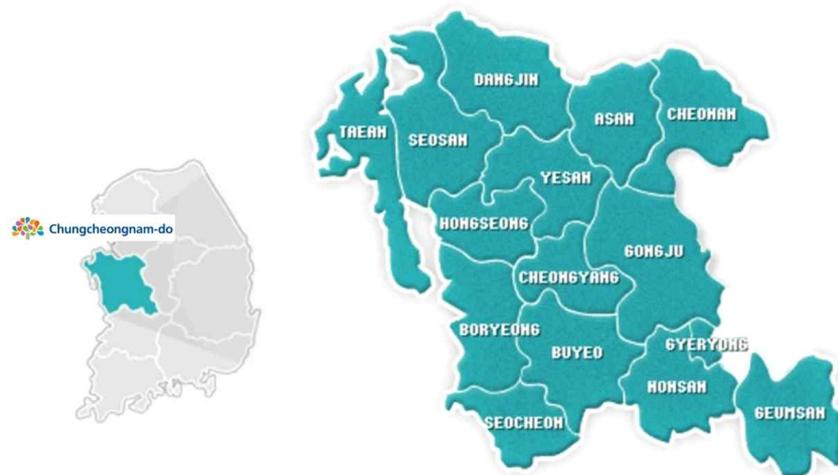


Chungcheongnam-do Under 2 Coalition Initiative (Appendix)

PROFILE

Chungcheongnam-do (South Chungcheong Province) is geographically located in the middle of South Korea, spanning the northern latitudes of N 35°58'~ 37°03' and the eastern longitudes of 125°32' ~ 127°38'. The total area is 8,226km² making up 8.2% of the entire area in South Korea. The average temperature throughout the year is 12.8 degree Celsius. The province has a population of 2.2 million people as of 2017, accounting for 4.1% of the entire population of the nation. Chungcheongnam-do produced 49,865,000 KRW (466,603 USD) in 2016.



Chungcheongnam-do's greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) were 159.8 MtCO₂e in 2015. This is exceptionally high level compared to other regions, due to the presence of energy-intensive industries such as the thermoelectric power plants and steel mill companies. Particularly, 60% (95.6MtCO₂e) of total GHG emissions is originated in power generation facilities. It is owing to the fact that the western coastal area of Chungcheongnam-do has geographically good connections for coal transport and is near to the Seoul metropolitan area whose energy demand is considerably high. As a result, 31 units of all 61 coal-fired power plant units in the whole country are sited in the western coastal area of the province, generating 114,085 GWh per annum (21.6% of total electricity generation in the country).

GOALS AND POLICIES

Energy Transition Vision 2050

- Reducing the share of coal power generation from a current 87.8% (2015) to zero in 2050.
- Increasing the share of renewable energy from a current 7.7% (2015) to 47.5% in 2050.

Local Energy Plan(2017~2021)

- Within the policy framework which local authorities work, focussing on energy demand management and renewable energy deployment.
- Industry sector which has the immense share of energy consumption is needed to save energy. However, lack of authority is the biggest challenge.
- Managing traffic demand through the use of public transport and car sharing and Promoting electric vehicles and CNG vehicles.
- Introducing energy-saving campaign targeting the household and commercial sector.

Climate Mitigation Plan (2019~2030)

The national government has announced its amended climate mitigation plan to comply with the Paris Agreement. The plan set national GHG emission target in 2030 to reduce GHG emissions by 37% below business-as-usual (BAU) emissions.

The province is developing its new 2030 GHG mitigation plan to contribute national GHG target. The government allocated local governments theirs GHG targets and urge them to reduce GHG emissions.

Climate Adaption Plan (2019~2030)

The province recognizes that the impact of climate change is inevitable and facilitating proactive climate change adaptation is the only solution to alleviate its negative effects. Following the first round of climate change adaptation measures (2012~2016) in 2012, the second round of climate change adaptation measures (2017~2021) was developed in 2016. The province has carried out various climate change adaption actions of health, disaster, agriculture, forest, ecosystem, water management, marine, and fisheries according to the second adaptation plan.

TOOLS AND MEASURES

Residential Sector

- Replacing indoor light bulbs into highly energy-efficient LEDs
- Public information campaigns to educate consumers about green consumption behavior
- Green Village to establish energy self-reliant villages by installing renewable energy generating facilities

Commercial / Public Sector

- Campaign for carbon neutral program in environmental infrastructure
- Eco-friendly energy town with renewable energy generating facilities or livestock manure management
- Energy self-sufficient island with solar or wind power generation facilities

Transport Sector

- CNG vehicle / Green-car
- Improving cycling infrastructure

Agriculture / Waste Sector

- Livestock manure management facilities including biogas power plant
- Utilizing waste heat from incineration and sewage wastewater treatment
- Utilizing hot wastewater from thermal power plants

OBSTACLE

The low-carbon policies and climate change agenda have been mainly driven by a central government vision and strategy in South Korea. The local governments generally exercise control over the management of local services, including local transportation networks, but tend to rely heavily on the financial support of the central government to operate these facilities. Therefore, the role of sub-national governments has primarily been to comply with the instructions of the central government to implement local projects. This centralized control over local governments, coupled with limited financial resources at the local level, can present considerable challenges to advance the climate change agenda at the local scale.