

Climate Justice Symposium

South Korea's Policy on Energy & Climate change

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1. South Korea's Energy Policy Issues

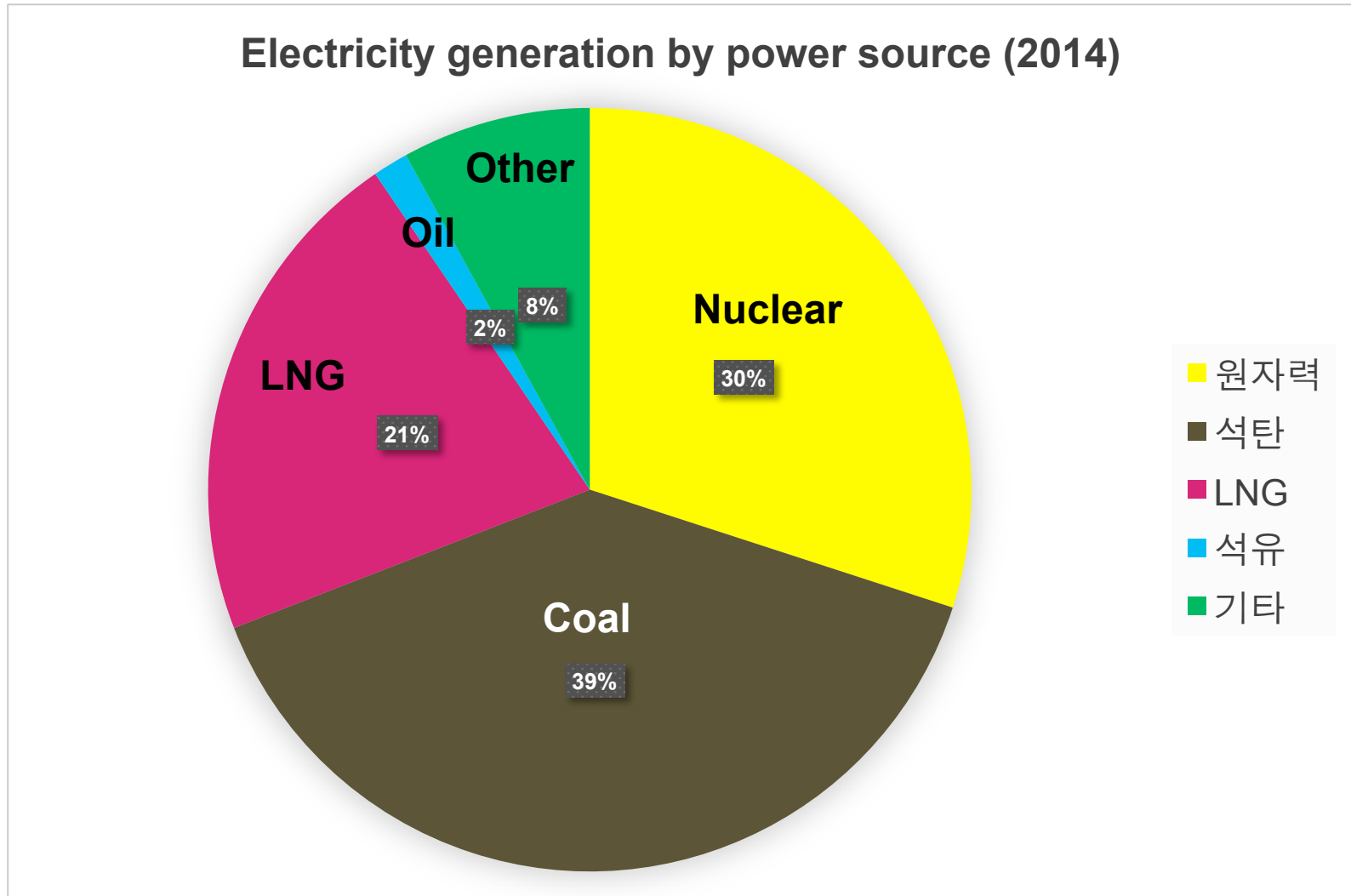
- 1) Electricity generation by power source
- 2) Nuclear Power Plants
 - Current Status of Nuclear Power Plants
 - Damage to local residents
- 3) Coal fired Power Plants
 - Current Status of Nuclear Power Plants
 - Damage to local residents

2. South Korea's Climate Change Policy

- 1) Industry's influence on climate change policy
 - Reorganization of climate change system
 - Government policy retreated by corporate pressure
- 2) South Korea's Climate Change Policy, INDC

3. Campaigns – resisting false solutions

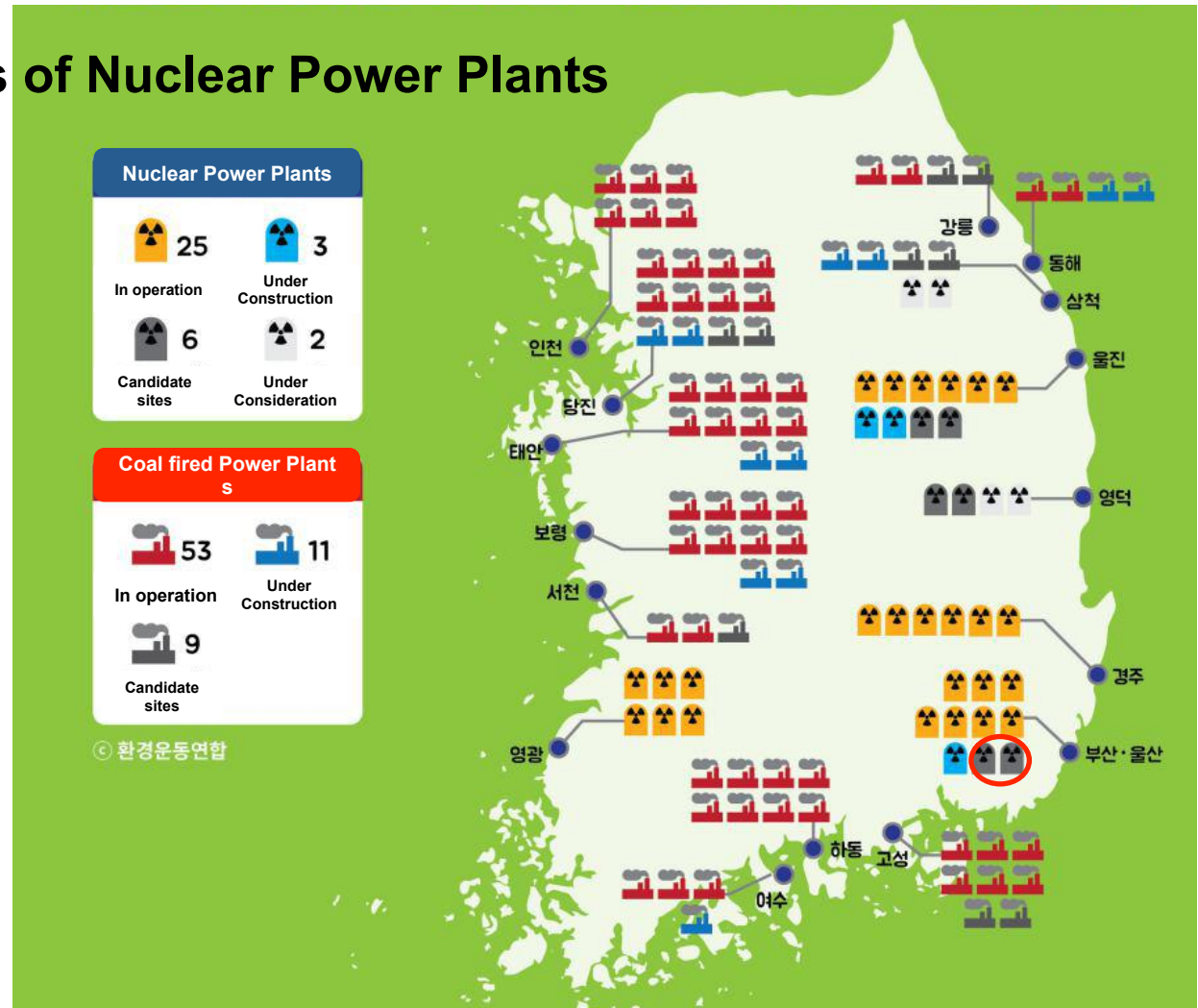
1-1) Electricity generation by power source



1-2) Nuclear Power Plants

• Current Status of Nuclear Power Plants

- World's highest density of nuclear power plants
- Construction of Shin Kori Units 5&6 Confirmed
(23, Jun, 2016)



1-2) Nuclear Power Plants

- **Damage to local residents**
 - 548 thyroid cancer patients nearby the plant
 - Radioactive substance 'tritium(H-3)' was found in local resident's urine, those living nearby the Wolsong Nuclear power plant.
 - The majority of Iodine 131 Releases from nuclear Power plants
 - Issues on Drinking water
 - Relocation

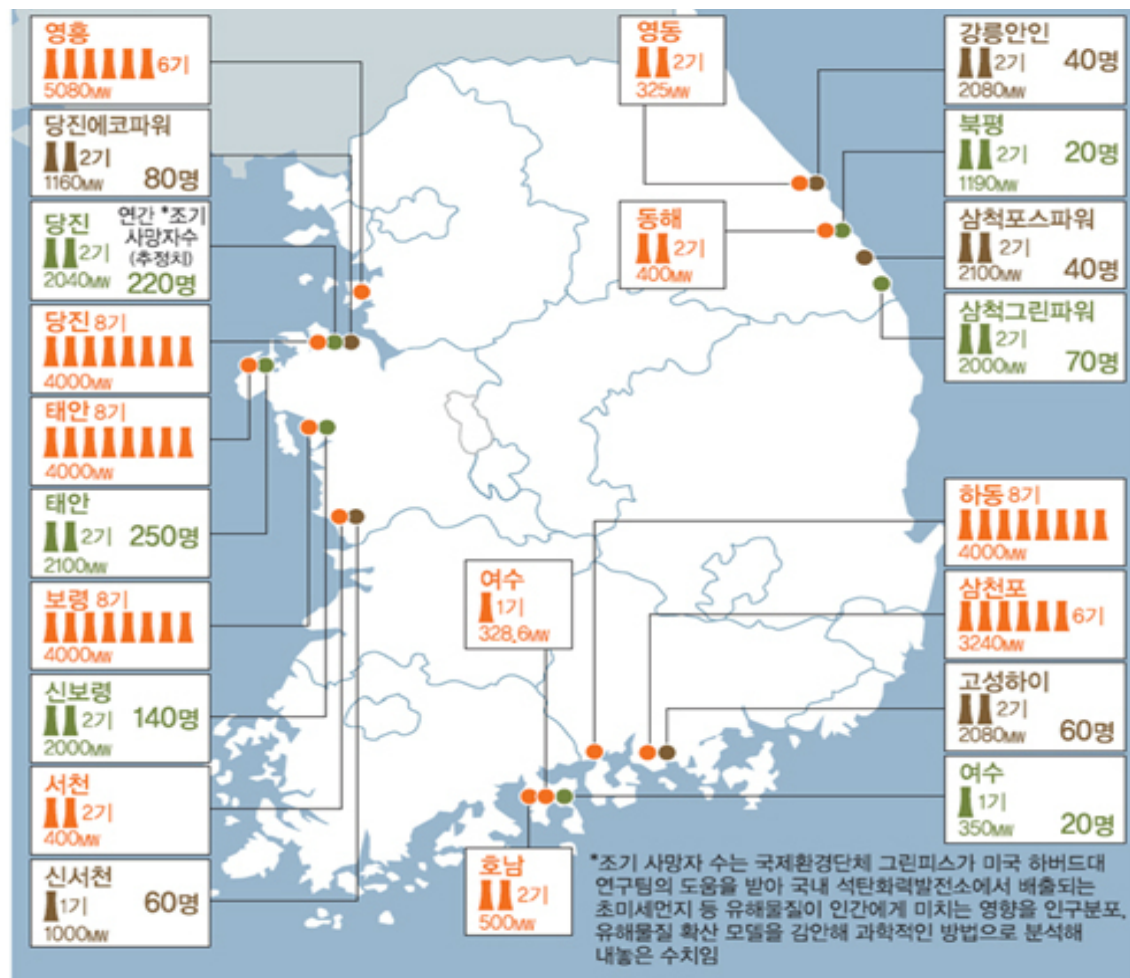


1-3) Coal fired Power Plants

- **Current Status of Coal fired Power Plants**

- 7th largest emitter of carbon dioxide (2012)
- Plans to shut 10 ageing coal fired power plants by 2025
- still committed to building 20 new coal-fired power plants, whose capacity is 5 times higher than those to be closed.

- In operation: **53**
- Under construction: **11**
- Under consideration: **9**



1-3) Coal fired Power Plants

- **Damage to local residents**
 - Air pollutant from coal fired power plants cause 1,100 premature death per year
(“Silent Killer, PM 2.5”, Greenpeace, 2015)
 - Cause of Premature death
 - : Stroke, Ischemic heart disease
 - Chronic obstructive lung disease
 - Lung cancer, and other heart and lung diseases
 - Extra-high voltage transmission tower (765kV) : Daily noise problem, cancers
 - Coal ash is found in cabbage
 - Hunger strike against constructing two more coal fired power plants



2-1) Industry's influence on climate change policy

- Reorganization of climate change response system (Feb, 2016)



2-1) Industry's influence on climate change policy

- **Government policy retreated by corporate pressure**

① Emission Trading Scheme(ETS)

- ETS implementation was once postponed due to opposition from industry.
- Companies' emissions to be mitigated has been greatly eased (10%)
- Reduction of penalties
(maximum of 100,000 won per ton → 10,000 won per ton)
- Emission Permit Allocation in the industry sector is estimated higher than its original plan. (48%)

2-1) Industry's influence on climate change policy

- **Government policy retreated by corporate pressure**

② Korean Bonus-Malus System

(Subsidies to purchasers of low-emission passenger)

- This policy was originally planned to be enforced from 2015.
- However, It was delayed until 2020
- Due to huge opposition from domestic car producers
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, and Ministry of Strategy and Finance also Represented the profit of auto industry

2-2) South Korea's Climate Change Policy, INDC

On 30 June 2015, Korean government announced its INDC and submitted it to the United Nations. It targets to:

- 37% reduction in projected greenhouse gas emissions(business as usual) through 2030
- Relying on the global carbon market for around one-third of the total reductions (11.3% of the 37% targeted reduction)
- The burden avoided by the industry sector is going to have to be carried by other sectors

2-2) South Korea's Climate Change Policy, INDC

“**inadequate** and misaligned with global cooperative efforts.”

-”Assessment: South Korea's INDC”, Climate Action Tracker, July 2 2015-

- **Issues on INDC**

- 1) Violating the “No Backsliding Principle”
- 2) Utilizing the International Market Mechanism(IMM)
- 3) Reduction of industrial sector obligations

-Reference: Choi Hyeonjung and Lee soohyun, 『Not Good Enough: South Korea's 2030 Carbon Mitigation Target and the INDC』 , (The Asan Institute for policy studies, 2015)

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3. Campaigns – resisting false solutions

- Shut down Kori-1 nuclear power plant
- Success in Yongduk resident' Referendum on launching new Nuclear power plant



3. Campaigns – resisting false solutions

- Stop coal campaigns
- Support community owned renewable energy
- Support climate financing



Keep sprit of **'Solidarity'** alive

