Establishment of the National Committee on Sustainable Development) A National Committee on Sustainable Development shall be established under the President to respond to the President's advice or deliberate on major policies necessary to efficiently promote sustainable development. * Article 18 ⑤ of the Act A Sustainable Development Promotion Team shall be established under the National Committee to support the affairs of the National Committee. ○ National Committee and Promotion Team Formation and Operation <Related Links> ① Article 17 and Article 18, Paragraph 6 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Formation of National Committee (Sustainable Development Portal, Introduction to National Committee) https://ncsd.go.kr/committee ③ Formation of Sustainable Development Promotion Team (Office for Government Policy Coordination website) https://www.opm.go.kr/opm/office/group01.do?ntno=id02-a08&search_key=part&search_val=%EC%A7%80%EC%86%8D%EA%B0%80%EB%8A%A5%EB%80%9C%EC%A0%84%EC%B6%94%EC%A7%84%EB%8B%A8
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			12		
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	○ Establishment of the National Basic Strategy for Sustainable Development (20-year long-term plan) in accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development - Establishment of the 1st to 4th National Basic Strategy, Establishment of the 5th National Basic Strategy (2026-2045) in progress < Related Links > ① Basis for establishment: Article 7 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Details of the establishment of the 1st to 4th National Basic Plans https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort?content=2 https://ncsd.go.kr/notice?post=2466
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	○ When establishing or revising mid- to long-term administrative plans of central administrative agencies related to the basic national strategy, the National Committee shall review the sustainability of the relevant administrative plans and reflect the results. *Article 14 of the Act (Notification, etc. in accordance with enactment/revision of laws and regulations) *Appendix to the Enforcement Decree (Scope of mid- to long-term administrative plans) - The National Committee is conducting a preliminary review of the relevant administrative plans by specifying the subjects of sustainability review (198 items) in the laws and regulations. ○ The National Committee evaluates the sustainability of the country every two years according to sustainable development indicators, and has prepared and published a sustainable development report every two years since 2012. *Article 15 of the Act (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Assessment) <Related Links> ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) Articles 14 and 15 https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (Korean) https://www.law.go.kr/lsC.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=15&tabMenuId=81&query=%EC%A7%80%EC%86%8D%EA%B0%80%EB%8A%A5%EB%80%9C%EC%A0%84%20%EA%B8%B0%EB%B3%8B%EB%B2%95%20%EC%8B%9C%ED%96%89%EB%A0%89%1E36D131

	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. Their tasks are comprehensively implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has established a dedicated body with clear mandates and resources to ensure its commitment to PCSD extends beyond electoral cycles and government terms. This body has clear objectives, adequate resources, and supports effective communication, strong leadership, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across Ministries or departments. It also has robust monitoring and evaluation systems and the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.)	○ In accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, the 'National Committee on Sustainable Development' and the 'Sustainable Development Promotion Team' are established and operated - The National Committee is participated by the heads of 12 central administrative agencies, the chairs of 17 local committees, and various stakeholders [Article 18 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development and Article 13 of the Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development] < Related Links > ① Basis for establishment: Article 17 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (National Committee on Sustainable Development), Article 18, Paragraph 6 (Sustainable Development Promotion Team) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Composition of the National Committee (Sustainable Development Portal, Introduction to the National Committee) https://ncsd.go.kr/committee ③ Composition of the Sustainable Development Promotion Team (Office for Government Policy Coordination website) https://www.opm.go.kr/opm/office/group01.do?introId02-a08&search_key=part&search_val=%EC%A7%80%EC%86%8D%EA%80%80%BE%B%8A%A5%B%80%9C%EC%A0%84%EC%B6%94%EC%A7%84%EB%8B%A8
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			12		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	Budget planning guidance for 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and publicity materials for the draft budgets for 2022, 2021, 2020 SOURCE: OECD 2022 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. These mechanisms have been comprehensively implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established mechanisms and tools have ensured that sustainable development priorities are integrated into every sector and financial plan, contributing to effective progress towards sustainable development goals. These mechanisms and tools also foster a culture of sustainability across all levels and sectors of government, driving continuous improvement and innovation in sustainable development practices.)	○ Central administrative agencies must establish and implement a central promotion plan every five years to promote the national basic strategy. *Article 9 of the Act (Establishment and Implementation of Promotion Plan) ○ When establishing or revising mid- to long-term administrative plans, etc. of central administrative agencies related to the national basic strategy, the National Committee shall review the sustainability of the relevant administrative plans, etc. and reflect the results. *Article 14 (Notification pursuant to enactment/amendment of laws and regulations, etc.) *Appendix to the Enforcement Decree (Scope of mid- to long-term administrative plans) - The laws specify the subjects of sustainability review (198 items) and are currently conducting a preliminary review of the sustainability of the relevant administrative plans. ○ The National Committee evaluates the nation's sustainability every two years according to sustainable development indicators, and has been preparing and publishing a sustainable development report every two years since 2012. *Article 15 of the Act (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Assessment) <Related Links> ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) Articles 14 and 15 ② Preparation and publication of national sustainability assessment results (Sustainable Development Portal) https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms and implemented measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. These have been comprehensively applied, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The established mechanisms and implemented measures have resulted in specific programs or policies that enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development, or have created incentives to attract private investments for sustainable development or fostered public-private partnerships that support the mobilisation of financial resources to advance sustainable development.)	○ The government will establish a Climate Crisis Response Fund to secure the financial resources necessary for the transition to a climate crisis and carbon-neutral society and to promote and support related projects. ○ To expand sustainable development in local areas, 'Review of support measures such as the Local Extinction Response Fund' (current government's sustainable development national task) < Related Links > ① Articles 69 to 74 of the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth (English) for responding to the climate crisis (Climate Response Fund) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117&query=# ③ Articles 22 to 29 of the Framework Act on Local Government Fund Management (English) ② Current government's national tasks - 123 national tasks of the Lee Jae-myung government https://www.gonggam.korea.kr/govVision/ - 15. Establishing a foundation for sustainable development that the people can feel https://gonggam.korea.kr/expdf/customLayout_k.jsp?encdata=1C6427AA15A3F0DAFDE62EA0639B38CD68224D749C8494BE2F8FBC993C8F1341343590C18F6C02F85CEAC736448A48F80E15B8248A90B518BE580DC67488D2F4A331FD8E2C79126C0F9A00DEEA83F2148FC25C8D9E2672CC03AA769C570E5E114295F42381E470FB518B4917DC3F3E143AB9F9EF20D5297E79759F3E119C62018C5D259E68318AC793C43969B6FBF2694DACAC52480C81F89C746E5E9955864C0F9A00DEEA83F214D6949C51AFFE340ADS2C6CB618EE6A9143E0546D56A7447CABDB894D0F0C50373A6F111D66CD8E29B3D7E1DDEFAFE9D0RD3E0953J87E11D08500E5ED41R0997C
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			11		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	○ The National Committee for Sustainable Development is a committee under the President, and its ex officio members include the heads (ministers) of 12 central administrative agencies. * Article 17 of the Act (Establishment of the National Committee for Sustainable Development) * Article 18, Paragraph 2 of the Act (Composition of the National Committee, etc.) * Article 13, Paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Composition of the National Committee) ○ Designate a sustainable development officer from among the senior civil servants of the central administrative agencies to carry out central promotion plans, sustainable development work, and work cooperation with the National Committee. Designation of officers in 48 central government ministries completed (February 2025) * Article 22 of the Act (Designation of a sustainable development officer) * Article 20 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Designation of a sustainable development officer) < Related Links > ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Framework Act on Sustainable Development Enforcement Decree (Korean + English) https://elaw.klri.re.kr/tor_service/lawView.do?hseq=68189&lang=KOR

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	○ The National Committee for Sustainable Development is a committee under the President, and its ex officio members include the heads (ministers) of 12 central administrative agencies. * Article 17 of the Act (Establishment of the National Committee for Sustainable Development) * Article 18, Paragraph 2 of the Act (Composition of the National Committee, etc.) * Article 13, Paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Composition of the National Committee) ○ Designate a sustainable development officer from among the senior civil servants of the central administrative agencies to carry out central promotion plans, sustainable development work, and work cooperation with the National Committee - Designation of officers in 48 central government ministries completed (February 2025) * Article 22 of the Act (Designation of a sustainable development officer) * Article 20 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Designation of a sustainable development officer) < Related Links > ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Framework Act on Sustainable Development Enforcement Decree (Korean + English) https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?seq=68189&lang=KOR
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Under development	1	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	○ 'Review of mandatory education for officers responsible for sustainable development and its phased expansion' (included in the current government's detailed implementation plan for the 'sustainable development' national task) <Related link> - 123 national tasks of the Lee Jae-myung administration https://www.korea.kr/govVision/ - 15. Establishing a foundation for sustainable development that the public can feel https://gonggam.korea.kr/ezpdf/customLayout_k.jsp?encdata=1C6427AA15A3F0DAFDE62EA063983BCD68224D749C84948E2F8FC993C8F1341343590C18F6C02F85CEAC736448A48F80E158824BA9DB518BES80BCF6748BD2F4A331FD8E2C79126C0F9A0DEAE83F2148FC25CDB9E2672C03AA769C570E5E114295F42381E470FB518B4917DC3F3E143ABF9F9F2DD5297E79759F3E119C62018C5D259E6831BAC793C4396086FB72694DAC52480C81F89C746E5E9955864C0F9A0DEAE83F214D6949C51AFFE340AD5C26C8618EE6A9143E0546D56A7447CABD8894D0F0C50323AE111DE6CD8F7983D2E1E9FAFE9D8D3F095182F210D85800F5FD41B0997C
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			9		
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement, or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies are territorialised at the sub-national level and complemented by local indicators and monitoring systems on sustainable development objectives. Best practices and common challenges are documented, shared and incorporated across government levels, promoting continuous improvement. These mechanisms are effectively used to engage sub-national levels of government in PCSD and to promote coordinated action on relevant economic, social and environmental goals.)	○ According to the law, the state and local governments must follow the principles of sustainable development and promote comprehensive future strategies, and citizens and businesses must actively participate and cooperate in sustainable development policies. *Article 4 (Responsibilities of the state and local governments) and Article 5 (Responsibilities of citizens and businesses) of the law ○ When enacting or amending other laws related to sustainable development, they must be in line with the purpose and basic principles of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development *Article 6 (Relationship with other laws) of the law ○ The government shall establish a national basic strategy, and central administrative agencies shall establish and implement sector-specific promotion plans to promote the national basic strategy, and local governments shall establish and implement local basic strategies and local promotion plans that are in harmony with the national basic strategy. - The law shall prescribe consultation and coordination procedures related to the implementation of the promotion plans. *Articles 7 to 10 of the law ○ Development and dissemination of sustainable development indicators and promotion of sustainability assessment *Article 15 (Sustainable development indicators and sustainability assessment) < Related Links > ① Articles 4 to 10 and 15 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② National Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs) detailed targets and indicators https://ncsd.go.kr/ksdgs?content=3 ③ National Sustainability Assessment and Announcement (Sustainable Development Portal) https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Platforms such as interterritorial commissions are in place to collect inputs from subnational entities and initiate formal exchanges between government levels. These mechanisms are active and stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and facilitate multi-level dialogue around success stories and persistent challenges.)	○ Establish a local committee for sustainable development, and the chairpersons of the local committees of 17 cities and provinces become ex officio members of the national committee. * Article 18, Paragraph 2 of the Act (Composition of the National Committee, etc.) * Article 20 of the Act (Composition of the Local Committee for Sustainable Development) ○ Designate a sustainable development officer to perform sustainable development work and cooperation with the national committee or local committee - Designate as a civil servant of Grade 3 or higher for cities and provinces, or Grade 4 or higher for cities, counties, and districts (February 2025) * Article 22 of the Act (Designation of a Sustainable Development Officer) * Article 20 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act (Designation of a Sustainable Development Officer) < Related Links > ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) Articles 18, 20, and 22 https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (Korean + English) Article 20 https://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?seq=68189&lang=KOR
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	○ In accordance with the 「Framework Act on International Development Cooperation」, the 'Comprehensive Plan for International Development Cooperation' is established and promoted to improve the appropriateness of international development cooperation policies and the efficiency of their implementation and to effectively achieve policy goals. ○ The overall, lead, and implementing agencies are designated to perform their respective roles and functions. - (Oversight and Coordination) The International Development Cooperation Committee is the highest policy body for ODA, consisting of the Prime Minister as the chairperson and heads of central administrative agencies, relevant public institutions, and private sector members. It deliberates and decides on major matters related to ODA. - (Leading agency) The Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the lead agencies for concessional aid and grant aid, respectively, and prepare implementation plans by sector and inspect projects. - (Implementing agency) Public institutions such as the Export-Import Bank of Korea (EDCF) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the government. *Local governments, the Constitutional Court, the National Election Commission, and other constitutional institutions are implementing ODA projects based on the expertise of each institution. < Related links > ○ International Development Cooperation Framework Act (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=117&tabMenuId=117&query=RNRWPRO# ○ ODA Integrated Website (ODA System) https://www.odakorea.go.kr/kor/cont/ContShow?cont_seq=41 https://www.odakorea.go.kr/kor/Main Mini Book (middle of the screen) ○ ODA Integrated Website (International Development Cooperation Committee Resolution, Comprehensive Plan, etc.)
Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement				12		

6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	○ Establish a forum for collecting opinions for sustainable development in which various stakeholders can participate *Article 29 of the Act (Collection of public opinions, etc.) ○ Operate the Sustainable Development Portal (http://ncsd.go.kr) to disseminate knowledge and information on sustainable development, raise public awareness, and promote the spread of related policies - Share the concept of sustainable development, national sustainable development goals, policies, and share specific implementation cases *Article 27 of the Act (Dissemination of information on sustainable development, etc.) ○ Form and operate the K-SDGs Council, K-MGOs, etc. during the process of establishing the K-SDGs ○ Form a council of related organizations during the process of establishing the 5th National Basic Strategy, and conduct opinion polls including labor, women, the disabled, youth, and local governments through expert forums, public discussions, national surveys, and online opinion gathering. < Related Links > ① Articles 27 and 29 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Sustainable Development Portal http://ncsd.go.kr ③ Formation and operation of K-MGOs, etc. when establishing K-SDGs http://ncsd.go.kr/ksdgs?content=2 ④ Promotion of opinion collection related to the establishment of the 5th National Basic Strategy - Holding of a consultation meeting of experts and related organizations https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3197 - Holding of a public discussion https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3403 - Online opinion collection https://ncsd.go.kr/notice?post=3409
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	○ Establish a forum for collecting opinions for sustainable development in which various stakeholders can participate *Article 29 of the Act (Collection of public opinions, etc.) ○ Operate the Sustainable Development Portal (http://ncsd.go.kr) to disseminate knowledge and information on sustainable development, raise public awareness, and promote the spread of related policies - Share the concept of sustainable development, national sustainable development goals, policies, and share specific implementation cases *Article 27 of the Act (Dissemination of information on sustainable development, etc.) ○ Form and operate the K-SDGs Council, K-MGOs, etc. during the process of establishing the K-SDGs ○ Form a council of related organizations during the process of establishing the 5th National Basic Strategy, and conduct opinion polls including labor, women, the disabled, youth, and local governments through expert forums, public discussions, national surveys, and online opinion gathering. < Related Links > ① Articles 27 and 29 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Sustainable Development Portal http://ncsd.go.kr ③ Formation and operation of K-MGOs, etc. when establishing K-SDGs http://ncsd.go.kr/ksdgs?content=2 ④ Promotion of opinion collection related to the establishment of the 5th National Basic Strategy - Holding of a consultation meeting of experts and related organizations https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3197 - Holding of a public discussion https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3403 - Online opinion collection https://ncsd.go.kr/notice?post=3409
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.)	According to the lawSupport activities of public-private cooperative organizations, etc., promote participation of various stakeholders, and promote education and public relations activities, etc. * Article 26 (Stakeholder Cooperation, etc.), Article 28 (Education and Public Relations on Sustainable Development), Article 29 (Collection of Public Opinions, etc.) of the Act Participation in various events to promote sustainable development; Publication and distribution of booklets that present ways for young people to practice SDGs and introduce communication with the older generation. ○ Support for the discovery and selection of excellent practice cases in the Sustainable Development Contest ※ Prime Minister's Award to the institution selected for excellent practice cases in 2025 <Related Links> ○ Articles 26, 28, and 29 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ○ Participation in the 2nd Social Value Festa event of the Sustainable Development Promotion Team https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3392 ○ Operation of a special session on transition in cooperation with the central government of the World Climate Conference https://ncsd.go.kr/event?post=3229 ○ Publishing and distribution of promotional books on sustainable development with youth participation https://ncsd.go.kr/press?post=3438 ○ Discovery and selection of excellent K-SDGs cases https://ncsd.go.kr/sdkorea?post=2835 ○ Selection of Best Practices for Sustainable Development Contest https://ncsd.go.kr/example?contents=3
Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement				12		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools.	○ Reflecting the sustainable development goals, develop and disseminate sustainable development indicators at the national and local levels, and evaluate and publish sustainability every two years based on the indicators. * Article 15 of the Act (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Assessment) ○ Prepare and publish a sustainable development report every two years starting in 2012 (published on the Sustainable Development Portal (https://ncsd.go.kr)) - Measures to share the evaluation results with central government ministries and reflect them in policy implementation < Related Links > ① Article 15 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② National Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs) sub-targets and indicators https://ncsd.go.kr/ksdgs?content=3 ③ Publication of the national sustainability assessment (Sustainable Development Portal) https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	○ The National Committee is currently reviewing the contents of the administrative plans (198) of central administrative agencies related to sustainable development from the perspective of sustainable development before establishing or revising the administrative plans, and is promoting the submission of the review report to the central administrative agencies for reflection. *Article 14 of the Act (Notification, etc. in accordance with enactment/revision of laws and regulations) *Appendix to the Enforcement Decree (Scope of mid- to long-term administrative plans) - The subjects of sustainability review (198) are specified in the laws and regulations, and a preliminary review of sustainability is being promoted for the relevant administrative plans. <Related Links> ① Article 14 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ②Appendix to the Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (Korean) https://www.law.go.kr/lsSc.do?menuId=18&subMenuId=15&tabMenuId=81&query=%EC%A7%80%EC%86%8D%EA%B0%80%EB%8A%51%EB%80%9C%EA%A0%84%20%EA%B8%B0%EB%B3%88%EB%B2%95%20%EC%8B%9C%ED%96%89%EB%A0%B9%163160131
Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment				8		

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	○ To disseminate knowledge and information on sustainable development, raise public awareness, and promote the spread of related policies, the 'Sustainable Development Portal' is operated - sharing the concept of sustainable development, national sustainable development goals, policies, and specific implementation cases ○ 'National Data Agency SDG Portal' manages indicators of sustainable development goals (provides data on 204 indicators) <Related Links> ○ Sustainable Development Portal https://ncsd.go.kr ○ National Data Agency SDG Portal https://index.go.kr/unity/portal/sdg/SDGMain.do
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	○ In accordance with the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, a report on sustainable development that summarizes the progress of the central promotion plan and the results of the national sustainability assessment must be submitted to the National Assembly (report to be prepared and submitted every two years) *Article 16 (Sustainable Development Report), Article 32 (Report to the National Assembly, etc.) of the Act <Related Links> ○ Article 16, Article 32 of the Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117#
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies and they are fully implemented to ensure that findings are used to inform decision making and adaptive action is taken. (e.g. These evaluation systems are used systematically to inform decision makers, as a fixed part of the policy cycle supported by sufficient data and capacity and normative provisions.)	○ The National Committee evaluates the country's sustainability every two years based on sustainable development indicators - The evaluation results are shared with central government ministries, and in-depth evaluations are conducted on vulnerable areas to identify and provide feedback on policy improvements. *Article 15 of the Act (Sustainable Development Indicators and Sustainability Evaluation) ○ According to the Framework Act on Sustainable Development, a report on sustainable development that summarizes the progress of the central promotion plan and the results of the national sustainability evaluation must be submitted to the National Assembly (report must be prepared and submitted every two years) *Article 16 of the Act (Sustainable Development Report), Article 32 of the Act (Report to the National Assembly, etc.) <Related Links> ① Framework Act on Sustainable Development (English) Articles 15, 16, and 32 https://www.law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=1&subMenuId=21&tabMenuId=117# ② Publication of the National Sustainability Evaluation (Sustainable Development Portal) https://ncsd.go.kr/nationaleffort
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			12		
Total Score			88			