

DATA PROFILE: Daejeon Region, South Korea



Population, Daejeon City, 2010	1,518,540 ¹
Jobs, Daejeon City, 2010	49,500
Unemployment, Daejeon City, 2010	730 ¹
Metro GDP, 2009.....	24.2 trillion won (19 billion USD) ²

¹ Source: Daejeon Metropolitan City
² Source: THE BANK OF KOREA, ECOS

ENERGY

Governance

Electricity is provided by a mix of public and private suppliers:

Private Suppliers: city gas, oil, coal, heat energy, etc.

- Heat energy is supplied by Chungnam City Gas, Daejeon Cogeneration Plant (corporation), LH (Korea Land & Housing Corporation)

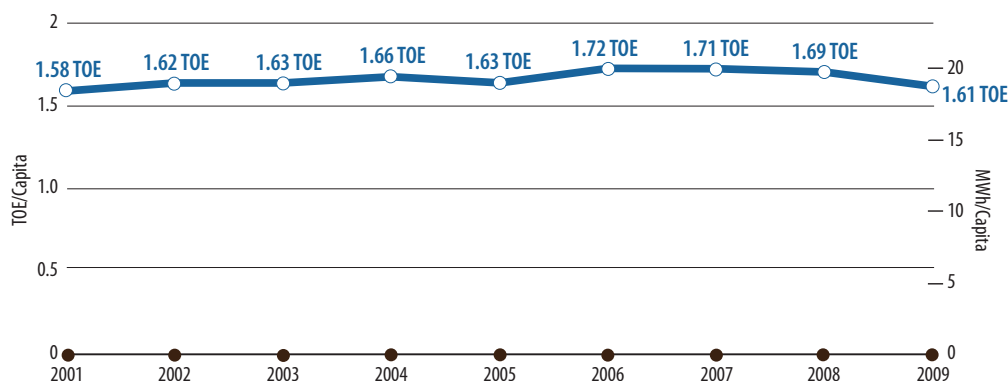
Public Corporation: Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) provides electric power

Public & Private: new and renewable energy

- Public agencies and individuals set-up and operate for self-consumption

Energy Use per Capita

Energy Use per Capita, Daejeon (2001 – 2009)



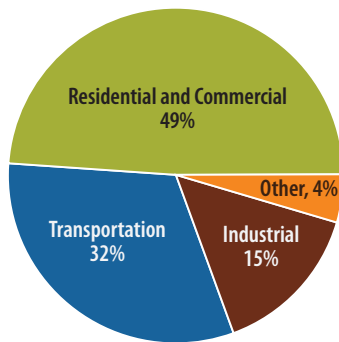
In 2009 annual consumption was 1.61 toe/capita, which is approximately 18.7 MWh/capita.

Note: Data was provided in tons of oil converted (toe) which is the amount of heat generated by 1 ton of oil.

Source: Korea Energy Economics Institute

Energy Use by Sector

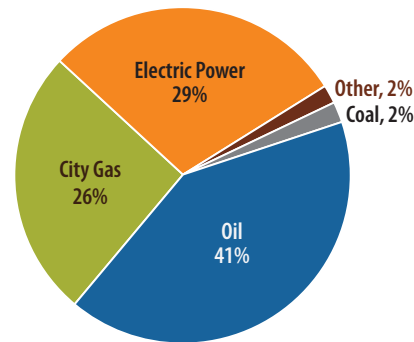
Energy Use by Sector, Daejeon (2009)



Source: Korea Energy Economics Institute

Energy Sources

Energy Sources, Daejeon (2009)



Source: Korea Energy Economics Institute

Energy Pricing

Consumer energy prices are complex and depend on the government reporting a wholesale price and the company providing a supply cost. These two amounts are added together and sent to a committee to be recognized as the retail price. The charge of different types of energy to customers varies:

- **City Gas:** Supply cost is added to wholesale price of government, for review by the Consumer Policy Committee.
- **Electric Power:** KEPCO (Korea Electric Power Corporation) provides the supply cost which is added to the wholesale price of government and is reviewed by the Electricity Committee.
- **Coal:** Retail cost is added to wholesale price of government.
- **Oil:** Retail cost is added to wholesale price of oil refinery.

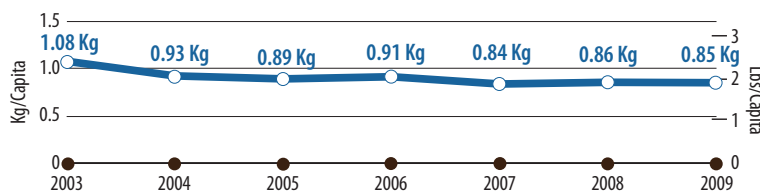
WASTE

Governance

The city government entrusts waste management to the Daejeon City Corporation which provides household waste collection, incineration and landfill services. Each district office entrusts recycling to a private company.

Solid Waste per Capita

Daily Solid Waste per Capita, Daejeon (2003 – 2009)



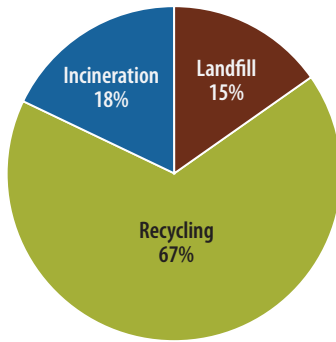
Source: National Waste Generation and Disposal Report by Ministry of Environment

Rates were provided as daily solid waste generated per capita. This averages to approximately 310.25 kg/capita/year (684 lbs/capita/year) in 2009 with target reductions to 299.3 kg/capita/year (658.46 lbs/capita/year) by 2020.

Daejeon's target is to reduce daily solid waste generation from the 2009 rate of 0.85 kg per capita to 0.82 kg per capita by 2020.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid Waste Disposal, Daejeon (2009)



Source: National Waste Generation and Disposal Report by Ministry of Environment

In 2010 Daejeon recycled 65% of waste, and has a target to recycle 67% by 2020. The actual recycling rate decreased from 67% in 2009 to 65% in 2010 due to the selling of plastic bags to dispose of food waste.

Waste Management Pricing

The costs of waste management are paid 66.7% by residents and 33.3% by local government. Costs to citizens include buying garbage bags to dispose of solid and liquid wastes, and taking waste to the incineration center. The incineration center costs 13,800 Korean Won (12.97 USD in August 2011) per ton of waste up to five tons.

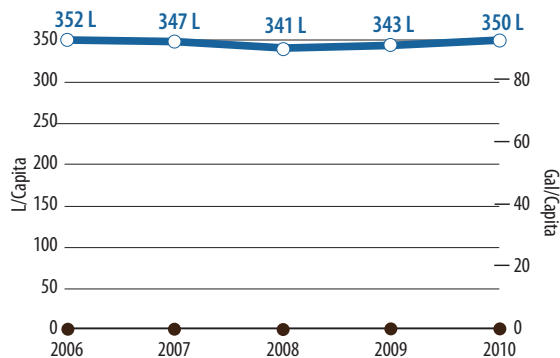
WATER

Governance

Water supply and treatment of sewage and stormwater is operated by the city government.

Water Consumption per Capita

Daily Water Consumption per Capita, Daejeon (2006 – 2010)



Source: Daejeon Metropolitan City

Drinking Water Pricing

The pricing structure for drinking water includes a base price depending on the size gauge of water pipe plus an additional price for amount of use per month. The base price begins at 860 Korean Won for a 13 mm gauge pipe and go up to 510,450 Korean Won for a 400 mm gauge pipe. The unit prices for amount of use varies depending on whether the water is for household, general, bathing, or industrial use. See the following table for details:

CONSUMER PRICING STRUCTURE AND UNIT PRICING FOR DRINKING WATER, CITY OF DAEJEON

	AMOUNT OF USE, M ³ /MONTH	PRICE, M ³ /WON (KOREAN CURRENCY)
Household Use	1 - 20	400
	21 - 40	630
	41 and above	830
General Use	1 - 50	570
	51 - 100	780
	101 and above	960
Bathing Use	1 - 700	470
	701 - 1000	550
	1001 and above	610
Industry Use		145

The information in this data profile was compiled by the City of Daejeon with edits and modifications by the IRBC Secretariat for space and content. For any questions regarding the information provided here, please contact:

Miha Park

City of Daejeon

mihapark@korea.kr



International Regions
Benchmarking Consortium

Secretariat:

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)
1011 Western Avenue, Suite 500
Seattle, WA 98104 • USA
Tel: +1-206-464-7090 • www.psrc.org

Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle
1301 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2500
Seattle, WA 98101 • USA
Tel: +1-206-389-7301 • www.seattletradealliance.com

For more information, visit www.internationalregions.org