

A study of the National GHG reduction potential about applying the future energy plan

박상원, 박진원*, 김미리
연세대학교 화공생명공학과
(jwpark@yonsei.ac.kr*)

In South Korea the issues of global GHG emissions are widely considered. According to the IEA/OECD 2009 report, South Korea is ranked the world's 6th GHGs emissions. Since the 1990s, South Korean economic growth was based on the manufacturing industry. Manufacturing industry has not only the high-energy Consumption structures but also dependence on fossil fuels. Using fossil fuels bring emission of GHGs. For this reason, GHG (Greenhouse gas) emission is increased approximately twice than increase from 1990 to 2005 years. Like the showed the rate of increase South Korea is ranked 1st of the OECD countries. Thus, South Korean government announced GHGs reduction plan which consists of 3 alternative scenarios. Among these three, the third scenario which aimed 30% of reduction by 2020 from 2005 is confirmed. Also government announced the energy situation & outlook plan. It includes the past energy consumption and the future demands. This study's, therefore, ultimate aim is estimating of the logical validity practicality when the energy outlook plan of South Korea government is applied to the government's GHG reduction plan.