

Practical City Experience in Korea





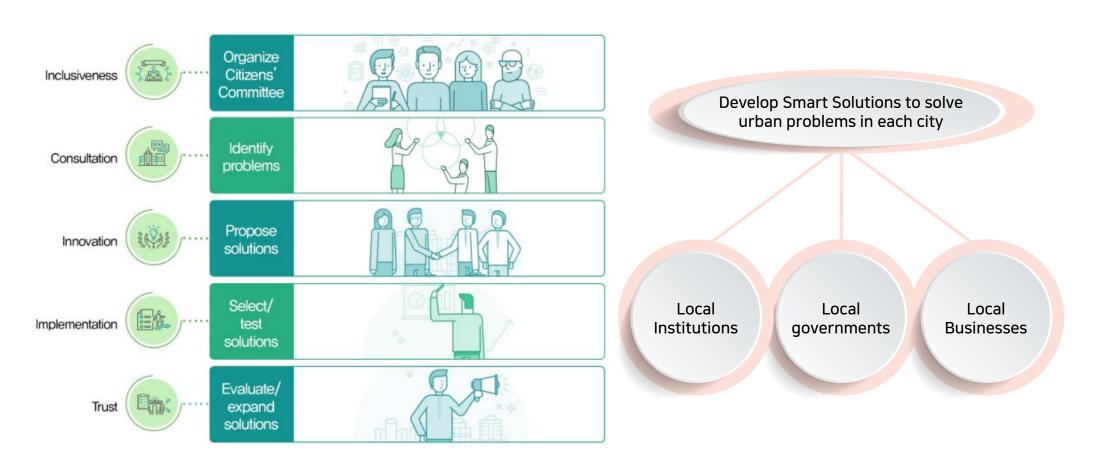


National Policy for Smart City

Since 2013, MOLIT* has continued policies for making cities 'Smart'

* the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport

• Actively operating "Living Labs" that supports creating local smart solutions to solve each city's problems
: MOLIT annually supports selected local stakeholders consisting of public and private parties through 'Smart City Challenge Project'



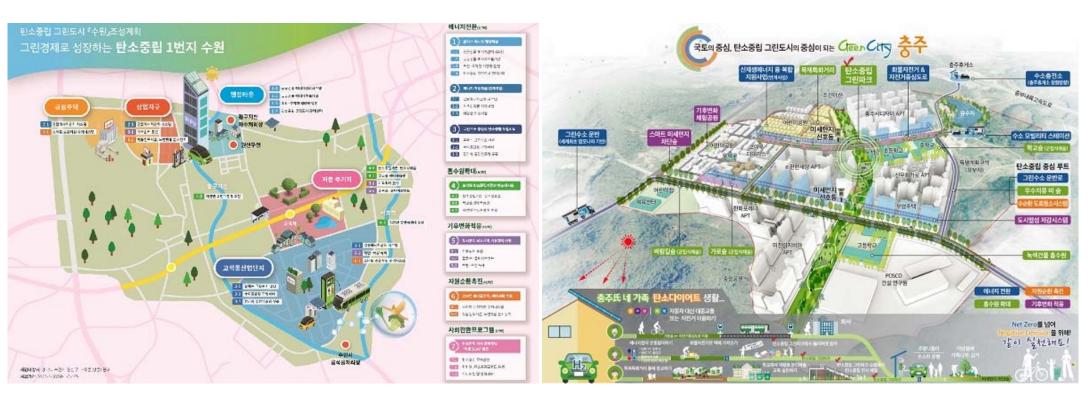


National Policy for Carbon Neutral Green City

⊘ In 2022, MOE* began the 'Carbon Neutral Green City' project

* the Ministry of Environment

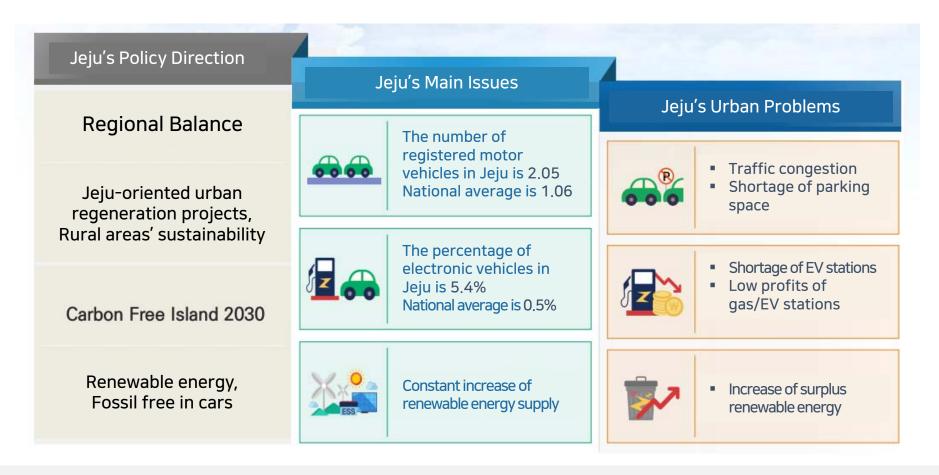
- Providing local governments subsidies to implement various projects to achieve cities' carbon neutrality
 - : MOE collaborates with other ministries including MOLIT to support local-led projects such as developing building energy platforms, etc.
 - : Suwon and Chungju became the 1st cities in which the project takes place
 - : The projects are funded by both national and local governments, 60% of the total budget from national government
- The plans of those two cities focus on energy transition in building and mobility, urban space, active transportation





⊘ Understanding Jeju's context

- Transportation and renewable energy are the keywords of Jeju's proposal
 - : Traffic congestion, shortage of parking spaces and gas/EV stations are major urban problems in Jeju
 - : The number of Electronic Vehicles in Jeju continue to increase
 - : Renewable energy (mainly wind power) market grows





⊘ Seeking smart solutions

- Jeju's solutions pursue establishing the integrated policies of mobility, energy, and urban infrastructure
 - : Current mobility issues in Jeju are related to problems of spatial facilities such as the shortage of parking lots and EV stations
 - : Energy problems require stable market environment and smart management of surplus renewable energy





Solution: Transform local gas stations, convenience and grocery stores into Smart Hubs

- Reusing existing urban facilities such as gas stations, commercial stores as shared mobility and EV stations
 - : Reforming gas stations or small commercial facilities to provide EV charging for shared mobility
 - : Remodeled facilities are also used as transportation nodes between EVs and PM
- Creating an online platform for shared green mobility service, EV charging system, etc.

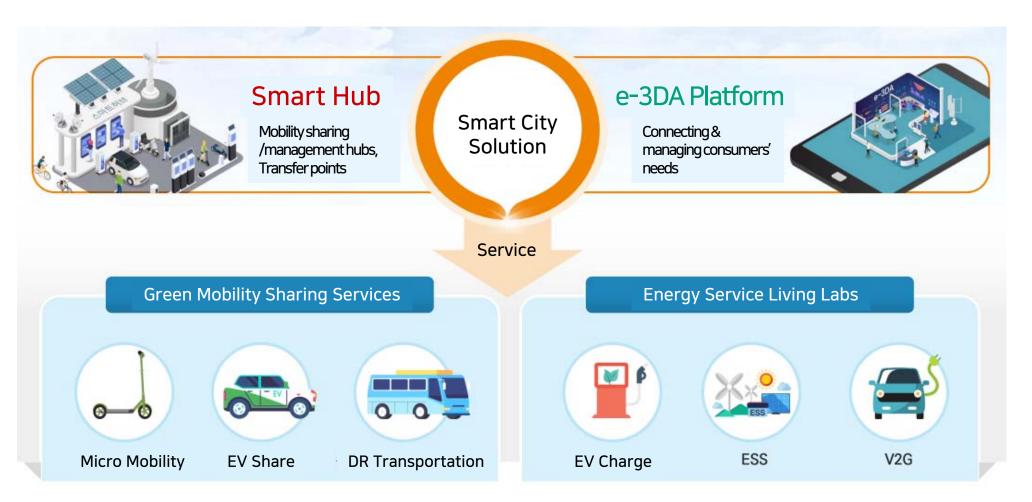




⊘ Solution: Transform local gas stations, convenience and grocery stores into Smart Hubs

• Reusing existing urban facilities such as gas stations, commercial stores as shared mobility and EV stations

Recreation of Urban Infrastructure with Online Platform Service





⊘ Solution: Transform local gas stations, convenience and grocery stores into Smart Hubs

- Providing online platform service that connects and manages green mobility needs
- Enhancing the usage, storage, and exchange system of renewable energy for mobility





Local Case (2): Seoul "Energy Innovation District, Yangcheon-gu"

⊘ Seoul expands its energy district project to reduce GHGs emission at neighborhood level

- Seoul continues to evolve as a leading city of energy self-sufficiency and carbon reduction
 - : Self-sufficient energy is an important strategy to make neighborhoods sustainable in terms of climate action, Seoul
 - : Energy Innovation District projects focus on bridging the gap between energy efficiency and carbon reduction by transforming the old patterns of energy use, waste management, building management, and etc.



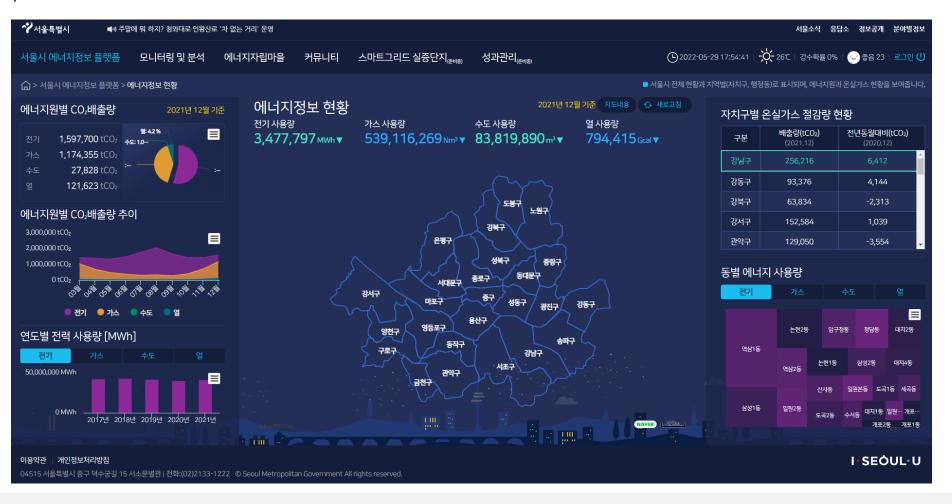
Seoul Energy Self-Sufficient Village Location

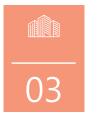




Local Case (2): Seoul Energy Information Platform

- Seoul provides the public an open-access platform of energy information
 - People can find the patterns of energy use and GHGs, the amount of carbon emission by types in Seoul
 - : The platform keeps updating the patterns of gas, thermal, electricity, water use and the amount of carbon emission by 25 administrative divisions in Seoul





Discussion

⊘ Missing links between smart technology and carbon emission reduction in public policy

- In Korea, national and local governments implement their smart city and carbon policies separately
- However, those policies are mixed in project implementation as we can see in Jeju and Seoul cases

- Each sector of GHGs inventories like building, transportation, waste, etc. needs to establish reliable system that monitors energy production, consumption, and mix, and carbon emission
- Such system can be developed by smart technologies such as digital twins, AI, etc.



KEPCO(Korea Electric Power Corporation)

- Create AMI(Advanced Metering Infrastructure) with AI technology
- Conduct pilot projects that apply created AMI system in apartments
- Plan to test and make AMI system settled for public use
- Continue to further research and development on HEMS, BEMS



Thank you!



The List of Cited Materials

Page 2 : Smart City Challenge Project

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Page 3: Carbon Neutral Green City Project

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Page 4 to 8 : Jeju Smart Challenge Proposal

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Page 10 : Seoul Energy Information Platform

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Page 11: KEPCO project

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