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## Low carbon society scenario 2050 in Korea

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**Emission Source** 

- Emission mainly from Energy use (87.19%, 2012)
- Emission mainly from Industry sector within the energy sector



#### 2030's target

 Korea's INDC is an economy-wide target to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below business-as-usual (BAU) emissions of 850.6 MtCO2e by 2030



Sector	Reduction Target Ratio
Transformation	7.6%
Industry	6.6%
Building	4.2%
Transportation	3.0%
Public sector	0.4%
Waste	0.4%
Agricultural	0.1%

## Evaluation (Governance)

Category			Note
Participation	Feedback period	Before announcing to public	7 months (2014. 11.14 ~ 2015.6.11)
		after announcing to public	20 days (6.11 ~ 6.30)
	Participants in the discussion	Before announcing to public	Public–private joint review team (20 persons)
		after announcing to public	Industry, civil society, academia, Public interested in climate change
	Feedback method		<ul> <li>Public hearing(1),</li> <li>parliamentary debate(2),</li> <li>Opportunities for public opinion(X)</li> </ul>
	Efforts to reflect opinions		Mentioned in press release (2015. 6.30)
Disclosure of Information	Open source for feedback		<ul> <li>Press Release (2015. 6.11)</li> <li>Post-2020 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targeting Action Plan (page 20)</li> </ul>
	Released timing of open source		20 days before INDC submission to UNFCCC
	Documentation		Press Release (2015. 6.30) by MoE

#### Discussions



2018.01.21

2018.04.16

## 2030' s New target

Korea will increase the amount of reductions in the domestic sector from 25.7% to 32.5%
 (Amended in July 2018) and seeking cooperation between South and North Korea





Greenhouse gas inventory and research center(2010)

Copenhagen accord (30%) Paris Agreement (37%)

MRV/ETS (2015)

R&D investment (2008 ~ : 400 mil-\$/y)

## 2. Where do we want to go

## Government's Roles

Roles	Responsibilities
GHG mitigation policy Coordination	Office for Government Policy Coordination
GHG mitigation target setting	Ministry of Environment
Development and implementation of GHG mitigation policy	Each Ministry (KEI, KEEI, KIET, GIR, …)
Emission trading system operation	<ul> <li>Ministry of Strategy and Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport</li> <li>Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs</li> </ul>
local authority/ Civil society cooperation	Ministry of Environment

2. Where do we want to go

## Joint Working Group

• BAU Emission: KEEI-EGM System

• Reduction Potential: TIMES

 Economic Impacts: KEI-Linkages (ENV-Linkages)





KEI (Scenario): socioeconomic system transformation with a dramatic increase of energy efficiency, low carbon electricity reduction, economic structure reform, and land use change under climate proof way

KEEI (Vision) : decarbonized and resilient economy includes sustainable growth,
 prosperity, decarbonization, and resilience, which serve as a guide
 to the thinking, attitude and behavior change of our society members

## 2. Where do we want to go

#### LCS Scenario





Reduction Measures

- Decarbonisation of power generation mainly driven by nuclear, solar PV, and CCS;
- Rapid expansion of RES both in power generation and in final demand sectors;
- Electrification of final energy uses both in heating and mobility sectors;
- Fuel switching in final energy mix towards electricity and natural gas to cope with air-pollutants.

## 3. How do we get there

#### Energy system transformation



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#### 3 Key plans

- National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Road map (Announced First draft in 2016, amended in 2018)
- Climate change response plan (2016)
- Mid-Century low-carbon Strategy (2019)



- 8<sup>th</sup> Basic Plan for Long-term Electricity Supply and Demand (2017–2031)
  - Manage demand
  - Change energy mix

## Power generation mix



## 3. How do we get there

## TALANOA DIALOGUE



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## 4. Issues

### Gaps (discussion)

Currently discussed Korea's long-term strategy with government power generation plan is beyond Paris Agreement targets (limit global warming to 2/1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels).

- Current scenario's cumulative emission (2010-2050) : 21.8Gt
- Korea's carbon budget (2010-2050) : 17Gt

\* In the global model estimation, cost-optimal scenarios assuming a global carbon budget of 1000 Gt CO2, considered equivalent to likely below 2 °C

McCollum DL, Zhou W, Bertram C, de Boer H–S, Bosetti V, Busch S, Després J, Drouet L, Emmerling J, Fay M, Fricko O, Fujimori S, Gidden M, Harmsen M, Huppmann D, Iyer G, Krey V, Kriegler E, Nicolas C, Pachauri S, Parkinson S, Poblete-Cazenave M, Rafaj P, Rao N, Rozenberg J, Schmitz A, Schoepp W, van Vuuren D, & Riahi K (2018) "Energy investment needs for fulfilling the Paris Agreement and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals," Nature Energy, doi: 10.1038/s41560-018-0179-z [pure.iiasa.ac.at/15328].



## 4. Issues

#### Renewable risk and conflict

#### (Climate change risk)



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화 시키는 태양광발전소 결/

<conflict>



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## 4. Issues

#### Others

- Nuclear phase out
- Coal plant with CCS
- Climate adaptation decision

