

Seven Offshore Wind Clusters Conditionally Designated; Military Consultations and Other Requirements to Be Reviewed Within the Year

- Seven projects designated in Incheon, Jeonnam, Jeonbuk, Boryeong, and Gunsan (one project in Shinan, Jeonnam expanded)
- Reflects local governments' efforts to identify suitable sites, with expectations to expand the offshore wind industry base
- Offshore wind power development to be pursued in harmony with national security, subject to military consultations and other conditions

The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment (MCEE, Minister Kim Sunghwan) announced that, following deliberation and resolution by the Renewable Energy Policy Council, seven projects applied for by five local governments (Incheon, Jeonnam, Jeonbuk, Boryeong, and Gunsan) will be conditionally designated as offshore wind power clusters for renewable energy.

A renewable energy cluster is an area where a local government proactively identifies suitable sites and promotes renewable energy power generation projects after securing community acceptance through a public-private consultative body involving local residents, fishers, and local authorities.

This designation reflects the efforts of local governments to identify suitable sites and secure community acceptance, and also signifies the designation of complexes in regions where offshore wind projects have progressed in stages and where securing future energy sources is necessary. It is expected to

expand the industrial base for offshore wind power and contribute to revitalizing local economies.

However, some maritime areas require additional review, including consultations regarding military operational feasibility, and were therefore designated on a conditional basis subject to consultations with relevant agencies and supplementary measures. Going forward, the government plans to continue pursuing a balance between expanding offshore wind power generation and safeguarding national security through further consultations, while closely reviewing whether the conditions attached to the conditional designations, such as military consultations, are fulfilled within the year in order to determine whether the designations will remain in effect.

Meanwhile, ahead of the enforcement of the Special Act on the Promotion of Offshore Wind Power Deployment and the Development of Related Industries (Special Wind Power Act) on March 26, 2026, the government is establishing an institutional framework to promote offshore wind power projects in a more systematic manner.

Accordingly, maritime areas that were not designated as clusters may in the future be designated as preliminary zones through site identification under the Special Wind Power Act, and may subsequently proceed as offshore wind power complexes following the designation process for development zones. In addition, areas designated as clusters may also later be incorporated into development zones.

Shim Jin-su, Director General for Renewable Energy Policy Bureau at the MCEE, stated, “Many local governments have worked to identify suitable sites and secure community acceptance in order to expand the deployment of offshore wind power.” He added, “Even after this designation of clusters, the government will support smooth consultations with relevant parties and strive to ensure that offshore wind power projects are carried out in a stable manner.”