

Climate Change and Transition of Energy Law in Korea



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I. Environment, Climate Change, and Energy

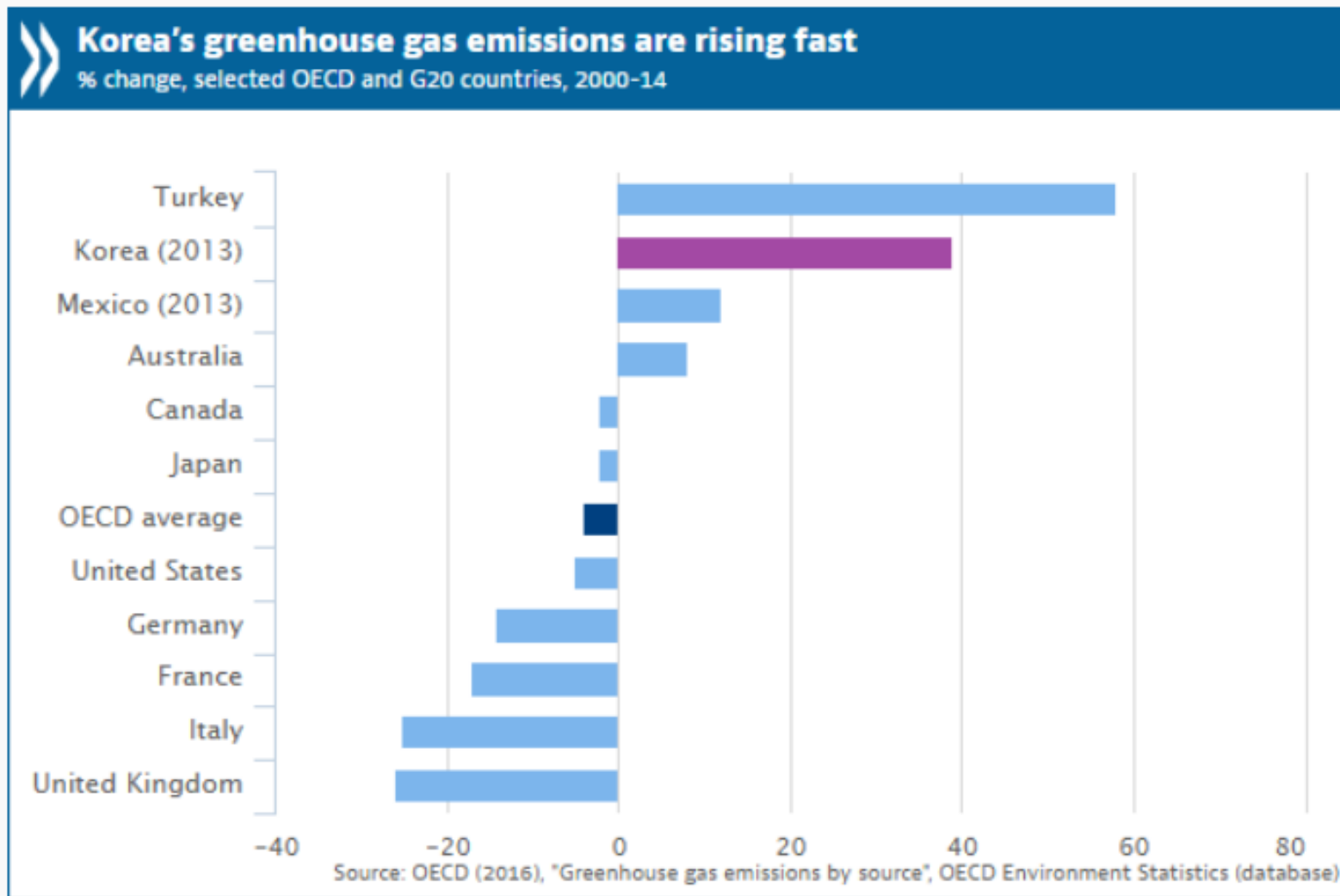
Influence of Energy to Climate Change

- Increase in fossil fuel combustion → Increase in CO₂ and other GHG emissions
- Main source of carbon emissions: electricity generation, transportation, and industrial activities.

Influence of Climate Change to Energy Law and Policy

- Energy Efficiency Standards
- Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) / Feed-in Tariffs (FIT)
- Low carbon fuel standards

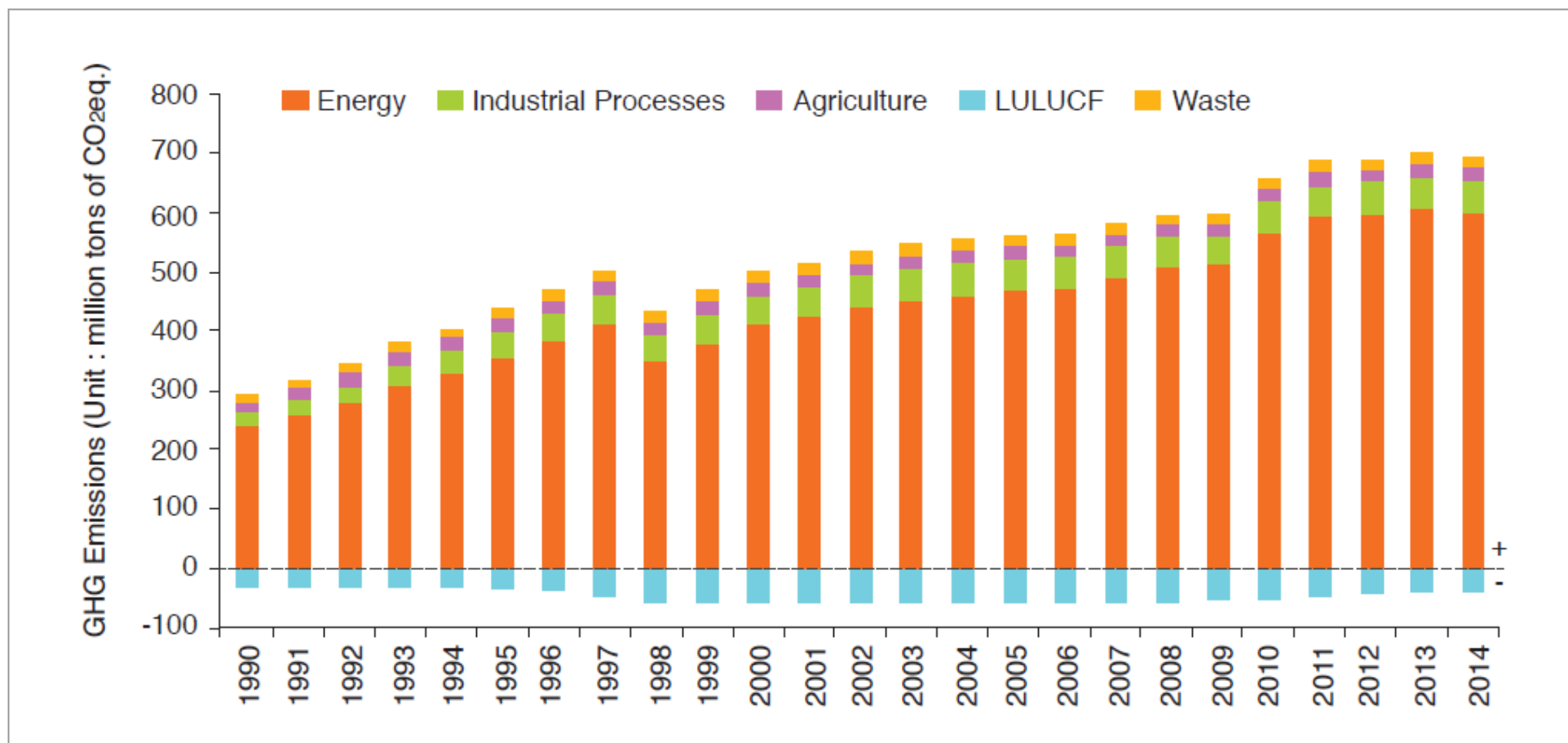
II. Climate Change Law & Policy of Korea



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/environment/korea-needs-to-put-green-growth-vision-into-action.htm>

II. Climate Change Law & Policy of Korea

[Figure 2.2] Trends in National Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals (1990-2014)

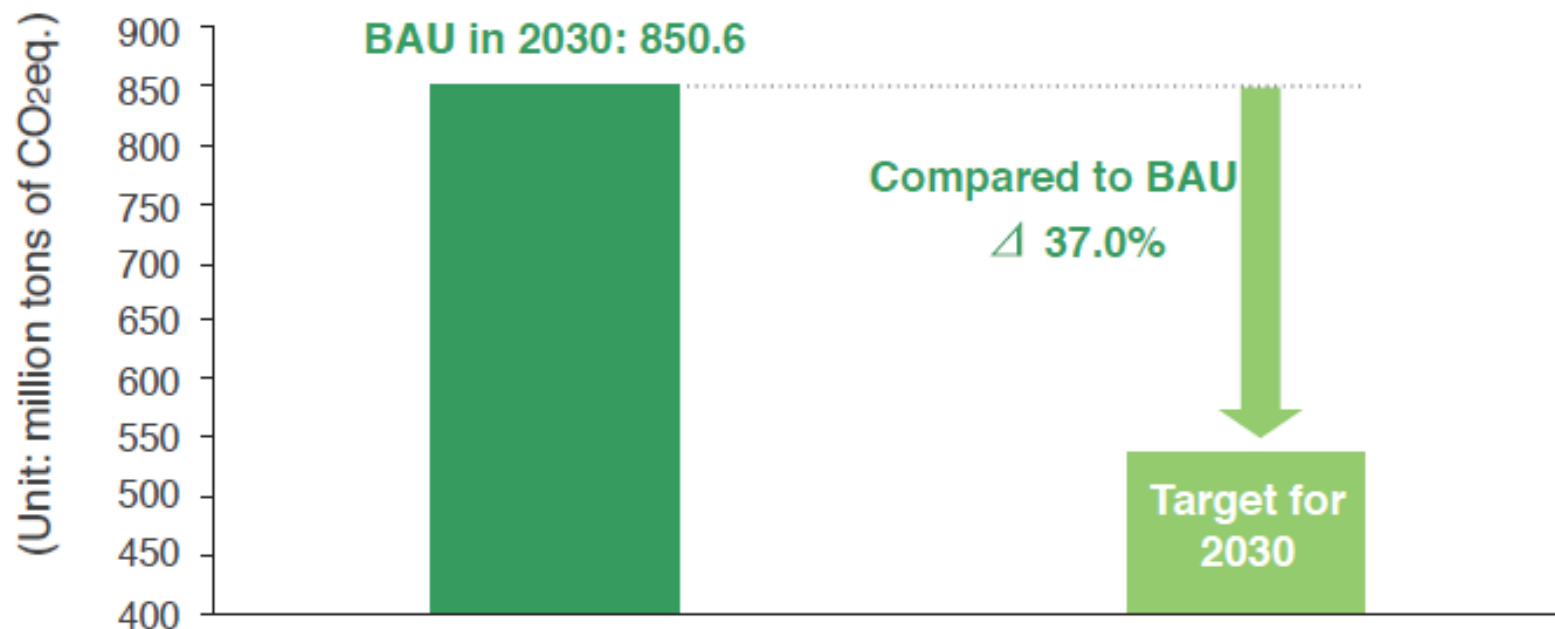


Source: The Government of Republic of Korea, *Second Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Korea*

II. Climate Change Law & Policy of Korea

National GHG Reduction Target

- Korea announced in June 2015 that it would reduce GHG emissions by 37% against 2030 BAU emissions



Source: The Government of Republic of Korea, *Second Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Korea*

II. Climate Change Law & Policy of Korea

Major Policies for GHG Reduction

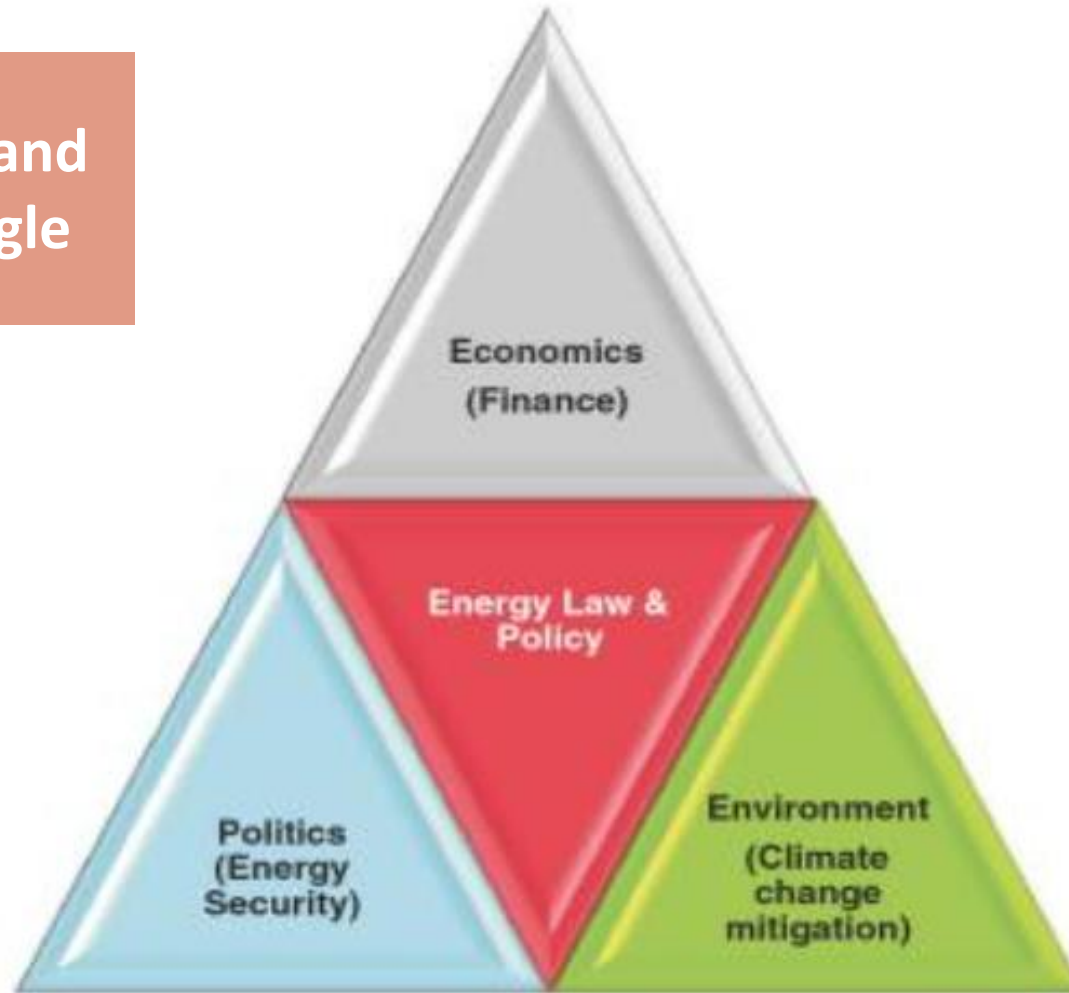
- National GHG Reduction Target and Roadmap (2016~)
- Emission Trading Scheme (“K-ETS”) (2015~)



- Target Management System for GHG and Energy (“TMS”) (2011~)
- Carbon Tax (under discussion)

III. Energy Law & Policy of Korea: The Triangle

Energy Law and Policy Triangle

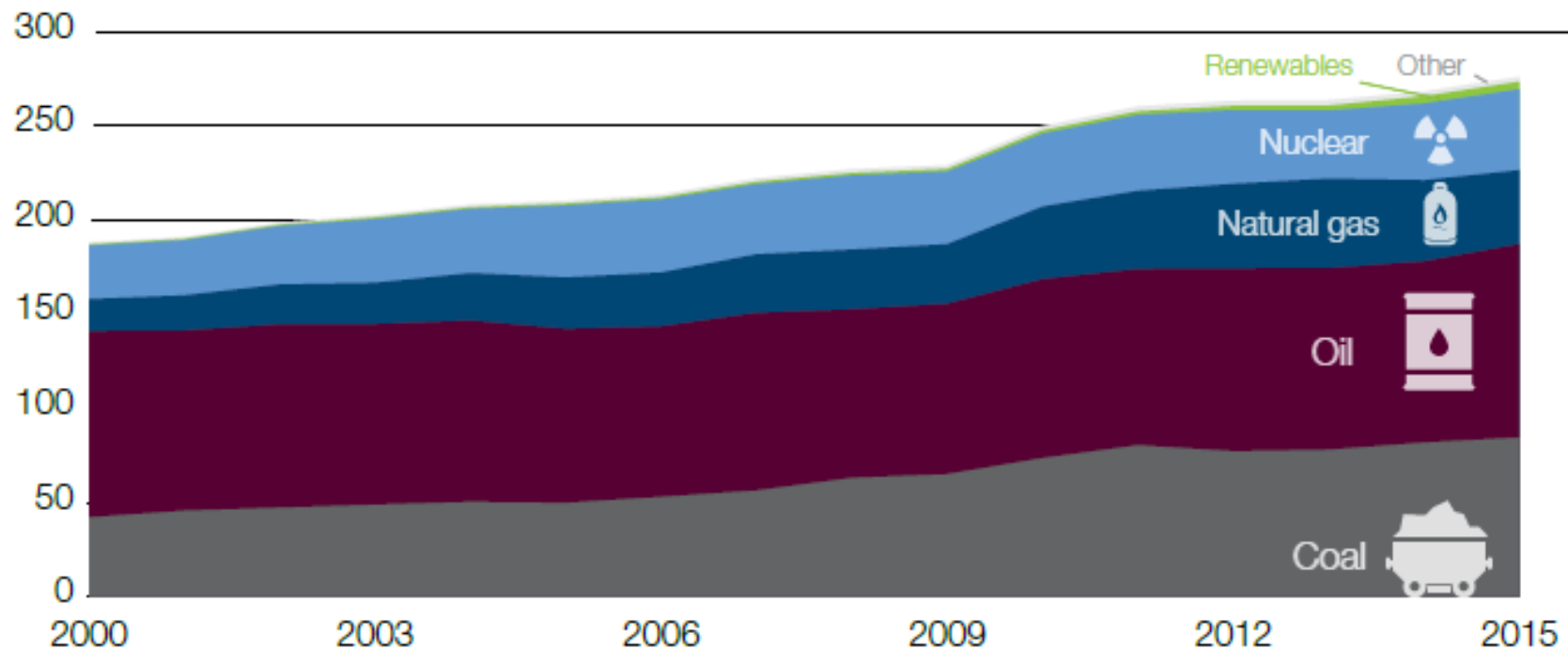


Source: Raphael J. Heffron, *Energy Law: An introduction*, Springer (2015)

III. Energy Law & Policy of Korea : Energy Mix

Figure 2. **Fossil fuels dominate Korea's energy mix**

Total primary energy supply, Mtoe



* Source: IEA (2016), IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances

III. Energy Law & Policy of Korea : Renewable Energy

Renewable Portfolio Standards

- Introduction of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
- Mandatory supply rate under the RPS system will be raised to 7.0% by 2020.

[Table 3.3] Implementation Results of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Mandate

Type \ Year	2013	2014	2015
Mandatory supply rate	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Target (REC)	10,896,557	12,905,431	13,838,637
Implementation (REC)	7,324,861	10,078,351	12,486,461
Implementation / Target	67.2%	78.1%	90.2%

※ REC: Power generated from renewable sources (1MW) × Weight for each energy source

Source: The Government of Republic of Korea, *Second Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Korea*

III. Energy Law & Policy of Korea : Energy Efficiency

Major Energy Efficiency Programs of Energy Use Rationalization Act

- Energy Efficiency Standards & Labeling Program (1992~)
- E-Standby Program (1999~)
- High Efficiency Appliance Certification Program (1996~)



< Energy Efficiency Grade Label >



< e-Standby Program Label >



< High-efficiency Appliance Label >

IV. Implication of Energy Transition in Korea

Being consistent with international trends of energy law

- The transition must be maintained in a consistent direction over the long term

Enhancing Korea's position in the international climate regime

- Chance to enhance international recognition for its carbon reduction performance

Possibility of positive impact on other countries

- Taking a leading role in the neighboring Asian countries

IV. Implication of Energy Transition in Korea

Four Ways to Accelerate the Energy Transition in Korea

- Transforming Energy Law through Adaptive & Flexible Approach
 - launch pilot projects and regularly analyze effectiveness of policies
- Improving Energy Efficiency
 - increase awareness across all industrial sectors
 - encourage consumers to focus on greater energy efficiency
- Managing Energy Demand
 - give efforts to bend the growth curve of energy demand
- Decarbonizing the Power Sector
 - explore a practical way to cut emissions from power sector and design an effective policy

Thank you

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