





New and Renewable Energy in Korea

- Best Practices in Policy and Deployment -

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*NRE: New and Renewable Energy









The Status of New & Energy

In Korea

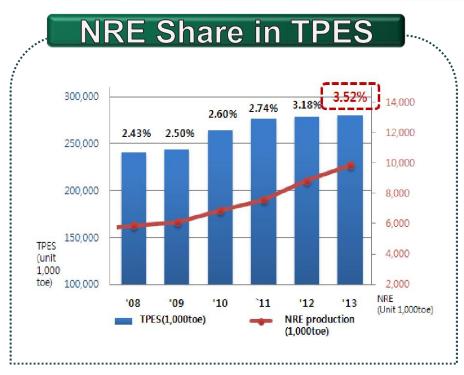


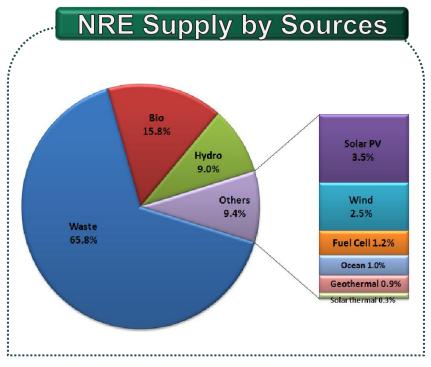
1. The Status of New and Renewable Energy

KORER ENERGY MRNAGEMENT CORPORATION

- *:--

- ► NRE Share in TPES: 3.52% (2013)
 - TPES(280,290 Thousand TOE) vs. NRE Supply(9,879 Thousand TOE)
- ► NRE supply has been increased by annual average of 11.0% (2008-2013) (while annual average of TPES growth is 3.1%)





RE: 8 Sources

- PV, Solar Thermal, Wind, Waste, Bio(LFG, Bio-Fuels), Hydro, Geothermal, Marine

New Energy: 3 Sources

- Fuel-cell, Hydrogen, Coal Liquefaction or Gasification





(Unit /million USD)

		2014 budget	2015 budget
	Research project expenses	1728.9	1673.6(▼)
New & Renewable Energy supply business		444.42	418.949(▼)
	R&D whole budget	527.5	508.0(▼)
	Eco-friendly Demonstration Complex	1	5(▲)
Hydrogen	New & Renewable Core Technology R&D	31.766	29.551(▼)
Fuel cells R&D	New & Renewable Convergence Technology R&D	-	1
	Global R&D	0.668	0.632(▼)

- ✓ In the 2015, Electric power industrial foundation spend 3806.5 million USD It increased 20.9% ▲ over than 2014 plans. (656.9 million USD)
- ✓ Research project expenses was decreased to million USD
 It decreased 3.2% ▼ lower than 2014 plans. (53.3 million USD)
- √ 508.0 million USD (30% of whole budget) supports for R&D business to solve the pending issues
 and strengthen competitiveness of electric power industry.

23rd IPHE SC Meeting Wuhan, China





Fuel Cells Supply(toe)

Total	122,416
Self-consumption	4,068
Commercial	118,348

^{* 1.2%} of total NRE Supply

Fuel Cells Power Generation(MWh)

Total	578,578
Self-consumption	17,688
Commercial	560,890

^{* 2.7%} of total NRE Power Generation









Main Policies and Strategies in New and Renewable Energy







▶ Budget for 2015 NRE Deployment and Infrastructure: 562.2 million USD

- (Deployment: 553.5 million USD; Infrastructure: 8.7 million USD)

Function	Object	Method	Program	2015 Budget (Unit: 1 million USD)						
	Private	Subsidy	Home Subsidy Program (1 Mil. Homes)	54.9						
			Building Subsidy Program	22.5						
			Feed-in-Tariffs (FIT)	336						
	Sector		Overseas Business Support	4.5						
NRE		Loan	Financial Support Program	103.4						
Deployment Program		Mandatory	Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)	0.2						
riogram	Public Sector	Subsidy	Regional Deployment Program	21.0						
			Combined Support Program	10.0						
										Establishment of NRE Test-bed
		Mandatory	NRE Mandatory Use for Public Buildings	-						
Infrastructure- building		_	Certification, Standardization, and International Cooperation	3.3						
Program	Public Sector	-	R&D(Policy and Regulation)	5.4						
	Total									



















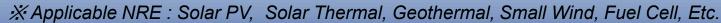


Best Practices –

Deployment & Infrastructure Programs

Overview







Goal and Current Status

Goal: Expand dissemination of NRE supply for around 10% of total households by 2020

The Status of Subsidy Program (Dec. 2014) *unit: # of whole types of buildings

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015(Mar)	Total
957	292	245	234	210	2	1,940

Fuel Cells Deployment(Mar. 2015): 1,940 places, 1,192kW

Best Practice

- Bot-deul Villiage Apartment with Fuel Cells
 - (2011, Sung-nam City)
 - 27kW, 755 households





6. Building Subsidy Program



Overview



Subsidize a portion of installation cost of NRE facilities in buildings

* Applicable NRE: Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Geothermal, Fuel Cell, etc.

Current Status



The Status of Building Subsidy Program (Dec. 2014)

	~ 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
# of Building	1	13	4	3	10	20	51
Capacity (kW)	1	21	16	53	160	391	642

Fuel Cells Deployment(Dec. 2014): 51 places, 642kW

Best Practice



Holiday Inn Gwangju Hotel with Fuel Cells(30kW)(2013, Gwangju City)

- PEMFC, 10kw ×3 Units



7. Feed-in-Tariffs (FIT)





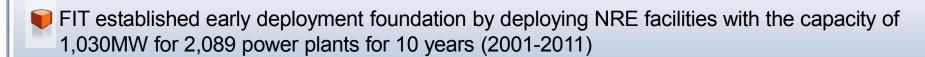


Provide the difference in between The standard electricity price And System Marginal Price(SMP) for 15-20yrs.

*Government regulates the standard electricity price



Current Status



Fuel Cells Power Generation in FIT (2001-2011, 20 Facilities, 50,500 kW capacity)

	~ 2009	2010	2011	Total
Generation (kWh)	77,050	204,672	278,248	559,970

Best Practice



Meiya Power Company, Fuel Cells Power Plant (4.8MW) (2009, Gwang-yang City)

- MCFC, 2.4MW × 2 Units





8. Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)













Enforces 17 power producers to supply certain amount of the total Power generation by NRE (Implemented in 2012)

X Obligators: power producers with capacity of 500MW or above



Goal and Current Status



Goal: ('12) $2.0\% \rightarrow$ ('13) $2.5\% \rightarrow$ ('14) $3.0\% \rightarrow$ ('17) $5.0\% \rightarrow$ ('20) $8.0\% \rightarrow$ ('22~) 10.0%



Current Status: RPS achieved 1.7 times of total FIT installed capacity(proceeded for 10 years) in 2 years

RPS('12~'13)	FIT('02~'11)	Rate of change
1,751MW (Solar PV 589MW)	1,030MW (Solar PV 497MW)	170.0%↑(Solar PV 118.5% ↑)



[Fuel Cells Power plants in RPS] 22 power plants (152.2MW capacity, Mar.'15)

Best Practice



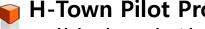
Gyeonggi Green Power Plant(Fuel Cells)

- 58.8MW(2013, Hwasung City)
- MCFC / 2.8MW imes 21 Units



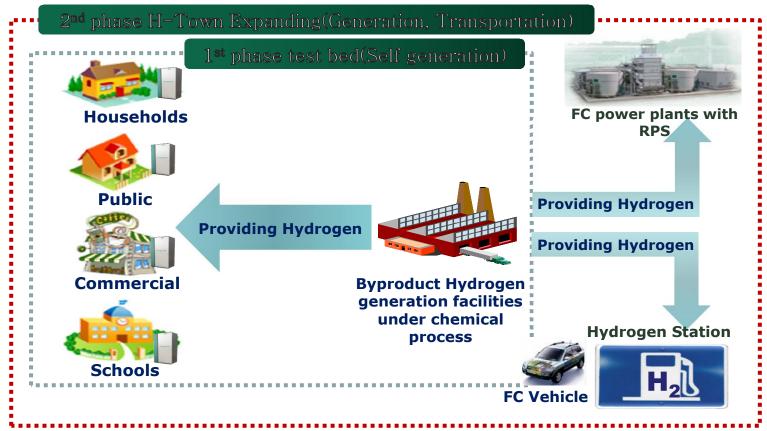






H-Town Pilot Project for Housing

- Using byproduct hydrogen in fuel cells (no need for reformers)
 - Need for diversification of energy sources and reinforcement of fuel cell's price competitiveness
 - → Development of hydrogen fuel cell and expansion in the market
 - Ulsan consortium (local government, a hydrogen supply company, 4 manufacturing companies, etc)
 - * Facilitate 1kw X 140 household, 5kW X 9 public & private buildings, infrastructures, and 10kw X 1 FC advertisement center
 - ** For the households, installed capacity of 195kW in facilities and invested 8.8mil USD

















Thank you