

KEEI

MONTHLY KOREA ENERGY TRENDS

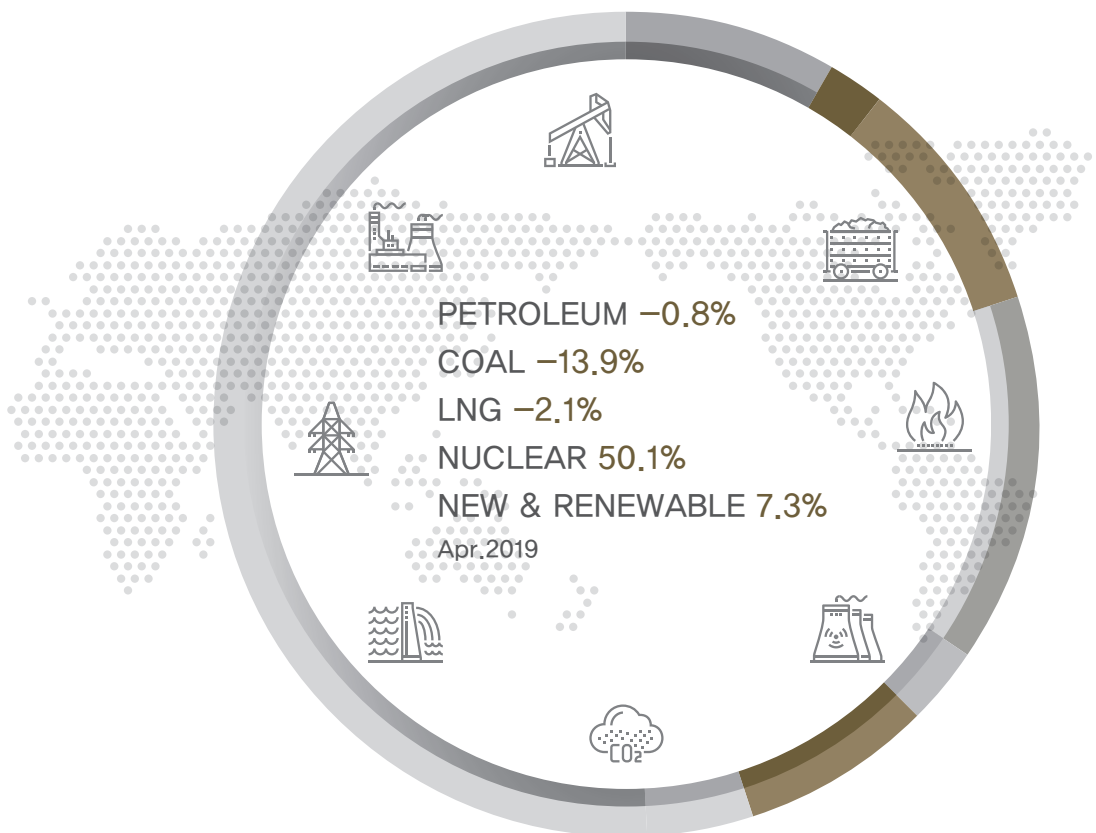


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1. The Economy and the Industry

□ **The production index of mining & manufacturing industries rebounded by 0.2% year-on-year in April, led by the semi-conductor and automobile sectors, though it declined in the basic chemical materials sector.**

- The production index of semi-conductors posted a year-on-year growth of 4.2%, driven by the increased export volume, although the export value declined (-13.8%) owing to the decreased unit price of memory semi-conductors. Meanwhile, its inventory index also rose by 7.3%.
- The production index of basic chemical materials fell by 8.2% year-on-year, which was affected by a massive planned maintenance work, even though LG Chemical's new production facility started operations (230,000 tons, 2019.4) and the export volume increased.
- The production index of automobiles went up by 3.4% on a year-on-year basis as a result of the increased number of work days (1.0) and growing domestic demand and export following the launch of a new vehicle and strong sales of eco-friendly vehicles. The number of automobiles produced was also up 5.0%.

□ **The service production index was up 1.5% year-on-year (in April), led by the health & social welfare sectors, although the index declined in the wholesale & retail and restaurant & accommodation sectors.**

► Trend in major economic and industrial indicators

	2017	2018p	2019p				
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
GDP (trillion won)	1 760.8 (3.2)	1 807.7 (2.7)	428.7 (2.8)	- -	435.8 (1.7)	435.8 (1.7)	- -
Total export (\$billion, customs clearance basis)	573.7 (15.8)	604.9 (5.4)	194.9 (6.6)	49.9 (-2.0)	181.5 (-6.9)	47.0 (-8.4)	48.8 (-2.1)
Industrial production index (2015=100)	104.7 (2.5)	106.1 (1.3)	103.3 (-0.3)	106.2 (2.0)	101.8 (-1.5)	105.6 (-2.3)	106.4 (0.2)
Semi-conductors	138.9 (10.8)	167.0 (20.3)	147.7 (13.3)	161.2 (32.0)	155.6 (5.3)	161.6 (2.6)	167.9 (4.2)
Basic compound	110.4 (5.5)	110.4 -	110.8 (1.6)	111.0 (4.3)	105.8 (-4.5)	107.8 (-3.5)	101.9 (-8.2)
Steel	102.9 (1.7)	99.8 (-3.1)	99.7 (-2.3)	100.4 (-2.4)	97.7 (-2.1)	100.5 (-0.7)	99.4 (-1.0)
Cars	95.0 (-2.7)	93.7 (-1.4)	90.5 (-8.7)	97.8 (-4.9)	93.0 (2.8)	97.3 (-0.9)	101.1 (3.4)
Service production index (2015=100)	104.5 (1.8)	106.7 (2.1)	104.1 (2.6)	105.9 (2.7)	105.3 (1.2)	108.6 (0.8)	107.5 (1.5)
Wholesale & Retail	103.3 (0.8)	104.8 (1.4)	103.3 (2.0)	106.1 (1.2)	102.7 (-0.6)	107.9 (-1.3)	105.5 (-0.6)
Restaurant & Accommodation	100.4 (-1.9)	98.5 (-1.9)	94.7 (-2.9)	96.9 (-2.7)	93.5 (-1.3)	95.0 (-2.9)	95.3 (-1.7)

Note: Figures are based on the real price of 2010, P means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)

Source: Korea International Trade Association, Korea Statistical Information Service

Domestic energy prices

- **Gasoline and diesel prices were flat in June compared to the previous month, as global oil price kept falling after the fuel tax relief was lowered.**
 - Gasoline and diesel prices rose in May due to the reduction of tax relief. In June, however, the prices remained stagnant from the previous month amid the falling global oil price.
- **Propane and butane prices were almost flat in June compared to the previous month, as the LPG importers fixed domestic prices.**
 - Saudi Aramco lowered propane and butane prices for the first time in five months (propane 18.1%, butane 21.7%). Domestic prices, however, slightly increased, as LPG importers considered the price increase from Feb to April that was not reflected in domestic prices due to price fixing.

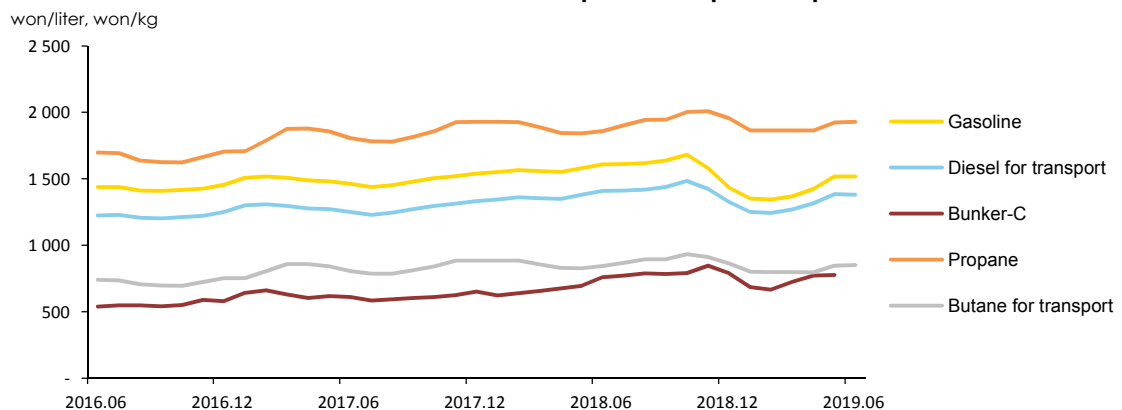
► Trend in domestic energy prices

	2017	2018				2019		
			M4	M5	M6	M4	M5	M6
Gasoline (won/liter)	1 491.3 (6.3)	1 581.3 (6.0)	1 551.3 (4.3)	1 580.3 (6.7)	1 609.1 (10.1)	1 424.4 (-8.2)	1 517.2 (-4.0)	1 517.5 (-5.7)
Diesel for transport (won/liter)	1 282.5 (8.4)	1 391.9 (8.5)	1 349.1 (5.6)	1 380.2 (8.6)	1 410.0 (12.7)	1 316.4 (-2.4)	1 385.3 (0.4)	1 379.8 (-2.1)
Bunker-C (won/liter)	619.3 (18.9)	735.0 (18.7)	674.6 (11.7)	695.9 (12.7)	759.5 (24.4)	771.1 (14.3)	777.0 (11.7)	-
Propane (won/kg)	1 833.8 (8.5)	1 920.5 (4.7)	1 845.1 (-1.8)	1 842.2 (-0.8)	1 860.0 (3.0)	1 863.6 (1.0)	1 924.1 (4.4)	1 929.0 (3.7)
Butane for transport (won/liter)	826.5 (12.6)	874.6 (5.8)	828.7 (-3.4)	826.9 (-1.8)	843.7 (4.8)	796.5 (-3.9)	847.6 (2.5)	851.6 (0.9)

Note: Gasoline, diesel and butane prices are based on charging station prices, Bunker-C price is based on dealership price, propane price is based on sales shop price. () is year-on-year growth rates (%)

Source: www.opinet.co.kr

► Trend in domestic petroleum product prices



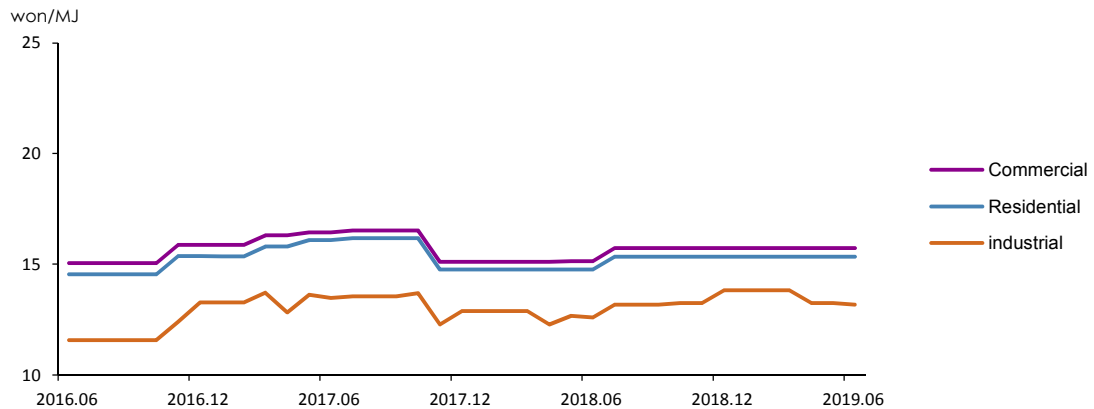
☐ **City gas price for industrial use declined in June, while that for residential and commercial use remained at the same level as the previous month.**

- According to the raw material cost pass-through scheme, city gas price is adjusted bimonthly in every odd month in order to reflect over 3% changes in natural gas importing price, which is affected by the global oil price and exchange rates.

☐ **Heat energy price that is linked to city gas price has been at the same level, since the price was raised in July, 2018.**

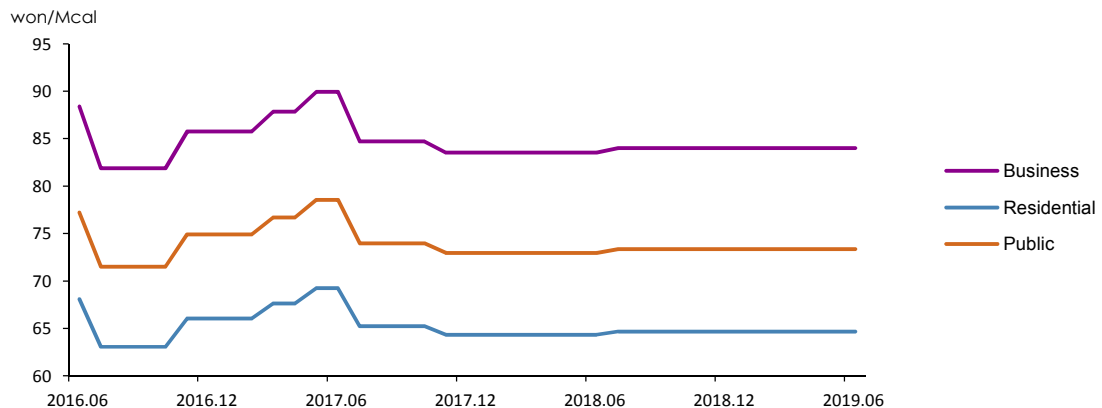
- Korea District Heating Corporation's heat energy price is linked to city gas price according to the fuel cost pass-through scheme, and the actual fuel cost is reflected in the heat energy price once a year (LNG for over 100MW, city gas for under 100MW).

► Trend in city gas prices by end-use sectors



Note: Instead of volume(M³), calorie (MJ) has been used as the unit of measurement in the city gas rate system since July 2012. Figures before that are converted based on standard calorie (additional tax, base charge excluded)

► Trend in heat energy prices by end-use sectors



Note: The prices are based on flat prices for heating (additional tax, base charge excluded)

Source: Korea District Heating Corporation.

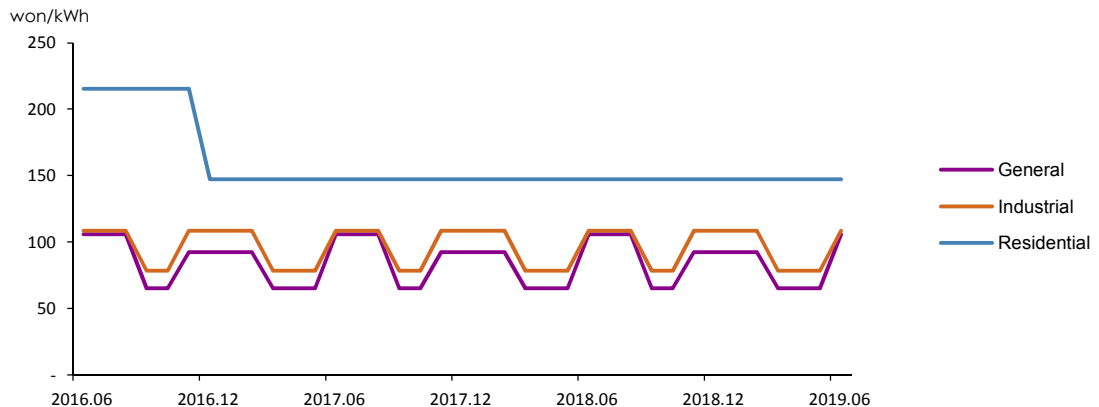
☐ **Electricity prices¹ for general and industrial use increased in June from the previous month due to the seasonal price adjustment (summer).**

- Electricity prices for general and industrial use, which are adjusted by season, went up by 62.1% and 38.2% respectively from a month ago following the price adjustment from spring/winter (Mar-May, Sept-Oct) to summer (June-Aug) season.
- Electricity price for residential use has been stagnant since the reform of the progressive pricing scheme from six to three stages (2016.12), which was conducted after the 2016's scorching heat.

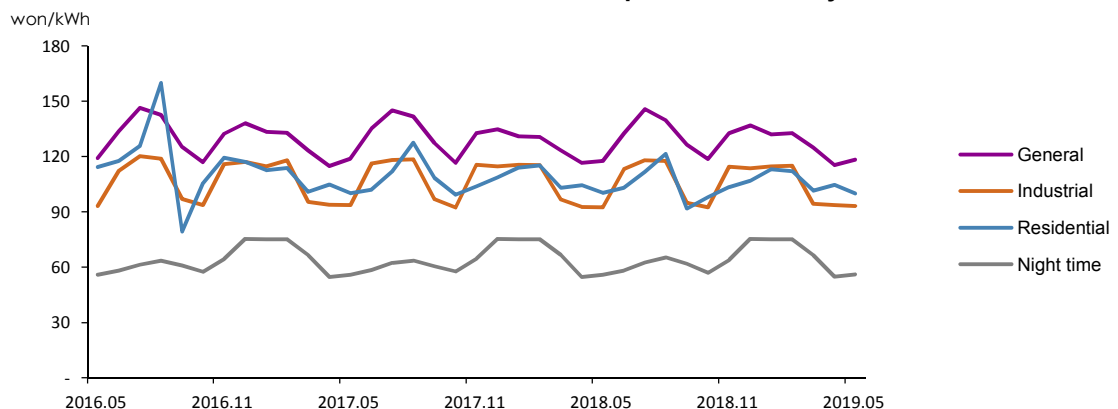
☐ **The unit sales price of electricity for industrial and residential use declined in May, while that for general use increased.**

- The unit sales price of electricity for residential use, which is subject to the progressive pricing, declined (-4.4%) along with decreased sales volume (-7.0%), and that for industrial use also slightly decreased. Meanwhile it increased by 2.7% in the case of general use.

► **Trend in electricity prices by end-use sectors**



► **Trend in unit sales price of electricity**



¹ The electricity prices by end-use sectors refer to the prices for residential use ([high voltage], the 2nd stage electricity rates), general use ([A], low voltage) and Industrial use ([B], high voltage B middle load).

3. Energy Supply

- **The total energy import volume dropped by 2.7% year-on-year in April despite increased crude oil import, because the import of petroleum products and bituminous coal decreased.**
 - The crude oil import from the Middle East and US all increased, driving up the total import volume by 9.8% in April on a year-on-year basis.
 - The import volume of petroleum products fell by 2.3% year-on-year due to the continuously falling bunker-C import, although the import of naphtha increased.
 - The foreign energy dependence including nuclear energy stood at 93.1%, and the energy share of the total import value fell by 0.1%p year-on-year to 24.5%.

► Trend in energy trade and domestic production

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Import volume							
Crude oil (Mbbbl)	1 118.2 (3.7)	1 116.3 (-0.2)	364.3 (0.4)	87.2 (3.1)	374.4 (2.8)	87.1 (5.2)	95.7 (9.8)
Petroleum product (Mbbbl)	314.5 (-6.0)	341.2 (8.5)	111.8 (7.1)	26.8 (5.4)	103.0 (-7.9)	24.0 (-14.7)	26.2 (-2.3)
Bituminous coal (Mton)	131.5 (11.0)	131.5 (0.0)	45.7 (3.1)	12.3 (17.8)	41.8 (-8.5)	8.1 (-29.1)	10.1 (-17.7)
Anthracite (Mton)	7.0 (-25.7)	8.1 (16.0)	2.5 (-6.9)	0.7 (17.1)	2.5 (-1.7)	0.6 (9.7)	0.5 (-27.0)
LNG (Mton)	37.5 (12.2)	44.0 (17.3)	16.2 (17.9)	3.2 (38.0)	13.7 (-15.2)	2.8 (-35.4)	3.3 (4.4)
Import volume (Mtoe)	339.7 (5.5)	354.1 (4.2)	118.8 (4.1)	29.0 (12.5)	115.2 (-3.0)	26.3 (-10.1)	28.2 (-2.7)
Import value (billion US\$, CIF)	109.5 (35.2)	146.0 (33.3)	45.3 (23.1)	10.8 (31.8)	43.0 (-5.2)	9.8 (-9.3)	11.0 (2.1)
Energy share of total import value (%)	22.9	27.3	25.8	24.7	25.7	23.4	24.5
Foreign energy dependence (%)*	93.9	93.5	93.8	93.2	93.1	92.9	93.1
Domestic production							
Hydropower (TWh)	7.0 (5.5)	7.3 (4.0)	1.9 (-8.1)	0.5 (-2.5)	2.0 (6.1)	0.4 (-3.1)	0.5 (5.6)
Anthracite (Mton)	1.5 (-14.0)	1.2 (-19.2)	0.5 (-14.4)	0.1 (-11.9)	0.4 (-18.3)	0.1 (-23.7)	0.1 (-11.9)
Natural gas (Mton)	0.3 (120.5)	0.2 (-10.4)	0.1 (-7.5)	0.0 (-7.1)	0.1 (-29.0)	0.0 (-13.7)	0.0 (-6.9)
Renewable energy (Mtoe)	15.8 (16.7)	17.5 (10.5)	5.8 (10.9)	1.5 (14.2)	6.4 (10.2)	1.6 (13.3)	1.6 (7.3)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%), *Foreign energy dependence (%) including nuclear energy
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

4. Energy Consumption

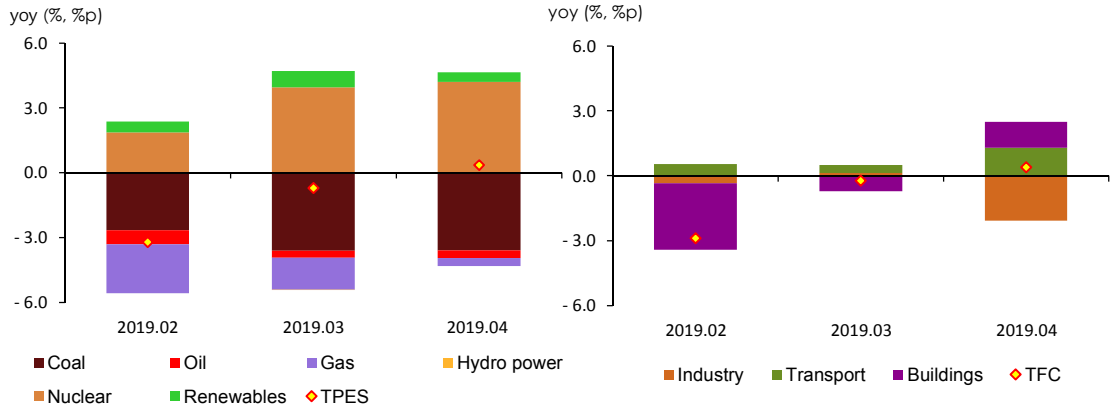
- **Total Primary Energy Supply (“TPES”) grew by 0.3% year-on-year in April, led by nuclear and renewable energy, although coal, petroleum and gas use all declined.**
 - Petroleum consumption fell by 1.2% year-on-year, as its industrial use declined, especially naphtha, due to the maintenance work at some petrochemical facilities, while the transport sector used more petroleum owing to the fuel tax cut and decreased global oil price.
 - Coal consumption plunged by 13.9% year-on-year, as the daily average of preventive maintenance at coal-fired power plants rose dramatically, some of the plants were shut down for safety issues, while bituminous coal use for steelmaking remained stagnant due to the weak iron & steel business.
 - Gas consumption decreased by 2.1% year-on-year, and the drop was remarkable in the power generation sector as a result of increased nuclear generation, though city gas consumption rose amid increased heating degree days (27.2%, 38.7degree days).
- **Total Final Consumption (“TFC”) was up 0.4% on a year-on-year basis, led by the transport and buildings sectors, although the consumption declined in the industrial sector.**
 - Industrial energy use dropped by 3.3% largely due to the sluggish production in the petrochemical and primary metals sectors.
 - Transport energy use was up 7.1% year-on-year, with the road transport sector leading the growth, backed by the temporary fuel tax relief.
 - Energy use in buildings went up by 6.2% year-on-year owing to the growing use of gas and electricity amid increased number of heating degree days, even though city gas price increased on a year-on-year basis.

► Energy consumption trend

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Total energy (Mtoe)	302.1	307.3	105.3	24.0	103.9	25.6	24.1
	(2.9)	(1.7)	(2.9)	(4.6)	(-1.4)	(-0.7)	(0.3)
- Non-energy oil&coal excluded	215.4	221.4	77.1	17.0	76.4	18.7	17.4
	(1.6)	(2.8)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(-0.9)	(-0.3)	(2.5)
Final energy (Mtoe)	233.9	237.9	83.2	19.3	82.6	20.1	19.4
	(3.9)	(1.7)	(3.4)	(5.5)	(-0.8)	(-0.2)	(0.4)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics (KEEI)

► The growth rates of total and final energy consumption & energy consumption trend by energy source and end-use sectors



5. Coal

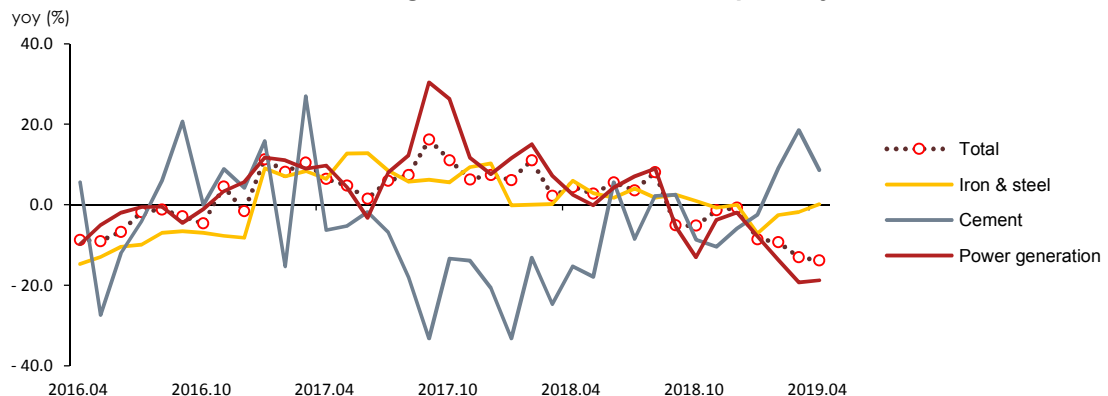
- **Coal consumption fell by 13.9% year-on-year in April, as the consumption plunged in the power generation sector.**
 - Coal consumption fell sharply by almost 20% in the power generation sector, which was caused by the closure of Young Dong unit 2 (2019.1), the temporary shutdown of Taean unit 9 & 10 following an accident, the shutdown of aging coal-fired power plants in the springtime (Mar-June) and increased daily average of preventive maintenance.
 - Industrial coal consumption was down around 6% due to the sharp drop in anthracite use, although bituminous coal use for steelmaking, which accounts for a large share of the total industrial coal use, remained flat on a year-on-year basis.

► Coal consumption trend

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Coal (Mton)	139.8	143.2	48.2	10.7	42.8	10.3	9.2
	(8.1)	(2.5)	(5.9)	(4.3)	(-11.0)	(-13.0)	(-13.9)
Industry	49.3	50.5	16.3	4.2	15.7	4.0	3.9
	(3.2)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(7.5)	(-4.1)	(-0.8)	(-6.2)
Buildings	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	(-14.0)	(-15.7)	(-12.4)	(-8.3)	(-30.0)	(-35.0)	(-18.2)
Power generation	89.4	91.8	31.5	6.5	27.0	6.2	5.3
	(11.3)	(2.6)	(9.3)	(2.5)	(-14.5)	(-19.3)	(-18.7)

Note: p means provisional, () Is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► The growth rate of coal consumption by use



6. Petroleum

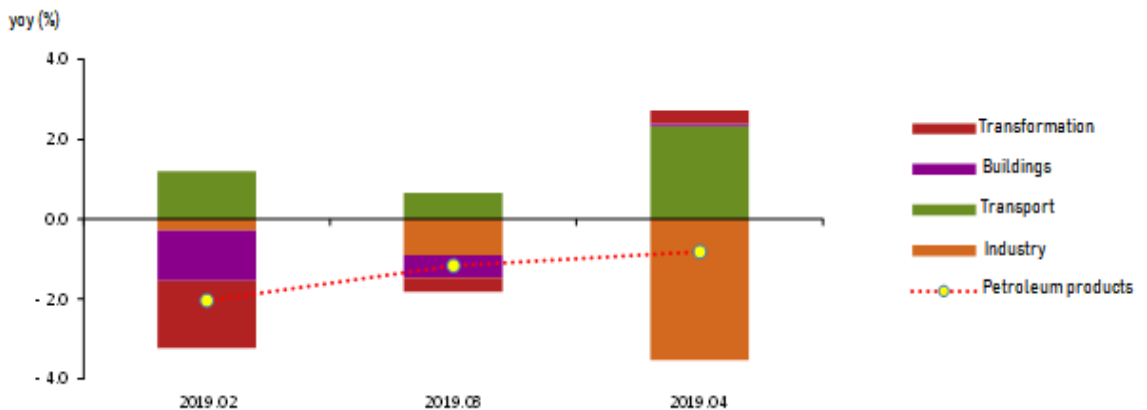
- **Petroleum consumption was down 0.8% year-on-year in April despite the rapid consumption growth in the transport sector, as it declined in the industrial sector.**
 - Industrial petroleum use fell by nearly 6% year-on-year due to the decreased use of non-energy oil (-6.9%) including naphtha that takes up a large share of the industrial petroleum use, although the use of energy oil, especially LPG, grew by 3.2%.
 - Transport petroleum use grew faster (in April), led by the road transport sector, ahead of the scheduled reduction of fuel tax relief in May.

► Trend in petroleum product consumption by end-use sectors

	2017	2018p	2019p		2019p	M3	M4
			M1~4	M4			
Petroleum (Mbbl)	937.1	929.3	312.1	76.3	310.1	76.5	75.6
	(1.7)	(-0.8)	(1.7)	(6.1)	(-0.6)	(-1.2)	(-0.8)
Industry	567.0	562.2	186.6	47.0	183.1	45.0	44.3
	(4.5)	(-0.8)	(1.3)	(9.4)	(-1.9)	(-1.5)	(-5.7)
-Naphtha	458.4	451.2	151.4	37.6	145.4	35.7	34.6
	(6.6)	(-1.6)	(0.5)	(10.0)	(-4.0)	(-3.6)	(-7.9)
Transport	303.2	299.8	96.6	24.6	101.8	25.6	26.3
	(0.9)	(-1.1)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(5.4)	(2.0)	(7.2)
Buildings	56.4	55.9	23.0	4.3	21.6	4.6	4.3
	(0.3)	(-1.0)	(7.0)	(6.9)	(-6.2)	(-8.8)	(1.1)
Power generation	10.5	11.5	5.9	0.4	3.6	1.3	0.7
	(-51.9)	(9.6)	(22.9)	(-13.1)	(-39.1)	(-17.3)	(55.8)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► The growth rates of petroleum product consumption & the consumption by end-use sectors



7. Gas

- **Natural gas consumption decreased by 2.1% year-on-year in April despite the consumption growth in the city gas production sector, as it declined in the power generation sector.**
 - Gas use for power generation has been down for six consecutive months even amid growing power demand, due to the rapid growth in nuclear generation (50.1%). Gas use for city gas production grew faster along with growing heating demand during the cold weather.
- **City gas consumption increased in the industrial and buildings sectors, and accordingly, the total consumption rose by 10.6% year-on-year.**
 - Industrial city gas use posted a year-on-year growth, led by the large energy consuming sectors such as the primary metals, fabricated metals and petrochemical sectors.
 - City gas use in buildings also increased compared to the same month last year, as heating demand increased during the last cold spell in early April.

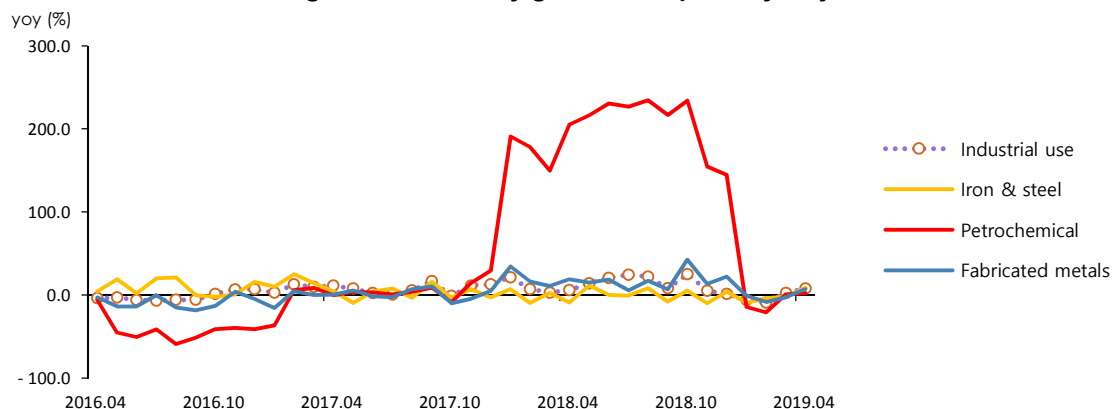
► **Trend in natural gas and city gas consumption**

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
LNG (Mton)	36.4	40.9	16.8	3.2	15.5	3.6	3.1
	(4.3)	(12.4)	(18.2)	(28.0)	(-7.5)	(-7.5)	(-2.1)
Power generation	15.6	18.0	6.5	1.5	5.8	1.4	1.4
	(0.6)	(15.6)	(27.0)	(51.8)	(-10.9)	(-17.3)	(-11.7)
City gas production	18.4	19.8	8.9	1.4	8.6	2.0	1.5
	(5.8)	(7.7)	(9.6)	(6.3)	(-3.8)	(0.9)	(11.2)
City gas (bm³)	22.6	24.2	11.2	1.9	10.8	2.5	2.1
	(6.3)	(7.2)	(8.7)	(2.3)	(-3.5)	(-2.6)	(10.6)
Industry	7.8	8.7	3.1	0.7	3.1	0.8	0.8
	(7.7)	(12.1)	(9.4)	(5.7)	(-1.8)	(2.5)	(7.8)
Buildings	13.6	14.3	7.7	1.1	7.4	1.6	1.2
	(6.0)	(5.2)	(9.0)	(0.4)	(-4.2)	(-5.0)	(13.4)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)

Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► **The growth rate of city gas consumption by major industries**



8. Electricity

□ Electricity consumption went up by 1.0% year-on-year in April despite decreased consumption in the industrial sector, as it increased in the buildings sector.

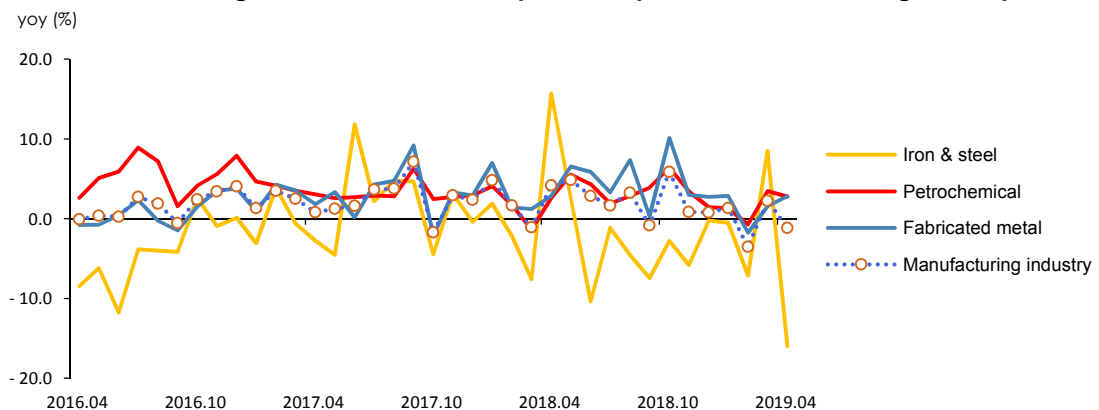
- Industrial electricity consumption declined on a year-on-year basis as a result of the sharp reduction in the primary metals sector, even though the number of work days increased (1.0) and the consumption grew in the fabricated metals and petrochemical sectors.
- Electricity consumption in residential buildings rose in line with growing heating demand amid increased number of heating degree days (38.7degree days, 27.2%), and the consumption in commercial buildings also grew, which was affected by the increased number of work days (1.0).

► Electricity consumption by end-use sectors

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Electricity (TWh)	507.7	526.1	180.1	42.0	178.5	43.1	42.4
	(2.2)	(3.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(-0.9)	(0.4)	(1.0)
Industry	276.7	283.7	94.4	23.5	94.3	23.8	23.3
	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(3.9)	(-0.1)	(2.2)	(-0.7)
Transport	2.9	3.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
	(6.5)	(3.6)	(8.8)	(6.8)	(-0.9)	(-0.6)	(2.0)
Buildings	228.2	239.5	84.7	18.3	83.2	19.1	18.9
	(1.7)	(4.9)	(5.8)	(1.8)	(-1.7)	(-1.8)	(3.0)
Residential	66.5	70.7	23.1	5.5	23.3	5.4	5.6
	(0.5)	(6.3)	(4.3)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(2.8)
Commercial	130.4	136.4	50.0	10.4	48.6	11.0	10.7
	(2.3)	(4.6)	(6.4)	(1.5)	(-2.8)	(-3.1)	(3.0)

Notes: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► The growth rate of electricity consumption in manufacturing industry

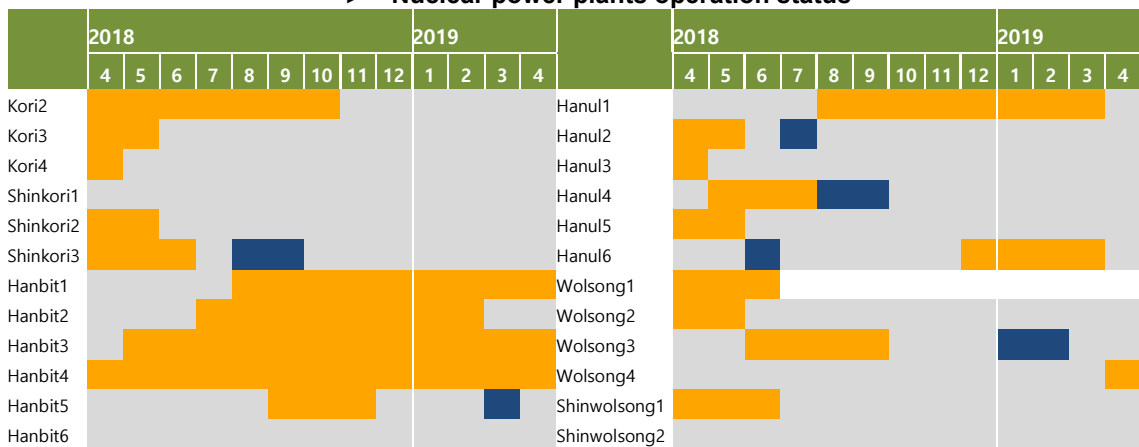


9. Nuclear

□ The total nuclear generation surged by 50.1% year-on-year in April partly due to base effect and the increased average capacity factors.

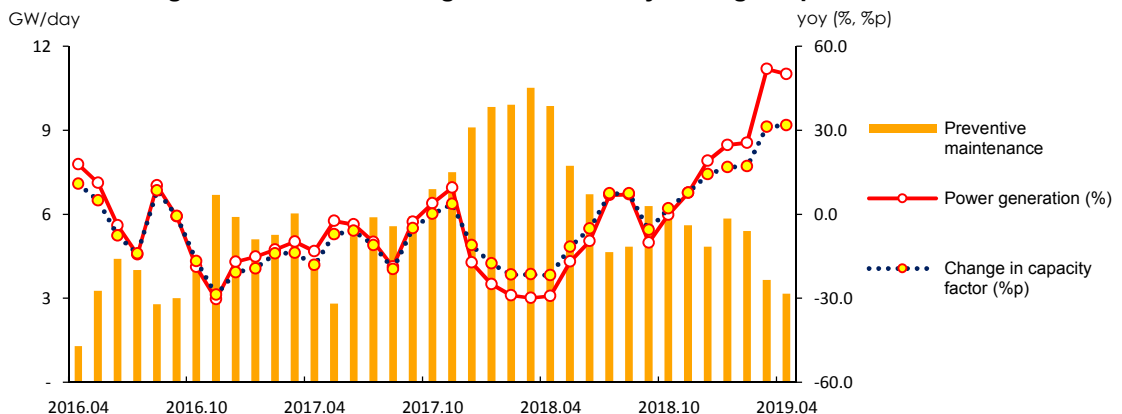
- The average capacity factors at nuclear power plants posted a year-on-year growth of 31.8%p to 89.9% owing to the decreased daily average of preventive maintenance and the base effect of the closure of Wolsong unit 1 (during the same period last year).
- Nuclear energy's share of the total generation went up by 10.4%p to 32.2% on a year-on-year basis, surpassing 30% for the first time since June, 2017, which was attributed to the rapidly growing nuclear generation and constantly decreasing coal-fired generation.

► Nuclear power plants operation status



Notes: ■ normal operation, ■ prevented maintenance, ■ unscheduled shutdown

► The growth rate of nuclear generation & daily average of preventive maintenance



10. Heat and Renewable energy

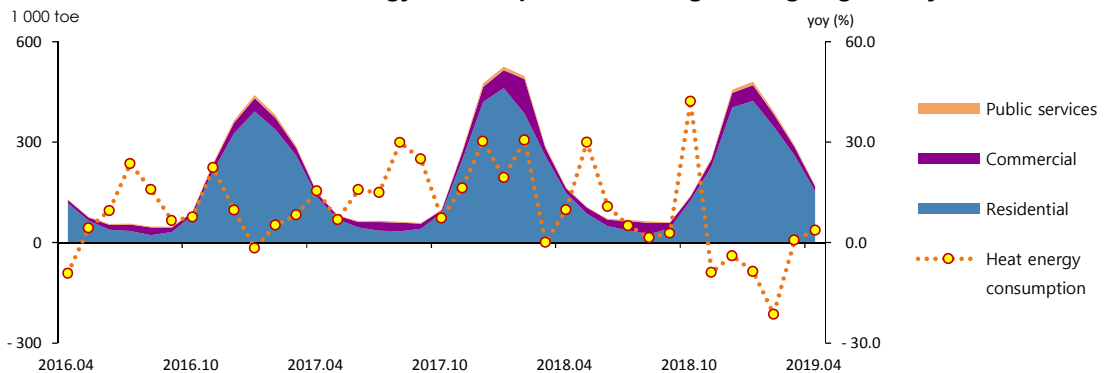
□ **Heat energy use rose by 3.7% year-on-year in April because of lower temperature and the start-up of a new facility.**

- Heat energy use has been up for two months in a row, as the average temperature dropped during the last cold spell in early April (-1.3°C), driving up the heating degree days (38.7degree days, 27.2%), and a new heat supply facility (a fuel cell power plant in Dongtan, 2019.1, 8.8Gcal/h) started operations.

□ **Renewable & other energy use went up by 7.2% on a year-on-year basis (in April), and by energy source, fuel cells, solar PV and bioenergy made the largest contributions.**

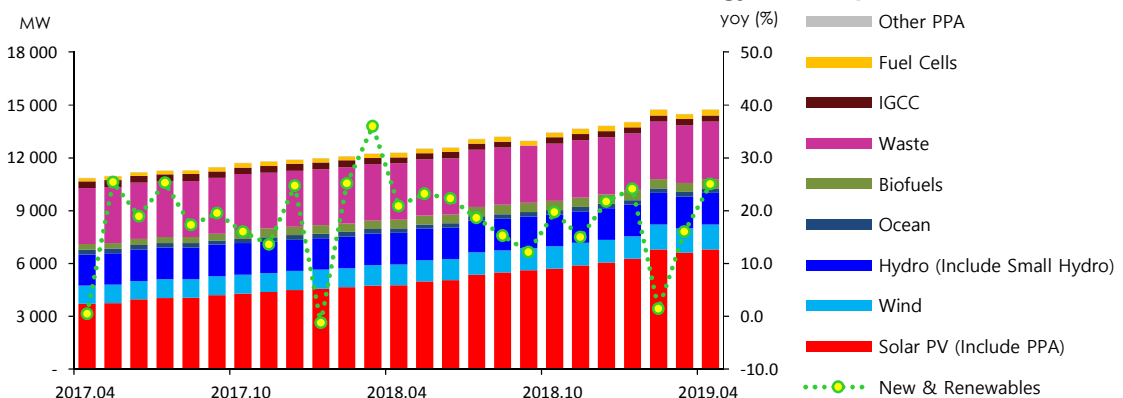
- Renewable generation grew by 9.9% year-on-year, led by fuel cells, solar PV and bioenergy, even though an IGCC plant has been offline and wind generation decreased.
- The final use of renewable energy increased, with the industrial and buildings sectors leading the growth.

► Heat energy consumption & heating/cooling degree days



Note: The total heat energy consumption is estimated based on the total supply from district heating & cooling companies (KEA's collective energy business). Previously, the figure reflected the monthly supply data of only three energy companies (KDHC, GS Power, SH Corp.).

► Trend in renewable and other energy consumption



11. Industry

□ Industrial energy consumption fell by 3.3% year-on-year in April due to the sluggish production in the petrochemical and primary metals sectors.

- The petrochemical and iron & steel industries consumed less energy due to the maintenance work and sluggish production, and accordingly, the total industrial energy use declined despite increased number of work days (+1, yoy).

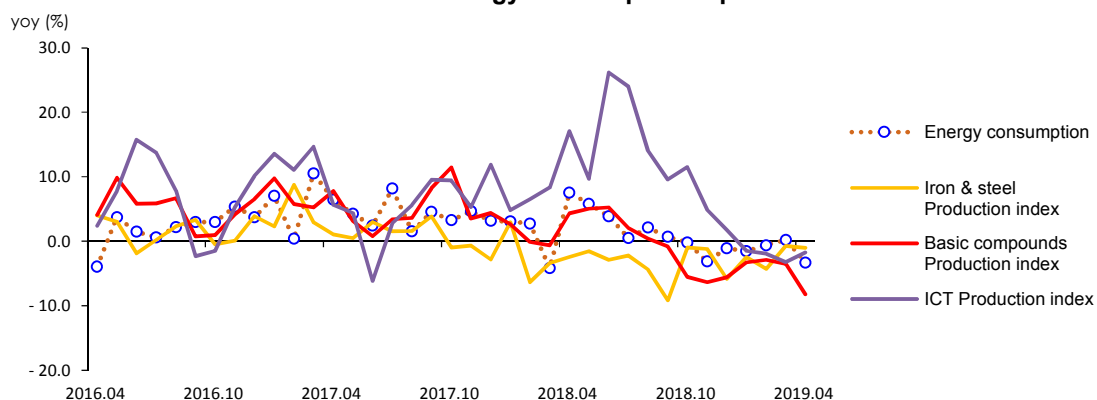
► Trend in the industrial energy consumption

	2017	2018p	2019p				
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Industry (Mtoe)	144.3	146.3	48.5	12.1	47.9	12.0	11.7
	(4.7)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(7.5)	(-1.3)	(0.2)	(-3.3)
Petrochemical	70.4	71.4	23.8	5.9	23.1	5.7	5.6
	(6.7)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(11.0)	(-2.7)	(-1.6)	(-5.3)
- Naphtha	56.2	55.3	18.6	4.6	17.8	4.4	4.2
	(6.6)	(-1.6)	(0.5)	(10.0)	(-4.0)	(-3.6)	(-7.9)
Iron & Steel	35.0	30.4	9.9	2.5	9.6	2.5	2.4
	(24.4)	(-13.1)	(-13.2)	(-9.5)	(-3.1)	(-0.7)	(-1.5)
-Coking coal	25.3	25.7	8.3	2.0	8.0	2.0	2.0
	(8.0)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(5.9)	(-3.0)	(-1.9)	(0.1)
Fabricated metal	10.8	11.5	3.9	0.9	4.0	1.0	0.9
	(1.9)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(5.1)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(3.6)
Share of feedstock (%)	59.9	58.6	58.1	58.4	57.2	56.8	57.3

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)

Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► Industrial energy consumption & production index



12. Transport

□ **Energy consumption rose by 7.1% year-on-year in April in the transport sector as a result of a surge in the road transport sector, although the consumption plunged in the domestic navigation sector.**

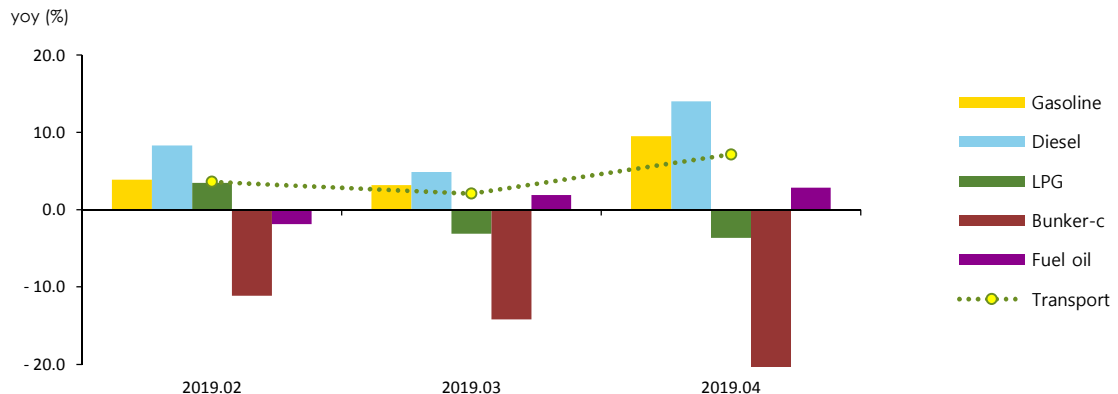
- Energy use in the road transport sector has been up for six months in a row, as petroleum product prices declined with the fuel tax relief, and the consumption grew even faster (in April) prior to the reduction of fuel tax relief scheduled in May².
- Energy use in the domestic navigation sector decreased more sharply, as the import and export volume remained stagnant (national flag vessels, 1.1% & 2.1%), and coastal transport plunged compared to the same month last year (-19.4%).
- Energy use in the aviation sector kept growing despite decreased number of domestic flights (-1.9%), as that of international flights increased (9.6%).

► **The growth rate of petroleum consumption in the transport sector**

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Transport (Mtoe)	42.8	42.6	13.7	3.5	14.4	3.6	3.7
	(1.2)	(-0.5)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(5.2)	(2.1)	(7.1)
Road	34.1	34.1	10.8	2.8	11.7	2.9	3.1
	(0.5)	(-0.1)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(8.0)	(3.3)	(10.3)
Navigation	3.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
	(5.8)	(-11.5)	(-11.3)	(-8.7)	(-13.2)	(-10.3)	(-18.0)
Aviation	4.8	5.0	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4
	(3.2)	(4.4)	(8.8)	(6.2)	(-0.7)	(1.8)	(2.9)
Rail	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	(2.5)	(3.6)	(7.5)	(6.9)	(-1.8)	(-2.6)	(-0.5)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► **The growth rate of energy consumption in the transport sector & major petroleum products**



² According to the 15% fuel tax cut from Nov 6, taxes on gasoline, diesel and butane were lowered by 123 won, 87 won and 30 won. The tax relief was originally scheduled to expire after six months however it was extended until Aug 31, and the benefit was lowered from 15% to 7% from May 6.

13. Buildings

□ Energy consumption in buildings went up by 6.2% year-on-year in April, even at higher prices, due to the increased number of heating degree days.

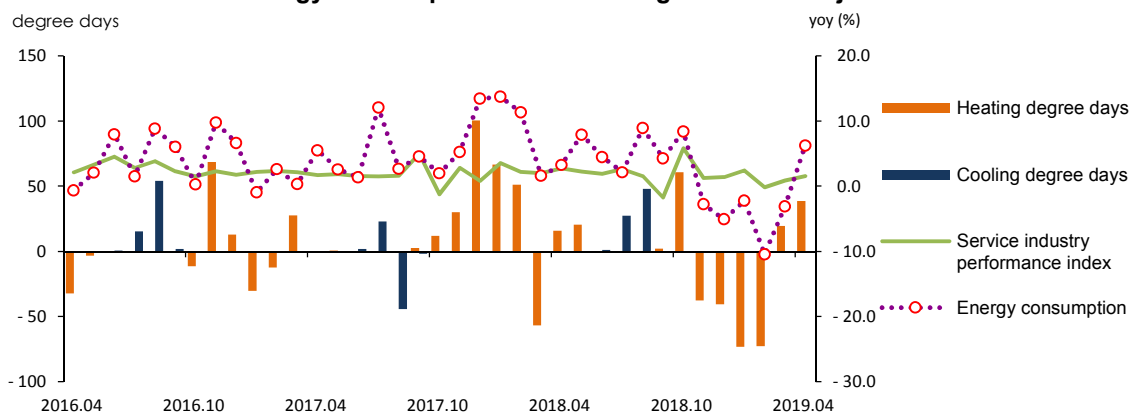
- Energy use in buildings rebounded in April, the first gain in six months, because the number of heating degree days surged, as the average temperature fell by over 1°C, offsetting the effect of price increase, and the use of major energy sources all increased except coal and diesel.
- Energy use in residential buildings was up 7.7% year-on-year despite decreased use of briquette and diesel (-17.3%, -35.6%), because city gas and electricity use that takes up a large share of the total consumption increased (14.2%, 2.8%).
- Energy use in commercial buildings increased by 6.6% (LPG 12.4%, city gas 11.4%, electricity 3.0%) because of the stronger service production (1.5%), especially in the health & social welfare sector, though the business was sluggish in the wholesale & retail and restaurant & accommodation sectors

► Energy consumption trend in the buildings sector

	2017	2018p			2019p		
			M1~4	M4	M1~4	M3	M4
Buildings (Mtoe)	46.8	49.1	21.0	3.7	20.3	4.5	3.9
	(4.2)	(4.8)	(8.2)	(3.3)	(-3.3)	(-3.1)	(6.2)
Residential	22.5	23.5	11.3	1.8	10.8	2.4	1.9
	(3.7)	(4.7)	(8.7)	(1.9)	(-4.5)	(-5.1)	(7.7)
Commercial	17.4	18.1	7.0	1.3	6.8	1.5	1.4
	(2.2)	(4.1)	(7.0)	(1.9)	(-2.9)	(-1.2)	(6.6)
Public-others	6.9	7.4	2.7	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.6
	(11.0)	(6.6)	(9.6)	(11.1)	(0.5)	(-0.0)	(1.2)
Heating degree days	2 517.1	2 597.8	1 579.3	142.1	1 491.2	325.0	180.8
	(5.5)	(3.2)	(5.1)	(12.5)	(-5.6)	(6.3)	(27.2)
Cooling degree days	132.7	209.0	-	-	-	-	-
	(-13.9)	(57.5)	-	-	-	-	-

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► Energy consumption in the buildings sector & major indicators



14. Transformation

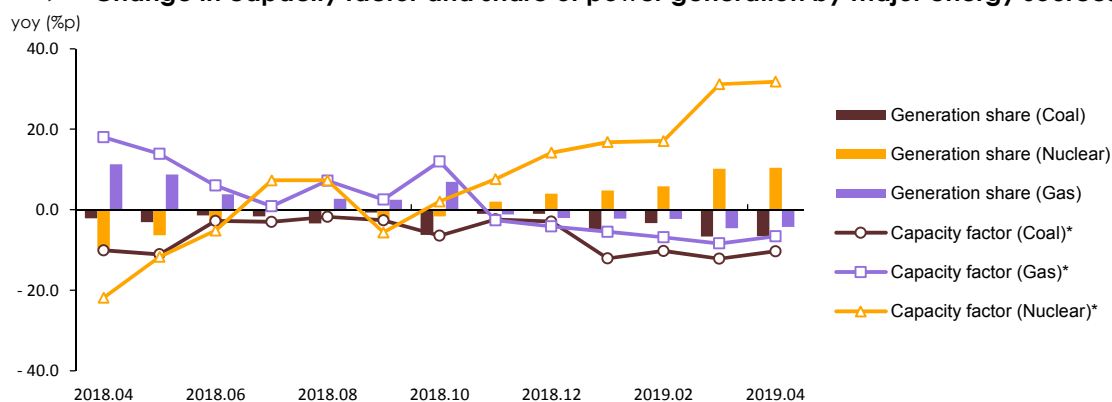
- The total energy input to power stations increased by 1.1% year-on-year in April, as nuclear generation surged, while coal and gas-fired generation continued the downward slide.
 - The total power generation went up by 1.7% year-on-year; baseload generation accounted for the larger share (3.8%p) despite decreased coal-fired generation due to increased use of nuclear energy, and consequently, gas-fired generation continued to decline.
 - The average capacity factors at nuclear, coal and gas power plants recorded 89.9%, 54.3% and 42.8% respectively.

► Energy consumption in the power generation sector

	2017	2018p	2019p		2019p	M3	M4
			M1~4	M4	M1~4		
Input (Mtoe)	111.2	113.3	37.5	8.4	36.9	9.2	8.5
	(0.2)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(0.2)	(-1.8)	(-1.7)	(1.1)
Coal	52.8	54.2	18.6	3.8	15.9	3.7	3.1
	(7.4)	(2.7)	(9.6)	(2.7)	(-14.6)	(-19.5)	(-18.9)
Oil	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
	(-59.5)	(4.0)	(10.3)	(-19.9)	(-38.7)	(4.1)	(42.4)
Gas	20.7	23.9	8.7	2.0	7.7	1.8	1.8
	(0.9)	(15.6)	(26.9)	(51.2)	(-10.9)	(-17.2)	(-11.5)
Nuclear	31.6	28.4	7.9	2.0	11.0	3.0	3.0
	(-7.5)	(-10.1)	(-28.2)	(-29.2)	(38.0)	(51.8)	(50.1)
Hydro/other renewables	4.8	5.4	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.5
	(19.3)	(11.9)	(10.3)	(17.0)	(13.8)	(21.8)	(6.9)

Notes: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

► Change in capacity factor and share of power generation by major energy sources



*Capacity factor is the ratio of actual energy produced to the amount of energy produced from continuous operation at full rated power

<Appendix> Major Indicators & Statistics of Energy Supply and Demand

Major Statistics & Indicators of the Economy

	2016	2017			2018				2019
			3Q	4Q	1Q		3Q	4Q	1Q
GDP (trillion won)	1 706.9 (2.9)	1 760.8 (3.2)	443.7 (3.9)	461.8 (2.8)	428.7 (2.8)	1 807.7 (2.7)	453.0 (2.1)	475.2 (2.9)	435.8 (1.7)
Private consumption	825.7 (2.6)	848.6 (2.8)	213.0 (3.0)	218.2 (3.2)	218.8 (3.6)	872.3 (2.8)	217.8 (2.3)	223.5 (2.4)	222.8 (1.9)
Facilities investment	146.2 (2.6)	170.3 (16.5)	41.1 (17.4)	44.0 (10.4)	44.1 (10.2)	166.2 (-2.4)	37.3 (-9.4)	41.7 (-5.3)	36.4 (-17.4)
Construction investment	263.7 (10.0)	282.9 (7.3)	74.5 (6.9)	75.6 (3.1)	57.1 (1.2)	270.9 (-4.3)	68.0 (-8.7)	71.3 (-5.7)	53.0 (-7.2)
Consumer price index (2015=100)	101.0	102.9	103.3	103.0	103.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	104.5
USD to KRW exchange rate (won)	1 160.8	1 131.0	1 132.3	1 107.5	1 072.7	1 100.2	1 121.5	1 127.4	1 125.1
Benchmark rate (%)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Coincident composite index (2015=100)	103.3	107.2	107.6	108.2	108.7	109.4	109.6	109.8	109.8
Mining & manufacturing production index (2015=100)	102.2	104.7	105.1	105.4	102.3	106.1	105.2	109.9	100.2
Manufacturing operation ratio index (2015=100)	98.9	98.1	98.9	97.1	94.6	98.4	97.0	101.3	92.8
Average temperature	13.6	13.1	24.1	7.3	2.0	13.0	24.8	7.4	3.4
- year-on-year difference	0.2	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.1	0.7	0.1	1.4
Heating degree days	2 386.8 (3.9)	2 517.1 (5.5)	2.9 (1350.0)	993.9 (16.8)	1 437.2 (4.4)	2 597.8 (3.2)	5.0 (72.4)	975.9 (-1.8)	1 310.4 (-8.8)
Cooling degree days	154.1 (87.2)	132.7 (-13.9)	130.3 (-15.1)	-	-	209.0 (57.5)	205.5 (57.7)	-	-
Energy intensity	0.17 (-0.5)	0.17 (-0.2)	0.17 (-0.7)	0.17 (1.3)	0.19 (-0.3)	0.17 (-0.9)	0.17 (0.0)	0.17 (-3.9)	0.18 (-3.5)
Per capita consumption									
oil (bbl)	18.0 (7.5)	18.2 (1.5)	4.6 (2.2)	4.8 (0.7)	4.6 (-0.1)	18.0 (-1.3)	4.5 (-1.6)	4.5 (-5.6)	4.5 (-0.8)
Electricity (MWh)	9.7 (2.4)	9.9 (1.9)	2.5 (3.4)	2.4 (2.2)	2.7 (3.9)	10.2 (3.1)	2.7 (4.4)	2.5 (0.9)	2.6 (-1.6)
City gas (1 000 m ³)	0.4 (1.9)	0.4 (6.0)	0.1 (4.9)	0.1 (10.7)	0.2 (9.6)	0.5 (6.7)	0.1 (7.9)	0.1 (1.9)	0.2 (-6.5)
Total energy (toe)	5.7 (2.0)	5.9 (2.7)	1.4 (2.9)	1.5 (3.9)	1.6 (2.0)	6.0 (1.2)	1.5 (1.7)	1.5 (-1.6)	1.5 (-2.1)

Note: Figures are based on the real price of 2010, p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: BOA Economic statistics system, Monthly Energy Statistics

The Index of Production & Operating Ratio by Sectors

(2015=100)

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Note: p means provisional
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

International Energy Prices

	2017	2018					2019			
		M1~6	M4	M5	M6	M1~6	M4	M5	M6	
Crude oil (USD/bbl)										
WTI	51.0 (17.6)	64.8 (27.1)	65.4 (30.5)	66.3 (29.8)	70.0 (44.2)	67.3 (48.9)	57.4 (-12.3)	63.9 (-3.7)	60.9 (-13.0)	54.7 (-18.7)
Dubai	53.2 (28.9)	69.4 (30.5)	68.0 (32.1)	68.3 (30.5)	74.4 (46.7)	73.6 (58.4)	65.5 (-3.7)	70.9 (3.9)	69.4 (-6.8)	61.8 (-16.1)
Brent	54.8 (21.7)	71.5 (30.5)	71.0 (34.6)	71.8 (33.3)	77.0 (49.9)	75.9 (59.7)	66.1 (-6.9)	71.6 (-0.2)	70.3 (-8.7)	63.0 (-17.0)
Unit value of import (C&F)	53.3 (29.9)	71.4 (34.0)	68.1 (28.9)	66.2 (25.8)	71.2 (36.0)	74.3 (48.6)	66.4 (-2.4)	68.9 (4.0)	71.1 (-0.3)	68.4 (-7.9)
LNG										
From Indonesia (USD/MMBTU)	8.6 (16.7)	10.7 (24.0)	10.0 (16.8)	10.1 (15.1)	10.3 (12.7)	10.4 (17.6)	10.9 (8.6)	10.3 (1.7)	9.9 (-3.3)	9.9 (-5.1)
Unit value of import (USD/ton, CIF)	416.3 (16.7)	526.3 (26.4)	493.9 (19.1)	484.5 (18.5)	510.1 (17.9)	509.7 (25.1)	533.5 (8.0)	481.9 (-0.6)	482.9 (-5.3)	469.8 (-7.8)
Bituminous coal (USD/ton)										
From Australia	88.5 (33.9)	107.0 (20.9)	103.7 (28.7)	93.7 (12.0)	105.3 (41.5)	114.3 (41.0)	88.1 (-15.1)	86.8 (-7.4)	82.3 (-21.8)	72.5 (-36.6)
Unit value of import (CIF)	104.3 (51.5)	113.6 (8.9)	114.1 (4.9)	113.7 (11.1)	114.8 (1.8)	114.3 (-1.9)	109.8 (-3.8)	107.7 (-5.3)	111.8 (-2.6)	109.4 (-4.3)
Petroleum product (USD/bbl)										
Gasoline	68.1 (21.2)	79.9 (17.4)	80.9 (22.6)	81.5 (20.3)	87.6 (35.2)	83.6 (39.7)	71.1 (-12.2)	80.8 (-0.8)	76.3 (-12.9)	67.6 (-19.2)
Kerosene	65.3 (23.6)	84.8 (29.8)	83.7 (33.8)	85.2 (33.2)	89.9 (47.3)	86.9 (52.4)	78.0 (-6.7)	82.6 (-3.0)	81.5 (-9.3)	74.6 (-14.2)
Diesel	66.4 (25.2)	84.9 (27.9)	83.4 (31.1)	84.3 (29.6)	90.5 (46.0)	87.4 (49.7)	78.9 (-5.4)	83.3 (-1.2)	82.7 (-8.6)	75.1 (-14.0)
Bunker-C	49.7 (40.2)	65.2 (31.3)	61.8 (29.2)	61.0 (27.1)	68.1 (43.7)	69.2 (52.7)	63.1 (2.0)	66.8 (9.5)	64.4 (-5.3)	59.5 (-14.0)
Propane	467.5 (44.6)	542.1 (16.0)	521.7 (19.2)	475.0 (10.5)	500.0 (29.9)	560.0 (45.5)	471.7 (-9.6)	515.0 (8.4)	525.0 (5.0)	430.0 (-23.2)
Butane	501.7 (41.0)	539.2 (7.5)	512.5 (3.7)	470.0 (-4.1)	505.0 (29.5)	560.0 (43.6)	481.7 (-6.0)	535.0 (13.8)	530.0 (5.0)	415.0 (-25.9)
Naphtha	53.8 (26.6)	67.0 (24.5)	67.0 (30.6)	66.9 (28.2)	74.5 (53.2)	70.7 (57.7)	57.2 (-14.7)	63.2 (-5.4)	60.0 (-19.5)	51.7 (-26.9)

Note: 1. () is year-on-year growth rates(%)

2. Gasoline type is 95RON, diesel is 0.001%, Bunker-C is high-sulfur oil(180cst/3.5%), for propane and butane, CP is reference value
Source: www.petronet.co.kr, IMF (primary commodity price), Monthly Energy Statistics

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

	2017	2018p					2019p			
			M1~4	M2	M3	M4	M1~4	M2	M3	M4
Coal (Mton)	139.8 (8.1)	143.2 (2.5)	48.2 (5.9)	12.1 (11.0)	11.9 (2.2)	10.7 (4.3)	42.8 (-11.0)	11.0 (-9.3)	10.3 (-13.0)	9.2 (-13.9)
- Coking coal excluded	103.5 (7.9)	106.4 (2.8)	36.3 (7.4)	9.3 (14.8)	8.9 (2.8)	7.8 (3.8)	31.3 (-13.7)	8.3 (-11.3)	7.4 (-16.8)	6.3 (-19.1)
Oil (Mbbbl)	937.1 (1.7)	929.3 (-0.8)	312.1 (1.7)	74.7 (0.1)	77.4 (-3.9)	76.3 (6.1)	310.1 (-0.6)	73.1 (-2.0)	76.5 (-1.2)	75.6 (-0.8)
- Non-energy oil excluded	443.7 (-2.5)	444.4 (0.2)	150.8 (3.4)	36.1 (0.1)	38.0 (2.9)	35.6 (3.0)	153.5 (1.8)	35.0 (-2.8)	38.0 (-0.2)	37.8 (6.1)
LNG (Mton)	36.4 (4.3)	40.9 (12.4)	16.8 (18.2)	4.4 (11.9)	3.9 (11.2)	3.2 (28.0)	15.5 (-7.5)	3.9 (-10.3)	3.6 (-7.5)	3.1 (-2.1)
Hydro (TWh)	7.0 (5.5)	7.3 (4.0)	1.9 (-8.1)	0.4 (-13.4)	0.5 (-7.6)	0.5 (-2.5)	2.0 (6.1)	0.5 (6.7)	0.4 (-3.1)	0.5 (5.6)
Nuclear (TWh)	148.4 (-8.4)	133.5 (-10.1)	37.3 (-28.2)	8.8 (-29.0)	9.2 (-29.8)	9.4 (-29.2)	51.5 (38.0)	11.0 (25.5)	14.0 (51.8)	14.1 (50.1)
Others (Mtoe)	15.8 (16.7)	17.5 (10.5)	5.8 (10.9)	1.4 (12.9)	1.5 (9.1)	1.5 (14.2)	6.4 (10.2)	1.6 (9.1)	1.6 (13.3)	1.6 (7.3)
TPES (Mtoe)	302.1 (2.9)	307.3 (1.7)	105.3 (2.9)	26.0 (2.6)	25.8 (-1.8)	24.0 (4.6)	103.9 (-1.4)	25.2 (-3.2)	25.6 (-0.7)	24.1 (0.3)
- Non-energy oil excluded	240.7 (2.2)	247.1 (2.7)	85.4 (3.7)	21.2 (3.2)	20.9 (0.3)	19.0 (3.6)	84.4 (-1.1)	20.4 (-3.8)	20.8 (-0.5)	19.4 (2.2)
- Non-energy oil&coal excluded	215.4 (1.6)	221.4 (2.8)	77.1 (3.9)	19.3 (3.6)	18.8 (0.3)	17.0 (3.3)	76.4 (-0.9)	18.5 (-3.9)	18.7 (-0.3)	17.4 (2.5)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

Share of TPES by Sources

(unit: %)

	2017	2018p					2019p			
			M1~4	M2	M3	M4	M1~4	M2	M3	M4
Coal	28.5	28.7	28.1	28.7	28.4	27.5	25.5	26.9	24.9	23.8
- Coking coal excluded	20.2	20.3	20.3	21.1	20.3	19.0	17.7	19.3	16.9	15.4
Oil	39.5	38.4	37.7	36.4	38.2	40.3	37.9	36.9	38.1	39.8
- non-energy oil excluded	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.0	19.2	19.3	19.2	18.1	19.4	20.3
LNG	15.7	17.4	20.8	21.9	19.8	17.2	19.5	20.3	18.5	16.8
Hydro	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Nuclear	10.5	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.3	10.5	9.3	11.7	12.5
Others	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6
TPES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: p means provisional
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

Total Final Consumption (TFC)

(Unit: Mtoe)

	2017	2018p					2019p			
			M1~4	M2	M3	M4	M1~4	M2	M3	M4
Industry	144.3 (4.7)	146.3 (1.4)	48.5 (2.2)	11.6 (2.7)	12.0 (-4.2)	12.1 (7.5)	47.9 (-1.3)	11.5 (-0.6)	12.0 (0.2)	11.7 (-3.3)
Transport	42.8 (1.2)	42.6 (-0.5)	13.7 (0.8)	3.1 (-4.3)	3.6 (-0.9)	3.5 (1.3)	14.4 (5.2)	3.2 (3.6)	3.6 (2.1)	3.7 (7.1)
Residential-commercial	39.9 (3.0)	41.7 (4.4)	18.3 (8.0)	5.4 (11.5)	4.0 (1.0)	3.1 (1.9)	17.6 (-3.9)	4.8 (-11.4)	3.9 (-3.6)	3.3 (7.2)
Public	6.9 (11.0)	7.4 (6.6)	2.7 (9.6)	0.7 (10.1)	0.6 (4.9)	0.6 (11.1)	2.7 (0.5)	0.7 (-3.3)	0.6 (-0.0)	0.6 (1.2)
TFC	233.9 (3.9)	237.9 (1.7)	83.2 (3.4)	20.9 (3.9)	20.2 (-2.3)	19.3 (5.5)	82.6 (-0.8)	20.3 (-2.9)	20.1 (-0.2)	19.4 (0.4)
Coal (Mton)	50.4 (2.7)	51.5 (2.2)	16.7 (-0.1)	3.9 (3.5)	4.1 (-6.1)	4.2 (7.4)	15.9 (-4.5)	3.9 (-0.0)	4.1 (-1.3)	3.9 (-6.3)
Oil (Mbbl)	926.6 (3.0)	917.8 (-0.9)	306.2 (1.4)	72.8 (-0.1)	75.8 (-5.0)	75.8 (6.3)	306.5 (0.1)	72.5 (-0.4)	75.2 (-0.8)	74.9 (-1.2)
Electricity (TWh)	507.7 (2.2)	526.1 (3.6)	180.1 (4.1)	46.7 (5.2)	42.9 (0.9)	42.0 (3.0)	178.5 (-0.9)	44.4 (-5.1)	43.1 (0.4)	42.4 (1.0)
City gas (Bm ³)	22.6 (6.3)	24.2 (7.2)	11.2 (8.7)	3.2 (10.2)	2.6 (2.0)	1.9 (2.3)	10.8 (-3.5)	2.9 (-11.0)	2.5 (-2.6)	2.1 (10.6)
Heat others (1 000 toe)	15.0 (14.0)	16.4 (9.3)	6.0 (11.0)	1.7 (16.7)	1.4 (6.3)	1.3 (11.2)	6.3 (4.1)	1.6 (-0.6)	1.5 (7.2)	1.4 (6.8)

Note: p means provisional, () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly energy statistics

Share of the Total Final Consumption by Sources

(unit: %)

	2017	2018p					2019p			
			M1~4	M2	M3	M4	M1~4	M2	M3	M4
Industry	61.7	61.5	58.3	55.6	59.3	62.8	58.0	56.9	59.5	60.5
Transport	18.3	17.9	16.5	15.0	17.6	18.1	17.4	16.0	18.0	19.3
Residential-commercial	17.1	17.5	22.0	26.0	19.9	16.0	21.3	23.7	19.3	17.1
Public	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
Final energy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	14.3	14.3	13.2	12.5	13.6	14.3	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.6
Oil	50.4	49.0	46.7	44.0	47.6	49.9	47.1	45.3	47.4	49.1
Electricity	18.7	19.0	18.6	19.2	18.3	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.8
City gas	10.3	10.9	14.2	16.3	13.4	10.4	13.9	15.0	13.1	11.4
Heat others	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.1	6.7	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.1

Note: p means provisional
Source: Monthly Energy Statistics

Statistics on Energy Production Facilities

	2016	2017	2018				2019p		
				M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
Total capacity (GW)	105.9	116.9	119.1	116.4	116.4	116.7	119.4	119.4	119.8
	-	(10.4)	(1.9)	(9.6)	(8.7)	(6.6)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)
Nuclear	23.1	22.5	21.9	22.5	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.9	21.9
	-	(-2.5)	(-3.0)	(-2.5)	(-2.5)	(-2.5)	(-3.0)	(-3.0)	(-3.0)
Bituminous coal	30.9	36.1	36.4	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.5	36.5	36.5
	-	(16.8)	(0.7)	(16.5)	(16.5)	(14.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Gas	32.6	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.9	37.9	37.9
	-	(16.0)	(-0.0)	(14.6)	(11.7)	(6.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Refinery capacity (mil BPSD)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	(0.2)	(1.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	-	-	-

Note: () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: The monthly report on major electric power statistics

Statistics on Energy Consumption

	2016	2017	2018				2019p		
				M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
The number of household demanding city gas (mil)	18.0	18.6	19.1	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.2
	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.6)
Registered cars (mil)	21.8	22.5	23.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.3
	(3.9)	(3.3)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.8)
- gasoline	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7
	(2.9)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.4)
- diesel	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
	(6.4)	(4.4)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(3.2)
- LPG	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	(-4.0)	(-2.9)	(-3.3)	(-3.0)	(-3.0)	(-3.0)	(-3.3)	(-3.3)	(-3.2)
- hybrid	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	(37.6)	(37.6)	(30.9)	(37.6)	(37.7)	(38.1)	(30.7)	(30.3)	(29.5)

Note: () is year-on-year growth rates (%)
Source: Monthly energy statistics

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KEEI Monthly Korea Energy Trends is designed to be used for energy policy and market strategy in the government and industrial sector by analyzing and providing energy economic indicators in Korea.

This report is written by the Energy Demand and Supply Division of the Center for Energy Information and Statistics in cooperation with the Energy Statistics Research Division of KEEI and other related research divisions.

The energy economic indicators included in this report will be constantly updated until further confirmation.

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