



Promoting Korean Agrivoltaic Projects

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The Korean Government has announced an expansion of renewable energy facilities from the current 40GW to approximately 100GW by 2030 by expanding, among others, solar power generation through agrivoltaics, rooftop solar on industrial complexes, and floating solar projects.

On 7 May 2026, the Bill for the Act on the Promotion and Support of Agrivoltaic Power Generation Projects passed the Plenary Session of the National Assembly.

Key takeaways

- The lack of clarity in licensing of agrivoltaic power generation projects has led to continuing criticism about their status and hindered implementation. The Bill is significant in that it incorporates “agrivoltaic power generation projects” which combine farming and solar power generation into an independent institutional framework.
- The proposed Act is a ‘special’ Act meaning it will have priority over other laws with respect to agrivoltaic power generation projects, and it establishes an independent approval system distinct from a power generation business license under the Electric Utility Act.
- The Bill imposes relatively strict limitations on who may carry out projects. This appears to reflect a policy consideration intended to prevent cultivated farmland from being indiscriminately used for solar projects and to ensure that projects are operated in parallel with genuine farming activities. Accordingly, developers who are not farmers or another qualified person are expected to face certain limitations in directly participating in agrivoltaic power generation projects.
- The Bill proposes that where an agrivoltaic power generation project is approved, a ‘temporary permission for use of farmland for other purposes’ under the Farmland Act will be deemed to have been granted. Farmland eligible for such temporary permission will be: (i) farmland outside agricultural promotion zones, or (ii) farmland designated as a renewable energy zone.
- The Bill provides that the relevant governmental authority may impose certain conditions such as restrictions on project scale as to site area and generation capacity. The exact scope of the conditions will be set out in the Presidential Decree, which is yet to have been drafted and should be monitored.
- The Korean Government is also actively promoting the expansion of rooftop solar on industrial complexes and resident-participation renewable energy projects. The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment is pursuing

policies to mandate rooftop solar installations using idle sites in industrial complexes.

If you have any questions or need help with the above, please feel free to contact us. Our dedicated Project & Energy Group is recognised as a top-ranking team in various international publications such as Chambers & Partners. It is the only Korean law firm that provides a one-stop service that can assist project and energy clients with regulatory advice, project finance, construction and operation and M&A.

[\[Korean version\]](#) 영농형 태양광 발전사업의 활성화 및 지원에 관한 법률 제정

Key Contacts

Michael Chang

Senior Foreign Attorney

+82-2-316-4653

mchang@shinkim.com

Sang-Hyun Lee

Partner

+82-2-316-4068

shlee@shinkim.com

Su Yong Jung

Partner

+82-2-316-4345

syjung@shinkim.com

Jae Wook Ryu

Partner

+82-2-316-1635

jwryu@shinkim.com

Seungho Lee

Partner

+82-2-316-4064

sehlee@shinkim.com

Kyeong Jin Kim

Associate

+82-2-316-2807

kjkim@shinkim.com