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Announcement of the First Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Implementation Review Results with Direct Participation of Climate Crisis Stakeholders

- 2050 Presidential Commission on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth deliberation and resolution on the 2022 Implementation Performance Review Results
- **National greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 3.5% compared to the previous year, with a significant reduction in emissions from the transition and industrial sectors, which have a high emission share (70%), identified as the primary cause.**
- To achieve 2030 NDC, a **continuous competitive effort in greenhouse gas reduction across all sectors is necessary**

- ☐ The **‘2050 Presidential Commission on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth’** (Chairpersons Prime Minister Han Duck-soo and Advisor of KAIST Kim Sang-hyup; hereinafter referred to as “Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission”) deliberated and resolved the **‘2022 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Implementation Review Results’** during its 6th plenary meeting (written) in 2023.
- ☐ This assessment focused on the **performance of greenhouse gas reduction and the implementation of policies related to carbon neutrality and green growth in the year 2022.**

* Establishment of the National Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Basic Plan (April 2023) - Prior to 2022, according to Article 6 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Carbon Neutrality Act, a

review of the policy tasks of the Basic Plan for Climate Change Response was conducted.

- Before the review, a monitoring system, including setting sector-specific performance indicators, was established to confirm substantial greenhouse gas reduction efforts.
- In particular, **various stakeholders***, including **youth and civil society organizations**, directly participated in the review process, conducting assessments tailored to the perspective of climate crisis stakeholders.

* Five youth and future generations, five civil society organizations, and 10 representatives from labor, agriculture, industry, and science and technology sectors

□ Looking at the overall results of the **2022 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Implementation Review Results**,

- The **national total greenhouse gas emissions*** (preliminary) amounted to **654.5 million tons**, showing a **3.5% reduction compared to the previous year's emissions** (preliminary).

* Yearly trend (unit: million tons): (2018) 727 → (2019) 701.2 → (2020) 656.2 → (2021) 678.1 → (2022) 654.5

- This is attributed to **improvements in the energy mix of high-emission sectors** (approximately 70%), and a **decrease in production and demand in the industrial sector**, according to analysis.

- Despite a 3% increase in power generation compared to the previous year due to increased electricity demand, a **clear reduction in emissions from the transition sector** (a 4.3% decrease compared to the previous year) was evident, thanks to the **expansion of non-carbon sources** such as nuclear and renewable energy and a **decrease in coal power generation***.

* Changes in the share of power generation (2021 → 2022): (Nuclear) 27.4% → 29.6%, (Renewable) 7.5% → 8.9%, (Coal) 34.3% → 32.5%

- Furthermore, a **decrease in production in greenhouse gas-intensive sectors** such as **steel and petrochemicals***, due to the **global economic slowdown**, had an impact on **industrial sector emissions** (a 6.2% decrease compared

to the previous year).

* (Steel production) 2021: 70,419 → 2022: 65,846 thousand tons, (Petrochemical production) 2021: 34,377 → 2022: 32,697 thousand tons

○ However, there is a need to further **strengthen greenhouse gas reduction efforts** across **all sectors** to achieve the 2030 national greenhouse gas reduction target (NDC) (40% reduction in emissions compared to 2018).

- The reduction in emissions from the industrial sector has been driven more by external factors than low-carbon transitions. Therefore, efforts have been intensified to achieve reduction results through **improvements in energy efficiency** and the **development of innovative technologies**.

- There is an urgent need to improve the **greenhouse gas emissions trading system**, a crucial policy tool for emission control, in line with new conditions such as the NDC (April 2023) and international trends, according to opinions.

- In addition, **expanding renewable energy, accelerating the adoption of eco-friendly vehicles, improving the energy efficiency of aging buildings, and rationalizing electricity tariffs** for energy demand management were identified as major challenges.

□ The Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission plans to continuously **monitor and manage the implementation progress of each government agency** related to the **National Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Basic Plan** to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

○ The results of this review will be actively incorporated into the establishment of the **2035 NDC* implementation roadmap**, and plans are in place to continuously verify and address any necessary improvements.

* The 2035 NDC is scheduled to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2025 after substantive discussions starting from 2024.