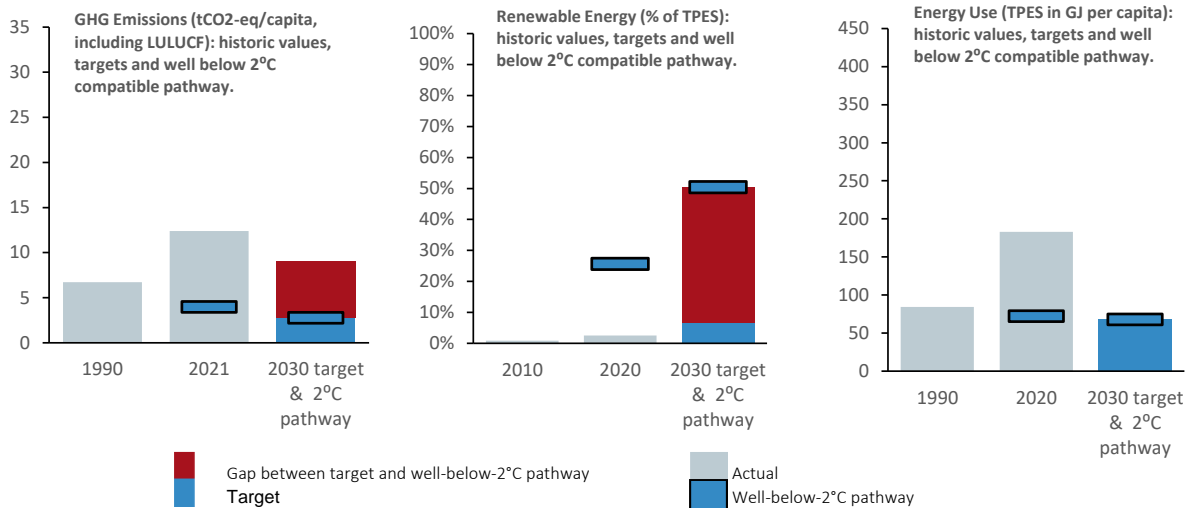
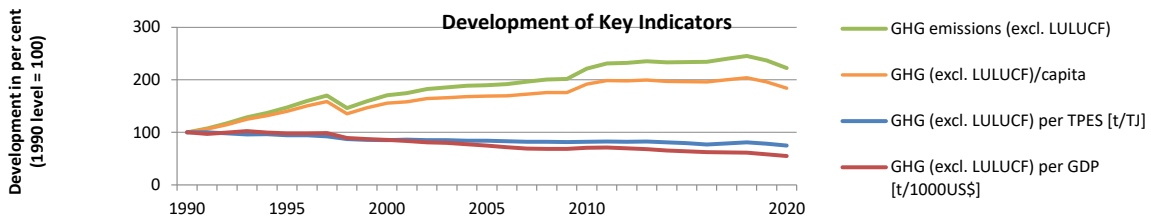


Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank
GHG Emissions	40%	Very Low	56
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	Very Low	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	Medium	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Very Low	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Very Low	
Renewable Energy	20%	Very Low	51
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	Very Low	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	High	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Energy Use	20%	Very Low	60
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Very Low	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	Medium	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Climate Policy	20%	Low	50
National Climate Policy	10%	Very Low	
International Climate Policy	10%	Low	



Remarks

In this year's CCPI, the Republic of Korea (ROK; South Korea) remains at 60th place and remains a very low performer. South Korea receives very low ratings across the four main CCPI categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

South Korea submitted its updated NDC

In December 2021, South Korea submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target for 2030, aiming to reduce emissions by 40% below 2018 levels and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

The CCPI experts welcome this increase of GHG emission targets from 26.3% to 40%, but they criticise the government's plans to reduce the renewable energy target from 30% to only 21.5% by 2030. CCPI experts stress that South Korea must raise its climate ambitions by enhancing its 2030 renewable energy target to above 30% and phase out coal by 2030.

The CCPI experts note that complicated permit schemes and grid access challenges are already hindering the necessary expansion of renewable energy in South Korea. They also highlight that the current power market is structured to favour fossil fuels over renewable energy and enable the majority state-owned utility company KEPCO to continue fossil fuel subsidies. The CCPI experts stress that South Korea needs to not only return to its former target of 30% renewable energy by 2030 but also to increase its commitment. In its updated NDC, South Korea also included sections on improving sustainable forest management and maintaining forests. The CCPI experts note that environmental groups in the country have condemned the South Korea Forest Service's plans to log older trees and replant with new trees to increase carbon absorption.

Over the short term, fossil fuel support are likely to increase

South Korea's natural gas subsidies and overseas gas field projects are expected to increase, at least over the short term, as the country has set aside funds for a new offshore gas project in Barossa, Australia in June 2022. Considering the need to eliminate fossil fuel reliance as soon as possible, the CCPI experts criticise this move by their government and demand that it discontinues its subsidies of national gas and overseas gas field projects.

Key Outcomes

- Korea remains at 60th place and thus a very low performer
- In December 2021, Korea submitted its updated NDC target for 2030
- CCPI experts stress the importance to eliminate fossil fuel reliance as soon as possible

CCPI experts

The following national experts agreed to be mentioned as contributors for this year's CCPI:

- Solutions For Our Climate
- Jieon Lee (Korea Federation for Environmental Movements)