

<Summary of the Plan for Carbon-neutral Public Sector >

< Introduction >

- Upon joining the Net-Zero Government Initiative, Korea has established the “Plan for Carbon-neutral Public Sector” with the aim of achieving net-zero in government operations before 2050 to ensure the government’s leading role in bringing carbon neutrality across the society.
- The Ministry of Environment, the leading government ministry for Korea’s carbon neutral policies, led the establishment of the Plan, in collaboration with various ministries including the Office for Government Policy Coordination, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, and Ministry of Education. The Plan has been considered and finalized by the Presidential Commission on 2050 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth in November 2023.
- Korea has been operating the Greenhouse Gas Target Control System in Public Sector since 2011, and as of 2022, a total of 789 entities including central administrative authorities, local governments, public agencies and local public corporations are participating in the system. Within the system, each entity sets its own voluntary emissions reduction target every year and reports their progress at the end of each year.

- The emissions have been declining in early stage of the system from 2011 to 2020, but have increased to some extent during 2021-2022 as the economy started to recover after the pandemic.
- In an effort to improve the system, the Plan strengthens the overall targets for the public sector while providing various incentives in government performance evaluation with the aim of building capacity for participating entities' implementation of their emission reduction targets.

< Reduction Target >

- The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of the buildings and vehicles in the public sector are subject to reduction, and the emissions of 2018, the reference year, were 4,211,000 ton.
- In a longer term, we plan to achieve the net-zero emission in public sector by 2045, which is 5 years earlier than our national carbon neutral vision for 2050.
- The mid-term target is to reduce public sector emissions by 37.4% from 2018 level. By 2030, the target for building sector is to achieve 37.6% reduction, and the target for transport sector is 34.2%. We plan to reduce the public sector emissions from 4,211,000 ton in 2018, to 2,635,000 ton by 2030.

< GHG emissions targets and reduction rates >

(Unit: 1,000 ton CO₂eq, %)

Item	2018	2030	2045	Remarks
Total emissions (Emissions after reduction)	4,211	2,635 (△37.4%)	0 (△100%)	
Buildings	3,957	2,468 (△37.6%)	0 (△100%)	
Vehicles	254	167 (△34.2%)	0 (△100%)	

< Detailed Measures >

□ Building Sector

- Newly-constructed public buildings of a certain size are subject to zero-energy building certification. We plan to gradually expand the scope and enhance the standards of the certification.
- We will improve the performance of the existing public buildings by adopting green remodeling solutions. Green remodeling of existing public buildings will become mandatory in a gradual manner.
- All public buildings will be required to have an integrated intelligent building energy management system (BEMS) that controls and optimizes the energy use. Public buildings will play the role to test and demonstrate new carbon neutral technologies to promote innovation.

- We will utilize unused lands and spaces owned by public institutions as well as the central and local governments to construct renewable energy production plants. Such projects could be undertaken in the form of direct investment, public-private joint investment or others.

□ **Transport Sector**

- Korea's public institutions are required to purchase or lease environment-friendly vehicles only. This obligation previously recognized hybrid and LPG cars as environment-friendly, but from 2023, only electric and hydrogen vehicles are counted.
- To accelerate the deployment of zero emission vehicles, Korea will strengthen the requirement for public institutions to install charging facilities. Currently, a public institution should have EV chargers in a number at least 5% of its total parking capacity.
- By 2030, Korea plans to increase the percentage of environment-friendly ships to 83% of the total public fleet through promoting the switch to green ships taking tailored approaches that consider the type, size and characteristics of vessels. The central government will provide local governments and public institutions with technical

advice on alternative shipbuilding and improvement.

- Korea keeps increasing and improving bicycle related infrastructure to make bicycle riding more accessible, convenient, and safe for people. An increase in bicycle use will contribute to decreasing the mileage of internal combustible engine cars.

□ **Working in better ways**

- Korea is reinforcing the obligation of public institutions to purchase green products in a way to strengthen the government power in public procurement for reducing the scope 3 emissions. In the meantime, we will conduct research on international practices to seek ways to enhance our procurement system in mid-and long-term perspectives.
- Korea is promoting the transition from single-use cups to reusable ones in the shops in public buildings, and making efforts to reduce food waste from public institutions taking measures including awareness campaigns and target management. Also, we will strengthen the recycling obligation of construction wastes.
- Korea will encourage energy saving in workplaces by enforcing the obligation to use energy efficient equipment and standby power

reducing products and to operate air conditioning and heating to maintain optimal indoor temperatures by season.

- We will create an environment for students to take part in carbon neutral actions by designating and supporting specialized schools and model schools where students learn and practice climate action.

□ **Strengthening institutional basis**

- Korea will update the reference year of the GHG target control system in public sector from current 2007-2009 to 2018 to make it in line with the 2030 NDC.
- We will expand the scope of recognized external mitigation activities to include renewable energy use and electric vehicle deployment, which will allow more flexibility for institutions to meet their targets.
- Public institutions will be required to establish their implementation plans which will be reviewed and supported by the central government. Various government programs including the government performance evaluation will recognize and incentivize mitigation efforts while awarding institutions with excellent performance.