
Updates on Korean Policies for OECD AMIS

1. South Korea's blending mandate and/or targets for ethanol/biodiesel, the date they came into force, the date they were changed, and the corresponding legal basis/regulations

1. Progress

- 1) Two to five percent of biodiesel blending was mandated since 2012 according to *the Notification on the Quality Standards, Test Methods and Certificate Fees for Petroleum Products* (enforced on December 30, 2011).
- 2) The Notification was elevated to Law, and incorporated in the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy which was amended in July 2013 (to be enforced from July 31, 2015)

2. Renewable Portfolio Standard (RFS)'s biodiesel blending percentages (2007-July 2015)

Year	2012	2013	2014	Current
Biodiesel blending percentage for light oil for vehicles (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

* based on *the Notification on the Quality Standards, Test Methods and Certificate Fees for Petroleum Products*

3. RFS Biodiesel blending percentages (draft) for August 2015- 2020

The percentages are increased. Related regulations are in the process of being revised.

Year	Aug. 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Biodiesel blending percentage for light oil for vehicles(draft) (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0

* based on the Act on *the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy*

2. As for the 2nd Energy Master Plan 2014, the number of RPS related regulations, the date of publishing, blending % and the start/end date for the policy.

1. RPS policy (Renewable Portfolio Standard, mandatory supply of renewable energy)

It is mandatory for power suppliers equipped with generators over 300MW to create a certain proportion of total power supply through renewable energy (since January 2012)

2. Legal basis: *Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy* (Promulgated on April 12, 2010, and enforced on January 1, 2012)

3. RPS's yearly volume of mandatory supply (The volume of power generation to be supplied through the mandatory use of new and renewable energy: Article 18-4 and Annex 3 of *the Enforcement Decree of Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy*)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ~
Volume of mandatory supply (%)	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0

* The 2nd Energy Master Plan 2014 sets a goal for renewable energy promotion of 11% by 2035, but does not specifically mention about RPS goals.

3. The establishment of an RFS/ RHO and the legal basis

1. RFS (Renewable Fuel Standard, mandatory blending of renewable energy)

1) RFS makes it mandatory for suppliers to blend renewable energy (biodiesel) in fuels for transport use to a certain percentage (2012).

2) Legal basis

(1) 2012 ~ July 30, 2015: *Notification on the Quality Standards, Test Methods and Certificate Fees for Petroleum Products*

(2) July 31, 2015 ~: *Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy*

2. RHO (Renewable Heat Obligation, mandatory supply of renewable heat)

It is currently under review to introduce RHO, to make it mandatory that a certain proportion of the heat energy for new buildings must be supplied as renewable energy.

4. Other policies promoting bio-fuels in Korea

None

Information provided by

Jung Sejung (replied with information requested)
Deputy Director, Attorney at Law
Agricultural Commerce Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs **MAFRA**
Republic of Korea
Tel: +82-44-201-2058
Fax: +82-44-868-2096
jungsejung@korea.kr