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Energy Efficiency Policies and Labeling Programs in Korea

Submitted by: Korea



Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for ICT Products: Developing a Strategic Approach Seoul, Korea 18 July 2012











-3 Electri	city consu	Imption sta	tus	
ow electric cha	rges 🛶 R	apid increase of	consumption	Power Peak
Pr	ice∙consumptic	on variation('02~'	10) by energy so	ources
Sorting (price : won)	Kerosene(won/ℓ) (554 → 1,075)	Diesel(won/ℓ) (678→1,502)	Town Gas(won/㎡) (398⇒715)	Electriticy(won/kWh) (73.88 → 86.1)
Price variation(%)	94.0%	121.5%	79.6%	16.5% 👚
Consumption variation(%)	-49.8%	-2.5%	44.0%	55.9% 🛖
* Source : Annual	Energy Statistics (Korea	Energy Economics Institute, 2011))	
Rate of	EHP and Heat	er increase	Latast De	wer Deek
Electric He	at Pump H	leating Appliance		
Accumulate(Release(K)	(u	nit: appliances/households)	unit: 10,000kW 10,000 _	
232 30 66 128 104 10 24 32 62	853 704 189 215 320 88		8.000 = 6,518 6,678 6,852 6,000 - 5,899 6,299 6,279 4,000 - (Summer) (Summer) 2,000 - 619 449 573	7,207 7,575 ^{7,718} Supply Supply MaxRepare (winter) (winter) (winter) (winter) S27 444 404 Margin of Power
'00 '01 '02 '03 '04	'05 '06 '07 '08 pad	Elec. ⁹ El ^ê c. heater /blanket	$0 = \frac{100000}{2006} \frac{(2240)}{2007} \frac{(2100)}{2008}$	2009 2010 2011 (Reserve rate) 2009 2010 2011























