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どのように石炭火力を減らすか―韓国の事例を通じて、及び北東アジアも？―

www.forourclimate.org

November 15, 2018

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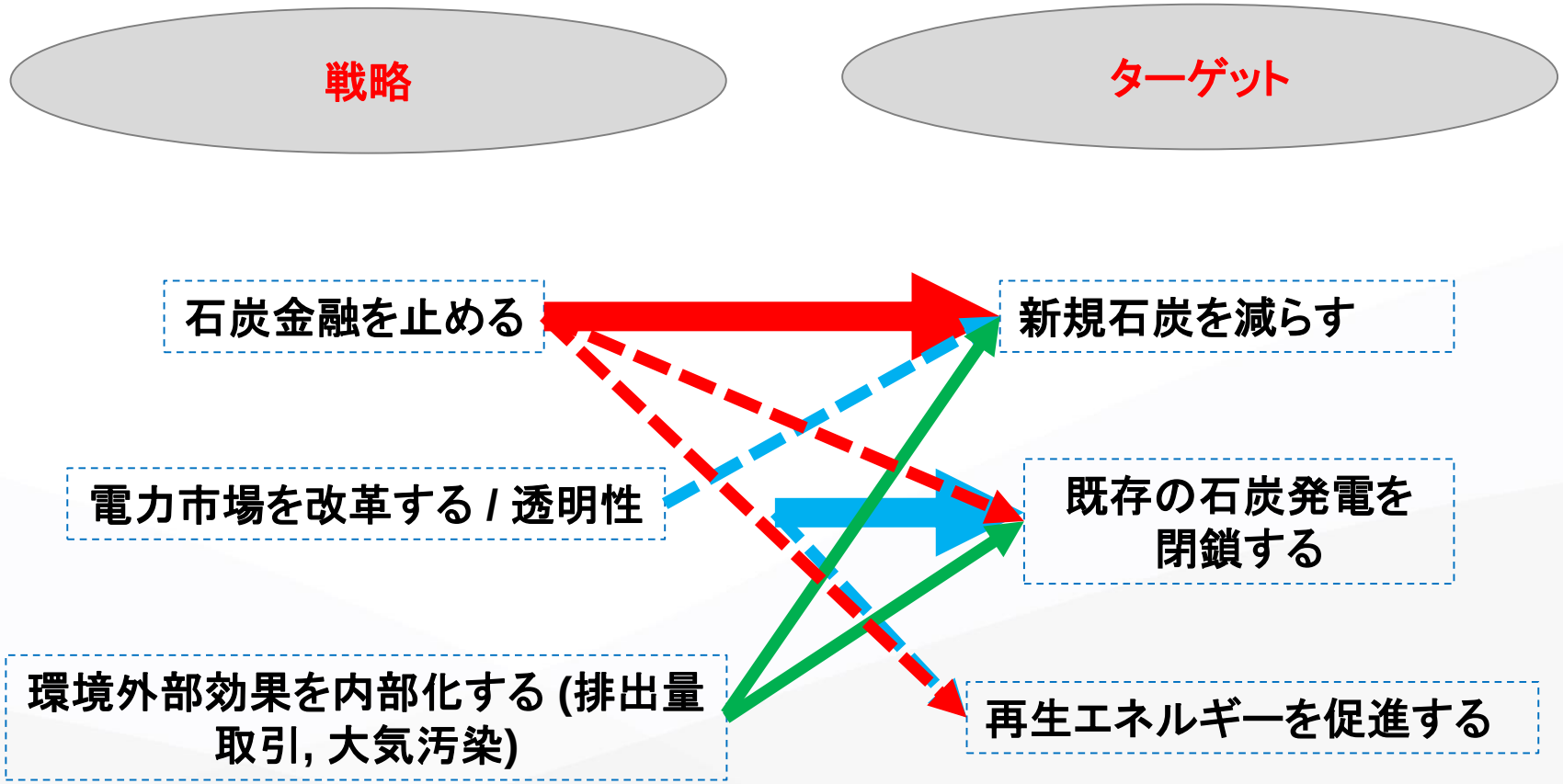
- おわりに

気候ソリューション（Solutions for Our Climate；SFOC）：
気候変動及び大気汚染関連政策を扱う韓国の非営利団体



戦略のまとめ—透明性追求及び憲法を用いて石炭のリスクを明示

- 石炭への依存は、政府主導の電力部門、市場競争の不在、不透明なガバナンス、政府が支配する金融セクター(韓国電力公社（KEPCO）, 韓国輸出入銀行（KEXIM）, 韓国産業銀行（KDB）等)の遺産である
- 政府に対して、バラ色のストーリーやグリーンウォッシュでの逃げ道を与えない
  - 問題点を掴み、エネルギー及び財政部門の政治家に事実とロジックを訴える
- 主な論点:「石炭が値上がりし、財政リスクがある」
  - 政府機関の名前を公開するだけでは限界がある
- 法的な監視– 政府機関の弱点
  - 国会での質疑応答、ヒアリング、特に定期国政監査は関係機関内部において石炭のリスクを高める良い機会である
  - コンプライアンス・リスクマネジメントチーム、金融機関のCEO及び会計監査担当を対象に国会で事情聴取を行う
- **メディアへの働きかけ**
  - 政府機関は否定的な報道の影響を受けやすい

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電力セクターの動向 /
韓国の電力セクターの様子

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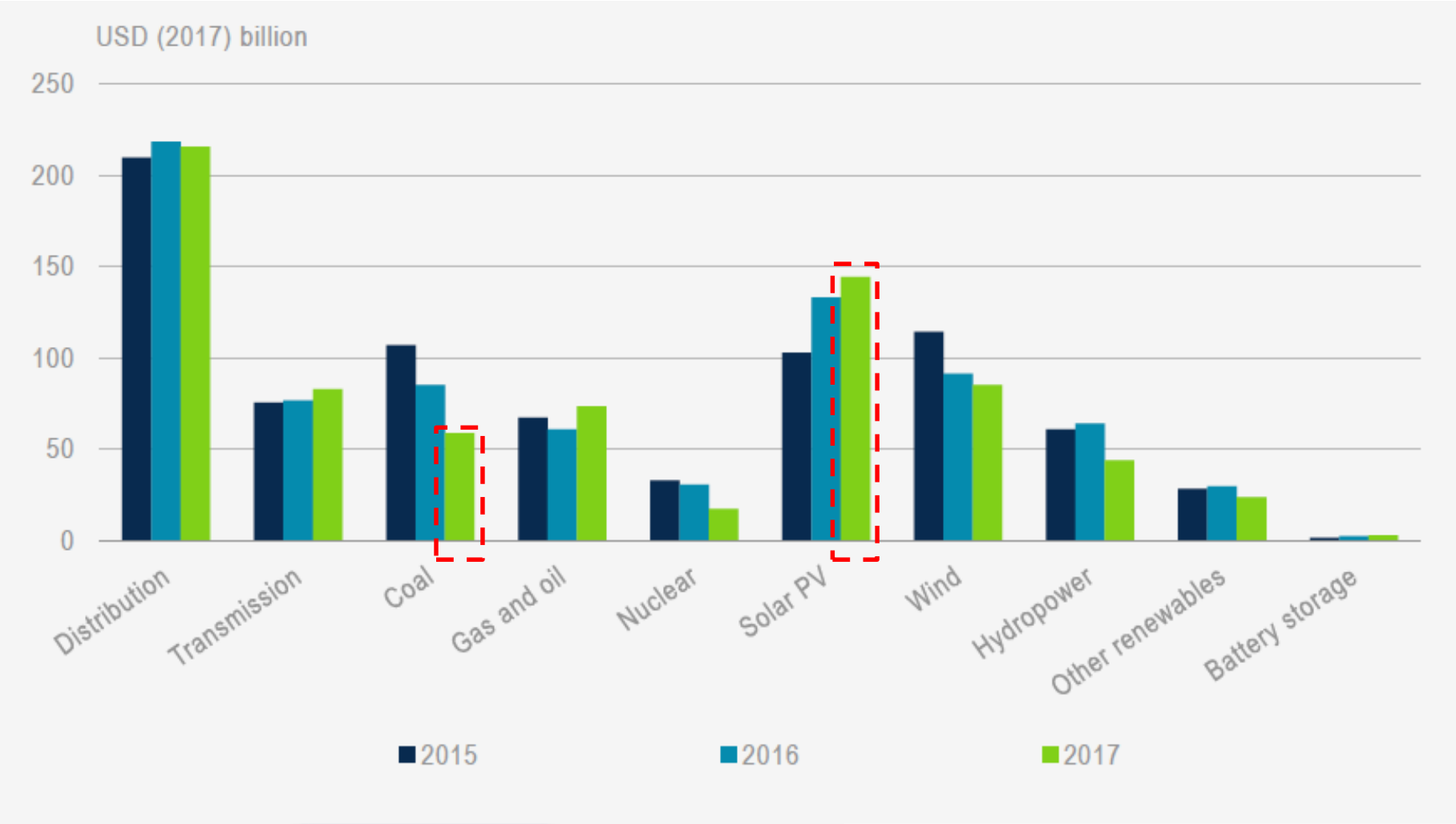
国際的な石炭への投資が減っている
International Energy Agency (2017)



Source: IEA World Energy Investment 2018

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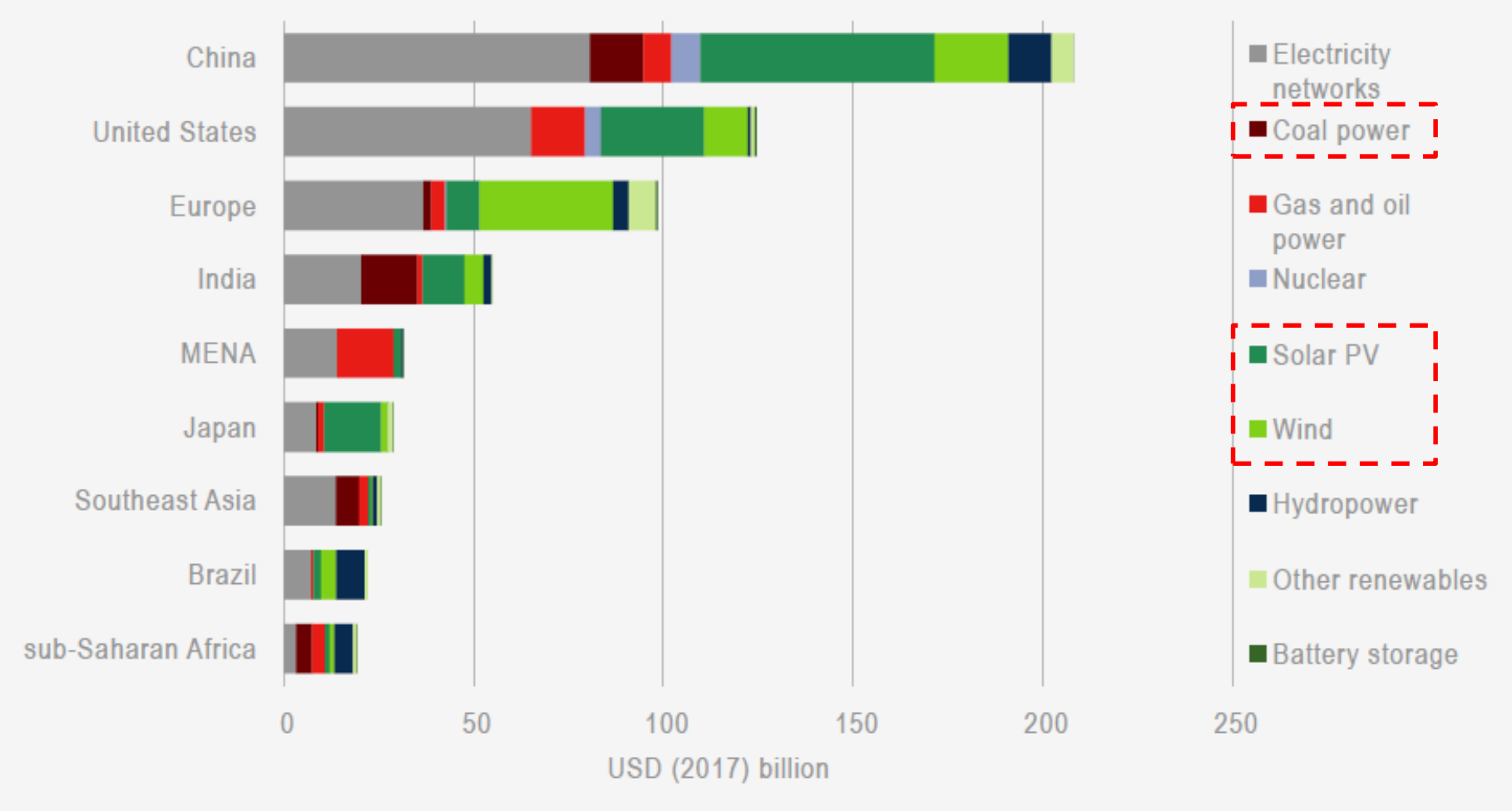
主要国・地域による電力セクターへの投融資
International Energy Agency (2017)



Source: IEA World Energy Investment 2018

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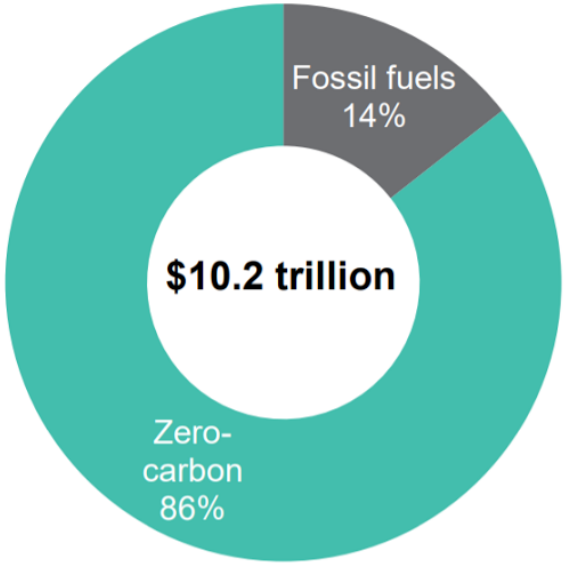
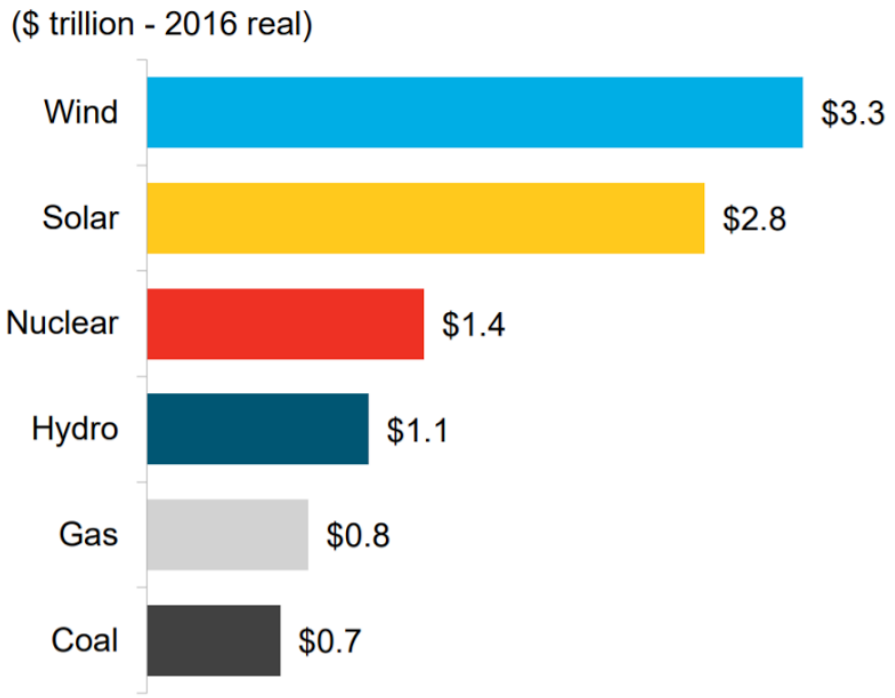
2040年までの電力セクター投融資額予測
(New Energy Outlook 2017)





출처: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, New Energy Outlook 2017

産業通商資源部（MOTIE）による電力価格予測
(2018年9月28日国会に提出されたもの)

		Coal	LNG	Renewables	
				PV	Onshore Wind
2030 Korea (KRW/kWh)	Academy of Industrial Organizations	92.8~109.6	92.9~94.7	67.9~88.9	81.7~106.4
	KEEI	100.1	98.7.1	66.0~80.3	93.2

	Coal	Natural Gas	Renewables	
			PV	Onshore Wind
2022, US EIA ($/MWh)	130.1	49.0	63.2	59.1
2025, UK BEIS (£/MWh)	136	82	63	61

果たして石炭はまだ安い電源なのか？

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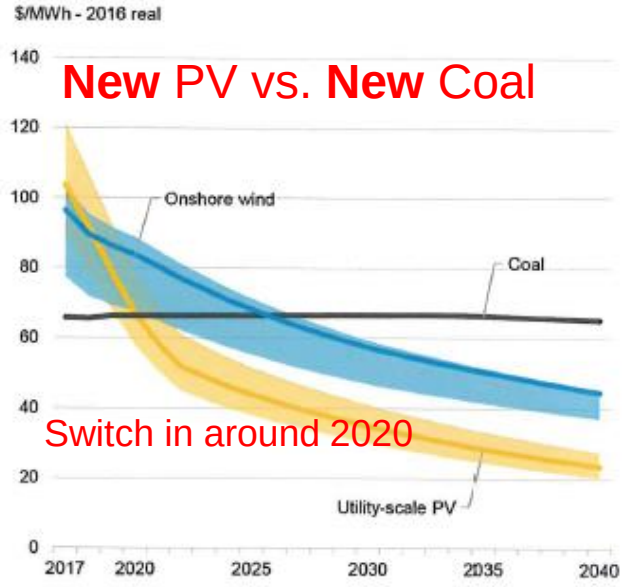
Bloombergの分析ー韓国における石炭と再生エネルギー

한국

경제성 분석

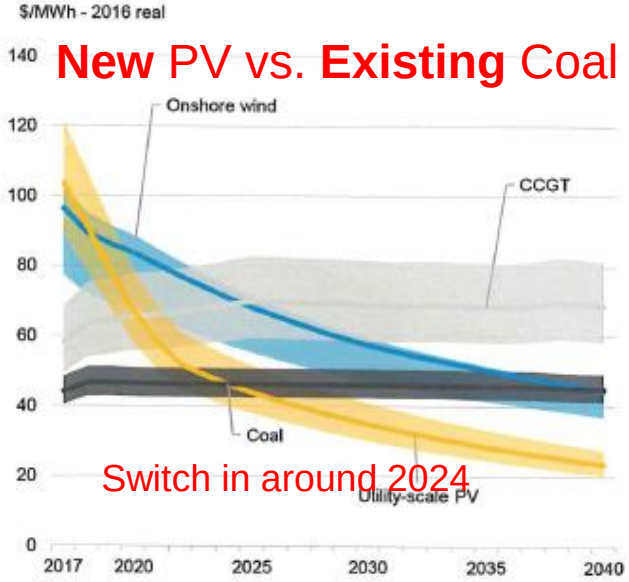
Despite such analysis, Korean policy-makers sometimes believe coal is cheap because of the way coal is priced in the hourly power market

신축 발전소의 균등화 발전원가 (LCOE)
(신재생 에너지 vs 화석연료)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

신규 신재생 에너지 발전소 비용 vs
기존 화석연료 발전소 한계 발전 비용



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

56 June 26, 2017

Bloomberg
New Energy Finance

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Presentation made on June 26, 2017 at Westin Chosun Hotel

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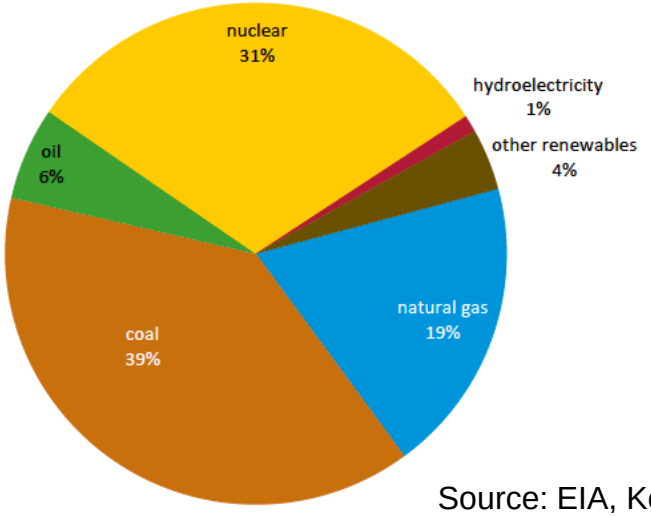
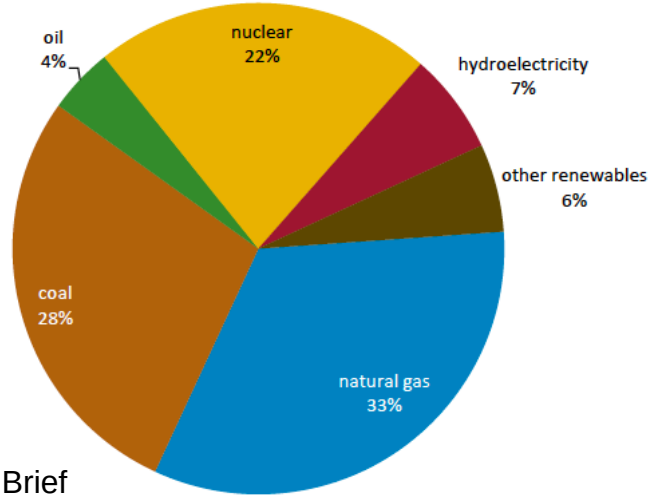
韓国の電力セクター: 日本との類似性
2014年後、20基（19GW）の石炭火力が増加

Power Generation by Type (2015)



Installed Capacity by Type (2015)



Source: EIA, Korea Country Analysis Brief

- **Expensive LNG**: gas combined plants at risk of becoming stranded, in current power market structure
- **Neutralized carbon price (K-ETS)**: carbon price not reflected in dispatch order / utilities separately compensated for carbon price paid
- **Dispatch order based on variable costs** (and not full cost of energy – e.g., construction costs): easy for coal and nuclear
- **Outdated energy market governance**: lack of transparency and competition contribute to outdated power portfolio

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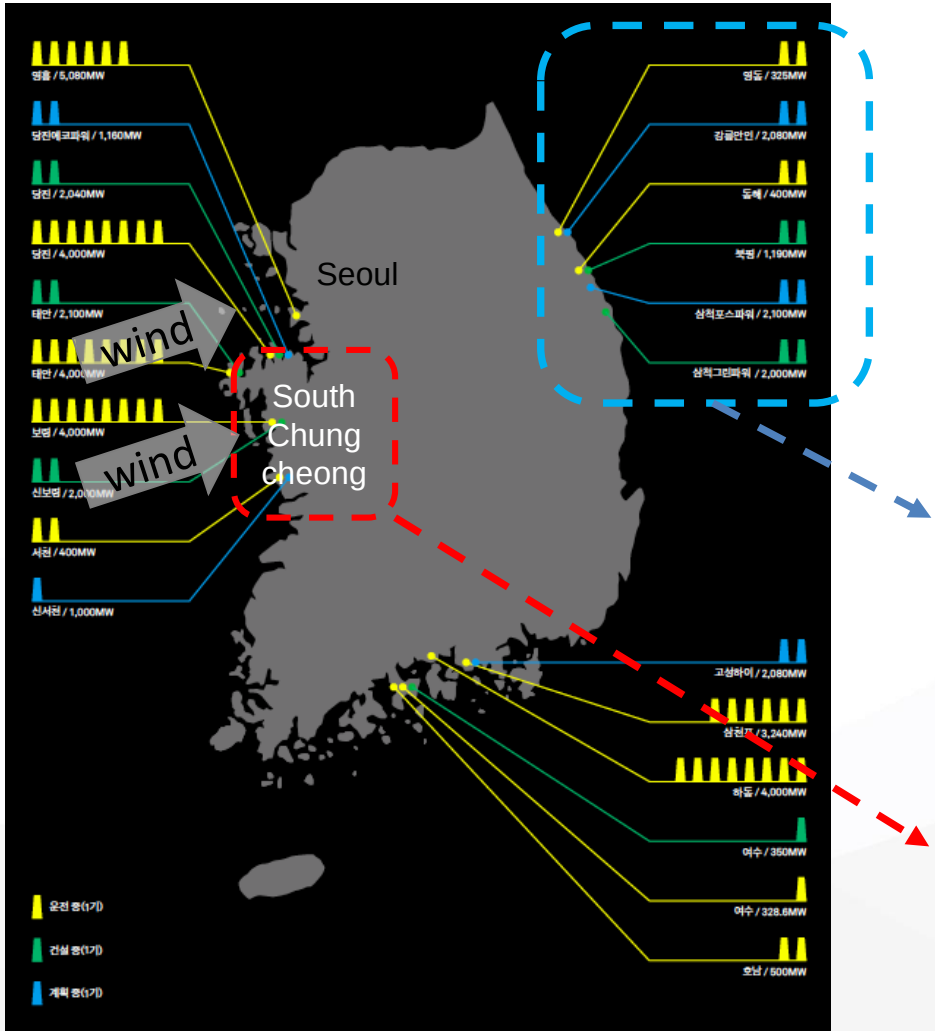
韓国における石炭の政治経済性
2018年1月時点, 61基 (35 GW) 稼働中



- 大気汚染の深刻化ー大気汚染は党を超える共通問題である
- 過去5年間、国民が持つ石炭のイメージが猛烈に悪化した
- 排出された大気汚染物質が日本側の東海岸に流れるため、東海岸では環境問題が比較的に少ないー**同地域で新規石炭火力の4基が開発中**
- 韓国の石炭火力発電の半分(30基、18GW)がチュンチョンナムドにあるー**石炭への強い反感あり / ソウル近い地域 / 脱石炭同盟に加盟**

どうして忠清南道（チュンチョンナムド）は脱石炭同盟（PPCA）に加盟したのか？

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脱石炭同盟（Powering Past Coal Alliance; PPCA）
COP23（2017年11月）にて設立

- 石炭火力の時代から脱石炭に向けて進めようとする国家、自治体、企業、組織レベルの国際的な連盟
- 28カ国
- 19自治体
- アジアからは1メンバーのみ

National Governments

1. Canada
2. United Kingdom
3. Austria
4. Angola
5. Belgium
6. Costa Rica
7. Denmark
8. El Salvador
9. Ethiopia
10. Fiji
11. Finland
12. France
13. Ireland
14. Italy
15. Latvia
16. Liechtenstein
17. Lithuania
18. Luxembourg
19. Marshall Islands
20. Mexico
21. Netherlands
22. New Zealand
23. Niue
24. Portugal
25. Sweden
26. Switzerland
27. Tuvalu

Sub-national government

1. Australian Capital Territory,
2. Province of Alberta, Canada
3. Province of British Columbia, Canada
4. Govern de les Illes Balears - Government of the
5. State of California, USA
6. South Chungcheong Province, South Korea
7. State of Connecticut, USA
8. State of Hawaii, USA
9. City and County of Honolulu, USA
10. State of Minnesota, USA
11. City of Los Angeles, USA
12. State of New York, USA
13. Province of Ontario, Canada
14. State of Oregon, USA
15. Province of Quebec, Canada
16. City of Rotterdam, Netherlands
17. City of Vancouver, Canada
18. Welsh Government, Wales, UK
19. State of Washington, USA

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なぜチュンチョンナムドはPPCAに加盟したのか

大気汚染問題 + 複数回に渡る時宜にかなった会合及び議論

脱石炭は政治家一人が主張するものではなく、組織全体として制度化されたものに。

しかし、チュンチョンナムドが実際に石炭を減らすための政策はそれほど多くない

- 地方政府は、3MWを超える発電ビジネスへ（送電線及びエネルギー市場へのアクセス）の権限がない。
- 大規模な発電所の場合、いわゆる「発電所ブルドーザー法」である電源開発促進法に従い、中央政府が土地や建設の許可を下す。
- **現在、地方政府が石炭火力発電所への規制のために用いる唯一の有効な手段は大気汚染規制である。**2017年、チュンチョンナムドは既存の石炭火力発電所に対して韓国で最も厳格な大気汚染基準を発表した。
- 規制権限はないが、チュンチョンナムドは積極的に石炭に対する政治的な論戦に取り組んでいる一同自治体は**1GWのダンジンエコパワー石炭火力発電所**許可に激しく反対し、また、テアン（Tae-An）にある2基をガス混合式発電所に転換するよう、韓国政府に働きかけている。

チュンチョンナムドの脱石炭コミットメント
2015年まで石炭ゼロ

- **石炭火力発電所の耐用年数を30年ではなく、25年に**ーチュンチョンナムドは石炭火力発電所の寿命を短縮するよう韓国政府に働きかける予定。その場合、2026年までにチュンチョンナムド内で14-15基が廃炉に。
- Boryung1&2基の**早期廃炉**
- SFOCは廃炉への動きを支持

Utility	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Start Year	How Old now?	How Old in 2026?
Korea Western	**Tae-An 1**	**500**	**1995**	**23**	**31**
	Tae-An 2	**500**	**1995**	**23**	**31**
	Tae-An 3	**500**	**1997**	**21**	**29**
	Tae-An 4	**500**	**1997**	**21**	**29**
	Tae-An 5	**500**	**2001**	**17**	**25**
	Tae-An 6	500	2002	16	24
	Tae-An 7	500	2007	11	19
	Tae-An 8	500	2007	11	19
	Tae-An 9	1050	2016	2	10
	Tae-An 10	1050	2017	1	9
Korea Midland Power	**Boryung 1**	**500**	**1983**	**35**	**43**
	Boryung 2	**500**	**1984**	**34**	**42**
	Boryung 3	**500**	**1993**	**25**	**33**
	Boryung 4	**500**	**1993**	**25**	**33**
	Boryung 5	**500**	**1993**	**25**	**33**
	Boryung 6	**500**	**1994**	**24**	**32**
	Boryung 7	500	2008	10	18
	Boryung 8	500	2008	10	18
	Shin-Boryung 1	926	2017	1	9
	Shin-Boryung 2	926	2017	1	9
Korea East West	**Dangjin 1**	**500**	**1999**	**19**	**27**
	Dangjin 2	**500**	**1999**	**19**	**27**
	Dangjin 3	**500**	**2000**	**18**	**26**
	Dangjin 4	**500**	**2001**	**17**	**25**
	Dangjin 5	500	2005	13	21
	Dangjin 6	500	2006	12	20
	Dangjin 7	500	2007	11	19
	Dangjin 8	500	2007	11	19
	Dangjin 9	1020	2016	2	10
	Dangjin 10	1020	2016	2	10

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国内案件の停止+海外新規案件

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現政権は脱原発
シンコリ5･6基の運命を決める審議会

- 脱石炭のコミットは比較的弱い
- ムン大統領は、新規原発6基（8.8GW）の打ち切りを宣言した数週間後に、現在2割以上完成したシンコリ5・6基建設の継続有無の検討を発表

Unit	Capacity (MW)	Contemplated Operation Date	Future
Shin-Kori 5	1,400	Mar. 2021	To continue, pursuant to deliberation committee recommendation
Shin-Kori 6	1,400	Mar. 2022	
Shin-Hanwool 3	1,400	Dec. 2022	Cancelled
Shin-Hanwool 4	1,400	Dec. 2023	
Cheonji 1	1,500	Dec. 2026	
Cheonji 2	1,500	Dec. 2027	
New Nuclear 1	1,500	Dec. 2028	
New Nuclear 2	1,500	Dec. 2029	

30年以上経った石炭火力発電所を閉じる計画
細塵管理総合対策(2017年9月26日環境部発表)

Unit	Capacity (MW)	Original Retirement Plan (GH Park Administration)	New Retirement Plan (Moon Administration)
Seocheon 1	200	Sept. 2018 (Source: 7th Power Demand and Supply Plan)	July 2017
Seocheon 2	200		
Samcheonpo 1	560	Dec. 2020	Dec. 2019
Samcheonpo 2	560		
Honam 1	250	Jan. 2021	Jan. 2021
Honam 2	250		
Boryoung 1	500	Dec. 2025	May 2022
Boryoung 2	500		
Youngdong 1	125	Decommissioned in Apr. 2017 (source: KPX) (Was originally planned to be converted to biomass combustion plant)	Reopened as biomass plant in July 2017 (source: Yonhap News)
Youngdong 2	200	Sept. 2020	Jan. 2019
Total	3,345		

Coal retirement plan announced by Moon Jae-in Administration merely expedites original coal fired power plant decommissioning plans by 0~2 years

Source: Fine Dust Management Comprehensive Plan (MOE, Sept. 2017) and 8th Power Demand and Supply Plan (MOTIE, Dec. 2017)

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韓国の新規石炭火力発電所 (2018年6月時点)

10GW (11 units, 73MtCO_2e – 14% of 2030 target) added during one year period after Aug. 2016

Power Plan	Plant	Capacity (MW)	Project Owner	(Contemplated) Operation Date	Status
4th	Yeunghung Unit 5	870	Korea South-East Power	2014. 6.	Operating
4th	Yeunghung Unit 6	870		2014. 12.	
4th	Dangjin Unit 9	1,020	Korea East-West Power	2017. 1.	
4th	Dangjin Unit 10	1,020		2017. 5.	
5th	Bukpyung Unit 1	595	GS Donghae Power (GS, Korea East-West Power, Samtan)	2017. 3.	
5th	Bukpyung Unit 2	595		2017. 8.	
5th	Yeosu Unit 1	350	Korea South-East Power	2016. 8.	
4th	Samcheok Green Unit 1	1,022	Korea Southern Power	2016. 12.	
4th	Samcheok Green Unit 2	1,022		2017. 6.	
5th	Taean Unit 9	1,050	Korea Western Power	2016. 10.	
5th	Taean Unit 10	1,050		2017. 6.	
5th	Shinboryoung Unit 1	1,000	Korea Midland Power	2017. 6.	
5th	Shinboryoung Unit 2	1,000		2017. 9.	
6th	Shinseocheon Unit 1	1,000		2020. 3.	Under Construction
6th	**Gangreung Anin Unit 1**	**1,040**	**Gangreung Eco Power (Samsung C&T, Korea South-East Power)**	**Likely around 2024**	**Financed**
6th	**Gangreung Anin Unit 2**	**1,040**			
6th	Gosung Hai Unit 1	1,040	Gosung Green Power (SK Gas, SK Construction, Korea South-East Power)	2021. 4.	Under Construction
6th	Gosung Hai Unit 2	1,040		2021. 10.	
6th	**Samcheok Unit 1**	**1,050**	**PosPower (POSCO Energy, Posco Construction, KDB Infra Asset Management)**	**After 2024**	**Financed**
6th	**Samcheok Unit 2**	**1,050**			

7GW (7 units, 50 MtCO_2e – 9% of 2030 target) to be added in early 2020s

Preventing financing of Samcheok and Gangreung units was main target

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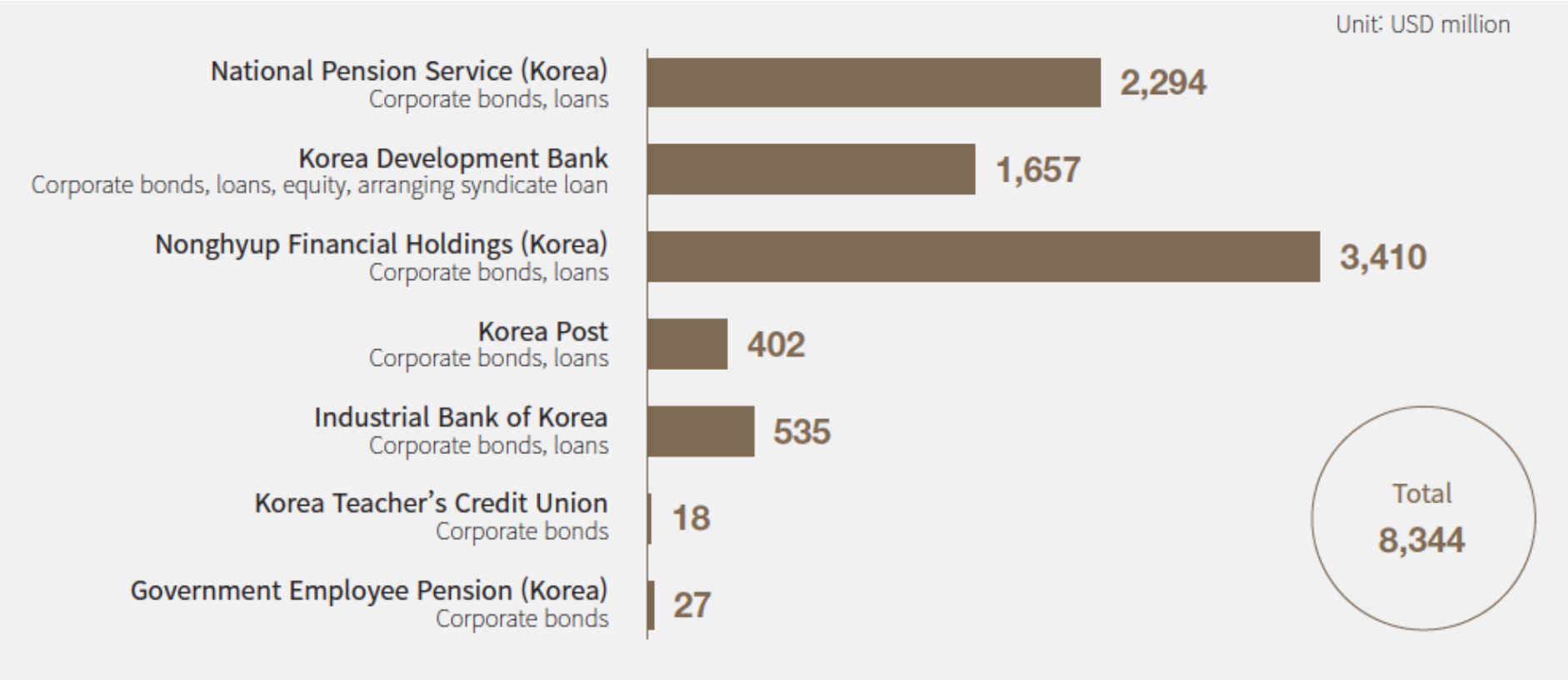
2010年以降の主要な7公的金融機関の国内石炭案件への投融資額は83億米ドル



Source: Solutions for Our Climate (2018)

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新規石炭案件への金融機関の関与状況
(サムチョク石炭火力発電事業の融資団リスト)

Financier	Amounts financed (KRW 100 million)	JPY Equivalent (JPY 100 million)	Ratio (%)
Industrial Bank of Korea (IBK)	3000	300	9.19
Nonghyup Bank (Agricultural COOP)	1400	140	4.29
Korea Development Bank	1332	133.2	4.08
Nonghyup Insurance	400	40	1.23
KDB Life	400	40	1.23
Nonghyup Central	400	40	1.23
IBK Pension	200	20	0.61
Samsung Life	**3000**	**300**	**9.19**
Kyobo Life	2500	250	7.66
Samsung Fire and Maritime	**2500**	**250**	**7.66**
Woori Bank	2500	250	7.66
Hanwha Life	2100	210	6.44
Saemaul	1700	170	5.21
DB Insurance	1400	140	4.29
Shinhan Bank	1200	120	3.68
Hana Bank	1200	120	3.68
KB Insurance	1000	100	3.06
Credit COOP	900	90	2.76
Hyundai Maritime and Fire	900	90	2.76
Heungkuk Life	900	90	2.76
Dongyang Life	800	80	2.45
Shinhan Life	600	60	1.84
Lotte Insurance	400	40	1.23
Meritz Fire and Maritime	400	40	1.23
Mirae Asset Life	400	40	1.23
Bank of China	400	40	1.23
Hanwha Insurance	300	30	0.92
DGB Life	200	20	0.61
ABL Life	200	20	0.61
Total Financing (KRW million)	**32632**	**3263.2**	**100.00**

KRW 713 billion (approx. 22%) provided by public financial institutions

(Source: IBK Submission to National Assembly dated Sept. 28, 2018)

過去10年間の韓国輸出入銀行（KEXIM）の石炭火力案件 (USD 5.6 billion during past 10 years)

Unit: USD million

Country	Project	Loan Agr. Date	Korean Equity Holder or EPC	Amount Committed	Amount Executed
Indonesia	Cirebon 1	3/8/10	KOMIPO, Samtan, Doosan Heavy	238	238
	Cirebon 2	4/18/17	KOMIPO, Samtan, Hyundai E&C, Hyundai Engineering	521	1.5
Philippines	Naga	-	-	170	170
Vietnam	Mong Duong 1	3/13/13	Hyundai E&C	510	489
	Mong Duong 2	7/8/11	POSCO Energy, Doosan Heavy	589	589
	Thai Binh 2	12/9/13	Daelim	600	364
	Vinh Tan 4	10/29/14	Doosan Heavy	455	286
	Nghi Son 2	4/13/18	KEPCO, Doosan Heavy	935	-
	Song Hau	9/29/16	Doosan Heavy	480	-
Chile	Nueva Ventanas	6/8/07	POSCO E&C, Hyundai Engineering	50	49
	Cochrane	3/27/13	POSCO E&C	100	100
India	Mundra UMPP	4/24/08	Doosan Heavy, KEPCO ENC	700	557
Morocco	Jorf Lasfar	6/20/12	Daewoo Construction	290	290
Total				**5,638**	

(Source: KEXIM submission to National Assembly dated September 2018)

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過去10年間の韓国貿易保険公社（K-SURE）の石炭火力案件 (USD 4.5 billion committed during past 10 years)

Country	Project	Export Credit Amount (Unit: million)	Export Credit Agreement Date	Loan Agreement Date	Korean Equity Holder or EPC	Loan Amount Committed	Loan Amount Executed
Indonesia	Kalsel	U$485	‘16.4.29	‘16.11.. 24	East West Power (Equity)	U$485	U$354
Viet Nam	Mong Duong 2	U$839	‘11.06.17	‘11. 7. 8	Posco Energy (Equity) Doosan Heavy (EPC)	U$839	U$839
	Vinh Tan 4	U$455	‘15.11.27	‘14.10. 29	Doosan Heavy (EPC)	U$455	U$282
	Vinh Tan 4 Extension	U$341	‘16.12.28	‘17.4. 27	Doosan Heavy (EPC)	U$341	-
	Long Phu 1	U$122	‘16.12.20	No Loan Agr.	KC Cottrell et al. (EPC)	-	-
	Song Hau	U$507	‘17.12.08	‘16. 9. 29	Doosan Heavy (EPC)	U$507	-
	Nam Dinh 1	Projects Under Review					
	Quynh Lap 2						
Chile	Angamos	U$677	‘08.08.22	‘08. 10.	Posco E&C (EPC)	U$677	U$622
	Cochrane	U$250	‘12.12.27	‘13.3	Posco E&C (EPC)	U$250	U$250
India	Mundra UMPP	U$265	‘08.4.16	‘08. 4. 24	Doosan Heavy (EPC)	U$327	U$265
Turkey	Tufanbeyli	U$578	‘12.6.7	‘12. 7. 25	SK E&C(EPC)	U$578	U$578
Total (Amount Committed)						U$4459	

(Source: K-SURE submission to National Assembly dated September 2018)

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国政監査ー国会での質疑応答

Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy questioned (Oct. 11, 2018)

Korea Midland Power President questioned (Oct. 18, 2018)

President of KEXIM questioned (Oct. 16, 2018)

President of K-SURE questioned (Oct. 22, 2018)

President of K-SURE questioned (Oct. 22, 2018)

President of Korea Development Bank questioned (Oct. 23, 2018)

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2018年度国政監査のQ&A

Date	Legislator	Committee	Questioned Organization	Summary
Oct. 11	Baesook Cho	Trade & Energy	MOTIE	Assemblywoman Cho displayed photos of recent protests against Korean coal finance, referring to Marubeni, Standard Chartered, and South Chungcheong's coal phase out announcement. The Minister of Energy responded that projects will be financed pursuant to the OECD guidelines.
Oct. 16	Doogwan Kim	Finance & Economy	KEXIM	Assemblyman Kim referring to the Tata Mundra project and Indonesia's plan to suspend new coal projects, demanded that KEXIM should not support coal projects. President of KEXIM responded that KEXIM will not finance coal projects, except for those compliant with OECD guidelines, and admitted that KEXIM financed only one renewable project until now.
Oct. 18	Baesook Cho	Trade & Energy	KOMIPO	Assemblywoman Cho criticized KOMIPO of the fact that Cirebon 1 has no SOx or NOx control facilities, discussed about recent renewable and coal LCOE trends and demanded KOMIPO to cease further development of Cirebon 3. **The CEO of KOMIPO responded that it has halted work on Cirebon 3**.
Oct. 22	Sunghwan Kim	Trade & Energy	K-SURE	Assemblyman Kim referring to HSBC, Axa and other financial institution decisions to cease coal investments, demanded K-SURE to cease financial support for coal power projects, regardless of whether the project meets OECD standards.
Oct. 22	Baesook Cho	Trade & Energy	K-SURE	Assemblywoman Cho demanded K-SURE to announce a moratorium on future coal financing. The President of K-SURE responded that K-SURE has not supported coal projects since 2017, and that it will follow OECD guidelines if doing so.
Oct. 23	Byungwan Chang	National Policy	KDB, IBK	Assemblyman Chang criticized KDB and IBK for excessively financing coal power projects and requested them to follow international trends. Presidents of KDB and IBK responded that they would consider no longer financing coal.

国会の問題提起が新規国内石炭火力発電案件2基を停止（ダンジンエコパワー）

당진 에코파워 "발전용량 올려주고 LPG기지 허용 땐 LNG로 전환"

'탈석탄' 임박한 당진 에코파워 1·2호기

SK가스, 공사 중단 7개월 손실 눈덩이 …'고육지책'

脫석탄 압박에 충남권 석탄발전소 밀집도 부담
인위적 보상 없다던 정부도 비용 보전에 '긍정적'

삼척에코파워는 "LNG 전환 못한다" 난항 거듭
업계 "정부, 삼척엔 석탄발전소 허용할 수도"

당진 에코파워 1·2호기 조감도.

SK가스가 당진 에코파워 1·2호기의 액화천연가스(LNG) 발전소 전환을 추진하는 것은 더 이상 정부의 압박을 견딜 수 없다는 현실적 판단에 따른 것으로 보인다. 여기에 석탄발전소 사업이 7개월 넘도록 중단되면서 적자가 커지는 상황에서 건설 부지의 용도 완화 등이 이뤄질 경우 경제적 손실을 최소화할 수 있다는 판단도 작용했다는 후문이다. 정부가 LNG 발전소 변경 대상으로 꼽은 4기의 석탄발전소 가운데 2기가 자발적 전환에 나섬에 따라 탈(脫)석탄 정책이 한층 탄력을 받을 것이라는 전망이 나온다. 하지만 포스코에너지가 짓고 있는 강원 삼척의 포스파워 1·2호기는 에코파워 1·2호기와 비교해 건설 여건 및 지역 주민들의 의견이 판이하게 달라 전환이 결정되기는 쉽지 않을 전망이다.

○대선 앞두고 사업 중단

주요뉴스

1 트럼프 "코리아 패싱 없다…한국 굉장히 중요한 나라"
2 당진 석탄화력 1·2호기 LNG발전소로 바꾼다
3 윤부근 부회장, 삼성 대표로 트럼프 만난다
4 [특별기고] "문 대통령, 트럼프 스타일로 협상에 나서라"
5 DGB금융지주, 하이투자증권 새 주인
6 민간택지 분양가 상한제 오늘 시행…중순 이후 대상지 나올
7 검찰, '국정원 MBC장악 공모' 김재철 구속영장 청구
8 인터뷰 유니클로 '세계 1등 매장' 임정은 점장…"칭찬이 최고
9 시진핑 집권2기 대만정책, '통일'에 방점…中 "분열책동 반대
10 유남석 "헌법재판관 지명권 개선을…낙태 일부허용 검토

이 시각 관심정보 광고 문의

오늘의 핫 클릭 광고 문의

「SKガス（持分51%）と共にプロジェクトに参加した韓国東西発電（34%）が、韓国電力公社（KEPCO）の発電子会社であり、韓国産業銀行（15%）が国策銀行であるため、政府の政策に反対しにくい点が、LNG発電所への転換の決定要因の一つとなったと言われる。**特に、先月の国会の国政監査で、環境汚染リスクが大きい石炭発電所プロジェクトへの公的金融機関の投資が批判され、ダンジンエコパワーの持分を15%保有した産業銀行（KDB）がプロジェクトを進めることに否定的な立場にまわったと知られている**。」

The Korea Economic Daily (Nov. 7, 2017)

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国会にて韓国中部発電のCEOがインドネシアのチレボン3を延期すると発言 (2018年10月18日)

公務員年金及び教職員年金が脱石炭を宣言 (2018年10月4日)

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韓国の5金融機関がオーストラリラのCarmicheal炭鉱プロジェクトを支援しないと発表（2018年11月）

WNEWS

Korean banks tell traditional owners they won't back Adani's Queensland mega-mine

Exclusive by Josh Robertson

Posted Mon 5 Nov 2018, 5:06am

Major Korean lenders have ruled out any role in funding Adani's contentious Australian coal project, just months after the miner was reportedly in talks to win backing from lenders in Seoul.

Traditional owners fighting the mine have secured pledges from a trio of lenders including the Export-Import Bank of Korea, a critical conduit for Korean lenders, which said it believed there was no longer any interest in the mega-mine.

Anti-Adani representatives of the Wangan and Jagalingou (W&J) traditional owners will today fly to Korea to continue lobbying lenders, including Mirae Asset Daewoo, which refinanced Adani's Queensland coal port in July.

Adani is vying to clinch funding for a new scaled-down launch of a project first touted to cost $16.5 billion, now earmarked to get underway with an initial $2 billion.

Key points:

- Adani is trying to get funding for a its proposed Queensland coal project
- Traditional owners opposed to the mine will lobby Korean lenders to not back the project
- Three major Korean lenders have written to the group saying they won't help fund it

The W&J are split on the mine, and opponents who tried in vain to overturn an Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA) with Adani are appealing before the full bench of the Federal Court.

The ILUA is critical to the funding of the project, as major global lenders require Indigenous consent for resources projects.

The Export-Import Bank of Korea met with Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials in 2016, at Adani's request, to discuss "engagement" with the project.

But the bank wrote to the W&J Family Council last Thursday, all but ruling out the prospect of any lender interest in Adani from Korea.

Korea Eximbank
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF KOREA

KDB

KDB Infra

MIRAE ASSET
Mirae Asset Daewoo

NPS 국민연금
National Pension Service

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한국일보

호주 원주민들이 한국 금융기관을 찾은 까닭은

입력 2018.11.08 16:06 | 수정 2018.11.08 19:45 | 12면 3단

믿고 보는 동영상 PRAN

광산개발에 투자 중단 호소
"환경 오염 · 유산 훼손 우려"
국내 금융회사들 수용 의사

호주의 석탄발전금융에 대한 한국 금융기관에 항의하기 위해 방한한 왕간 · 자갈링구 부족 원주민인 아드리안 부라구바(왼쪽)와 무리와 존슨이 7일 석탄금융을 반대하는 손팻말을 들고 있다. 기후솔루션 제공

韓国産業銀行(KDB)に対して石炭火力支援中止を求める訴訟 (Yonhap News / 2018年3月30日)

연합뉴스

인쇄하기 닫기

"삼척석탄발전소 반대"…시민들, 산업부·산업은행 상대 소송

기사입력 2018/03/30 11:00 송고

삼척석탄발전소 건설 저지 소장 접수 기자회견

(서울=연합뉴스) 하사헌 기자 = 30일 오전 서울 여의도 KDB산업은행 본점 앞에서 녹색법률센터 주관으로 KDB산업은행의 삼척석탄발전소 금융주선행위 중단을 요구하는 '삼척석탄발전소 건설 저지를 위한 시민소송단 소장 등 접수 기자회견'이 열리고 있다. 삼척 석탄발전소 사업은 산업은행이 금융주관사를 담당한다. photo@yna.co.kr

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韓国産業銀行（KDB）の前で行われた石炭金融についての記者会見及びセミナーに関する報道 (MBC / 2018年5月4日)

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海外石炭金融に対する在ワシントンDC韓国大使館の抗議に関する報道 (2018年4月19日)

おわりに

おわりに

- 政治的なプレッシャーの高まりや新規石炭火力発電プロジェクトの枯渇に伴って石炭への投融資は徐々に終わりに近づく。
  - 現在開発中である最後の4基（韓国）は、2019年中に建設が開始しなければつぶれる見込みであり、これは韓国の石炭火力業界にとっては決定的な一撃となるだろう。
  - 韓国政府は「これ以上石炭に投資しない」と発表することによって、まだ海外でチャンスが得られる韓国の建設関連企業（斗山重工業等）に打撃を与えるのではないかと懸念している。
- 既存の石炭発電所の閉鎖を迅速化させることが主な課題である。
  - 電力市場の改革へのボトムアップの努力（受注発送、価格決定、助成金制度廃止）＋トップダウンの努力 (例えば、発電所の寿命を短縮する等)
  - チュンチョンナムドは重要な役割を果たすと期待される
- 同時に、国内及び東南アジア両方において再生エネルギーマーケット環境を拡大することが主な取り組みの一つとなる。