

Korea and Germany Discuss Strategies to Accelerate Decarbonization and the Green Transition for Climate and Energy Goals

- Strengthening cooperation through the 7th Energy Cooperation Committee and Energy Day Conference
- Discussing large-scale renewable energy deployment and grid integration for achieving carbon neutrality

The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment (MCEE, Minister Kim Sunghwan) announced that it will hold the 7th Korea-Germany Energy Day Conference and the Korea-Germany Energy Cooperation Committee jointly with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy on December 2 at Lotte Hotel in Jung-gu, Seoul.

Korea and Germany have held the annual Energy Day Conference and high-level Energy Cooperation Committee meetings based on the Korea-Germany Future Energy Cooperation Roadmap signed in 2020.

This Korea-Germany Energy Day Conference, under the theme “Large-Scale Renewable Energy Deployment and Grid Integration for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (Net Zero)”*, will discuss measures to accelerate the implementation of new large-scale renewable energy projects and to build out the power grid.

* A system that stably connects power sources such as solar and wind, whose energy output varies by time of day and weather, to the power grid and supplies electricity efficiently.

In particular, Korea will share its renewable-energy-centered “Korea Green

Transformation (K-GX)” and decarbonization plans, while Germany, where the share of renewable energy is high, will share information on its own experiences and case studies.

This meeting will serve as a platform for cooperation based on public-private collaboration, with major German organizations such as RWE, Fraunhofer, Amprion, and Siemens participating alongside Korean institutions including the Korea Power Exchange, the Korea Wind Energy Industry Association, the Korea Energy Economics Institute, the Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning, the Korea Energy Agency, and the Korea Environment Institute, to explore new business opportunities.

At the Korea-Germany Energy Cooperation Committee to be held afterward, the two governments will introduce their energy transition policies and discuss mid- to long-term public-private cooperation strategies and measures for achieving climate and energy goals within the international community.

In the policy session, the two countries will share policies and experiences on expanding large-scale renewable energy deployment and continue in-depth discussions on industrial decarbonization and the phase-out of coal-fired power generation.

In the technology session, discussions will focus on potential areas for future cooperation centered on new green technologies such as green hydrogen, smart grids, and large-scale energy storage systems (ESS).

Jung Eun-hae, Director General for International Cooperation Bureau at the MCEE, stated, “Korea-Germany cooperation on the energy transition will contribute to joint efforts to achieve global climate and energy goals.” She added, “Continued cooperation between the two countries will accelerate decarbonization and the green transition.”