

# Evaluations as a Risk Manager against Energy Crisis Korea's status and Challenges

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Ik-Pyo, Kim (kimikpyo@korea.kr)
Energy Policy Team/
Presidential Committee on Green Growth
Republic of Korea

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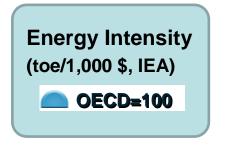
## 1. Korea's energy overview

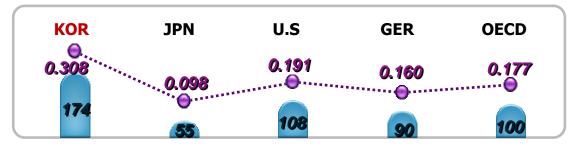
Global position: Total Energy (10th 229Mtoe), Electricity (9th 438TWh)

< Growth rate of energy use and GDP('00~'10, IEA) >

	KOR	JPN	GER	U.S	OECD
Total Energy Consumption	2.7%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.2%
Electricity Consumption	5.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
GDP	4.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%	0.5%

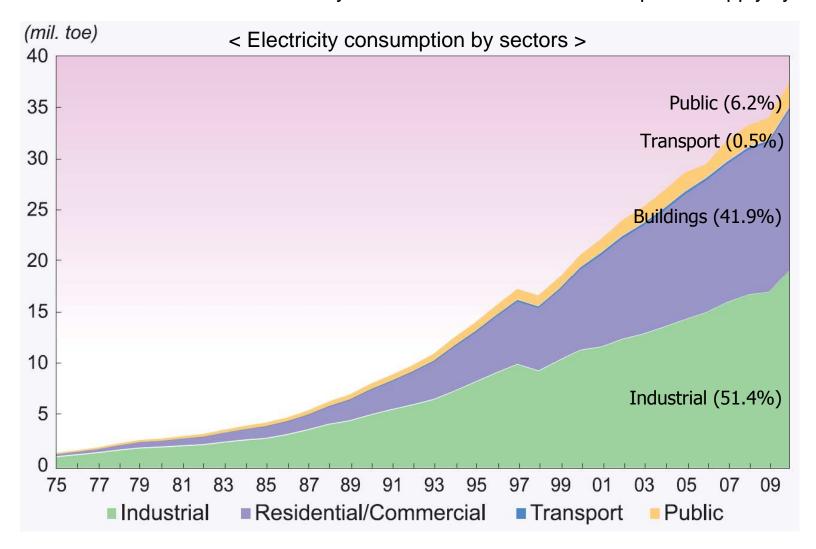
- Dependence on energy imports: 96% (fossil fuels 85%)
  - Economy depending on energy-intensive industries (Iron & steel, petrochemical, etc.)





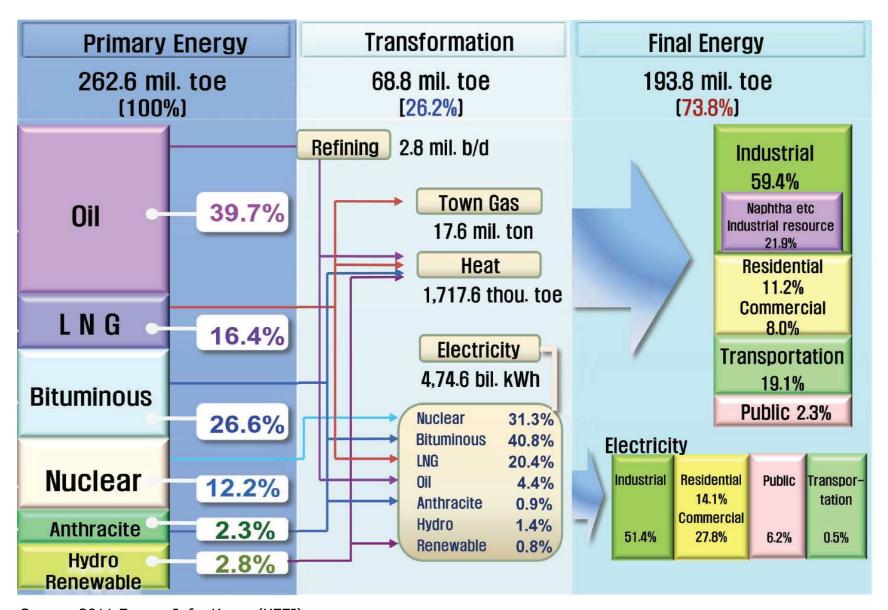
## 2. Key issues in energy supplies

- Soaring electricity demands under limited expansion of power plants
  - Increased uncertainties of electricity use 
     Threats to the national power supply systems





## **Korea's Energy Balance Flow (2010)**



Source: 2011 Energy Info. Korea (KEEI)

### 3. Energy Efficiency Initiatives

- Main drivers for energy efficiency policies
  - Energy Basic Plan(2008~2030) under the Act of Low Carbon Green Growth
  - Mid-term GHG reduction target of 30% from 2020 BAU
- Action plan for rational energy utilization (2008~2017)
  - Improve the national energy intensity by 11.3% up to 2012

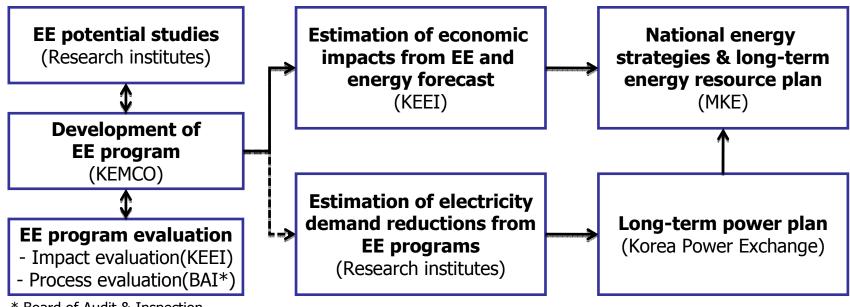
< Energy efficiency potential (unit: Mtoe, tCO2) >

	2012		2017		
	Energy savings	CO <sub>2</sub> reductions	Energy savings	CO <sub>2</sub> reductions	
Industry	14.3	29.0	34.4	69.7	
Buildings	6.4	13.0	15.5	31.4	
Transport	5.2	10.5	12.3	24.9	
Total	25.9	52.5	62.2	126.0	

Source: 4<sup>th</sup> Action plan for rational energy utilization

### 4. Energy plans with EE estimation and evaluation

< Flow of energy planning with EE estimation and evaluation>



- \* Board of Audit & Inspection
- **EE policy Administrator** (MKE, Ministry of Knowledge and Economy): Establish the national energy strategies and long-term energy plan (at least for 20 years)
- Program Administrator (KEMCO, Korea Energy Management Corp.): Implement and develop sectoral energy efficiency programs and institutional measures
- **Research Institute** (KEEI, Korea Energy Economics Institute): Conduct studies on economic impacts from EE and forecast energy demand using simulation tools

### 5. Challenges for energy supply and demand

- Gradually increasing uncertainties over power supply and demand
  - <u>Demand side</u>: demand forecast errors and excessive management targets causing the future power shortage (a series of partial blackout caused by power shortage last year)
  - Supply side: construction delays (difficulties in securing available sites, civil complaints, etc.)
- Lack of coordination between the program administrator and the power planner (decreasing the credibility of EE potential estimation)
  - → Need more studies on methodology development and close coordination with related organizations

Efforts to respond to the energy risks

- ✓ Annual EE policies evaluations and reporting to the cabinet council as of 2010
- ✓ Long-term power plan will be revised biannually in order to minimize the uncertainties.
- ✓ Establishment of contingency plans for energy crisis (power shortage & high oil price)

Demand Restrained Measures	<ul> <li>Lowering temperatures in buildings (public &amp; private sector)</li> <li>Turning off exterior lightings for restaurants, gas stations, etc</li> <li>Restriction of electricity use for energy-intensive companies</li> <li>Reduction of use of elevators</li> <li>Driving restriction(public sector), etc.</li> </ul>
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