Experience and Challenges of Sustainable City SEOUL

2017. 10

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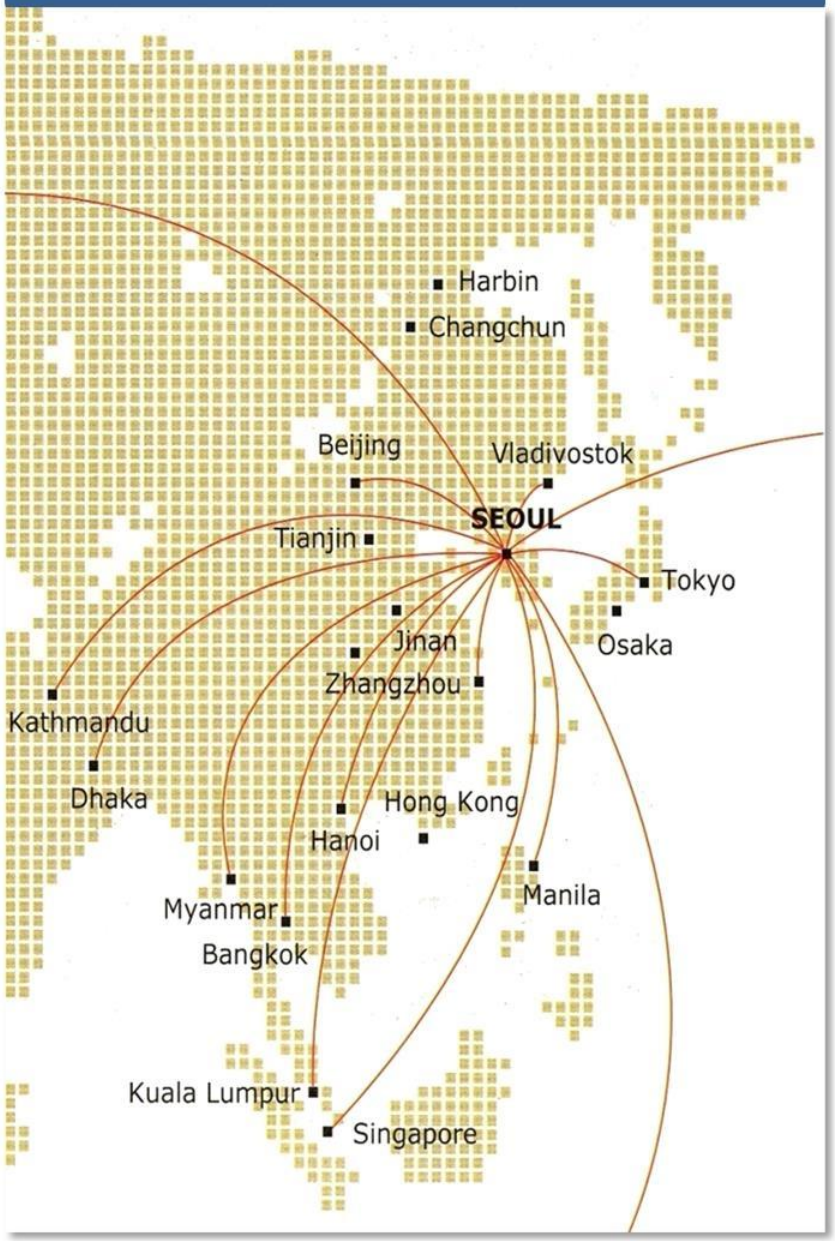
1. Overview

Seoul is ?

Seoul in Asia

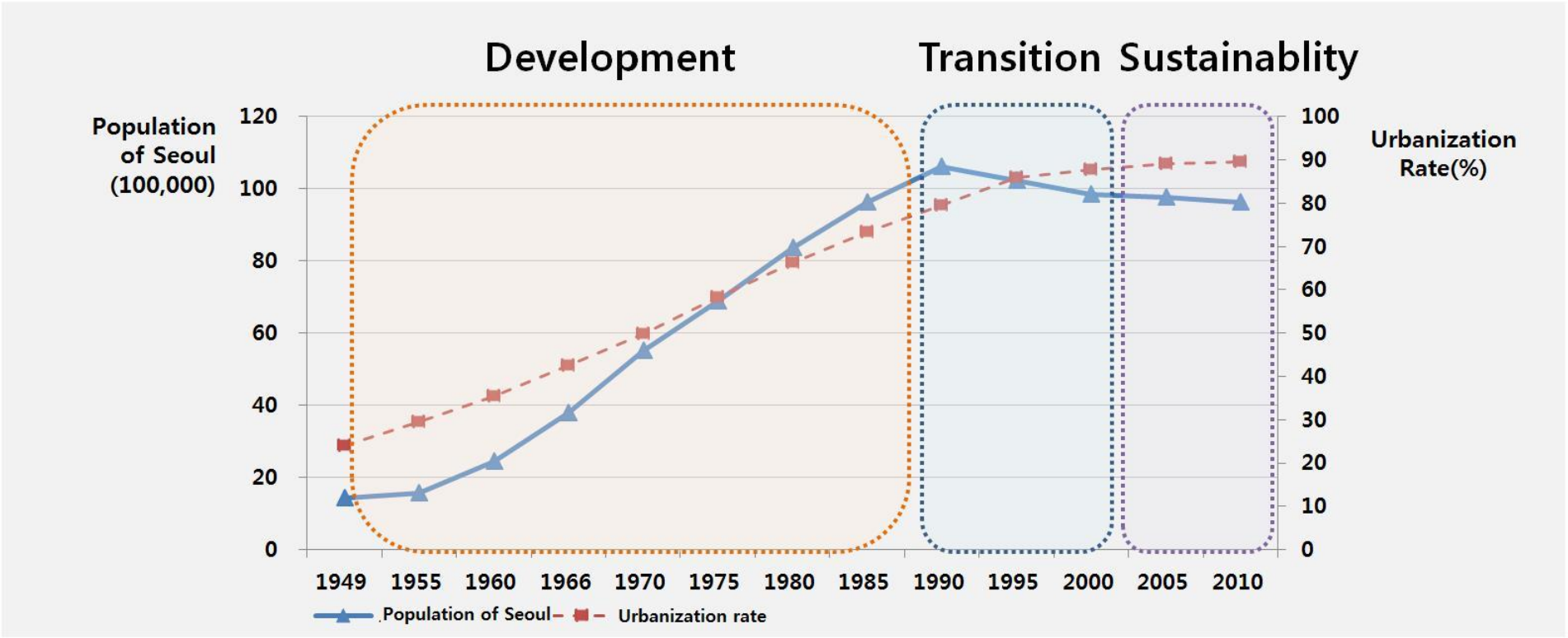


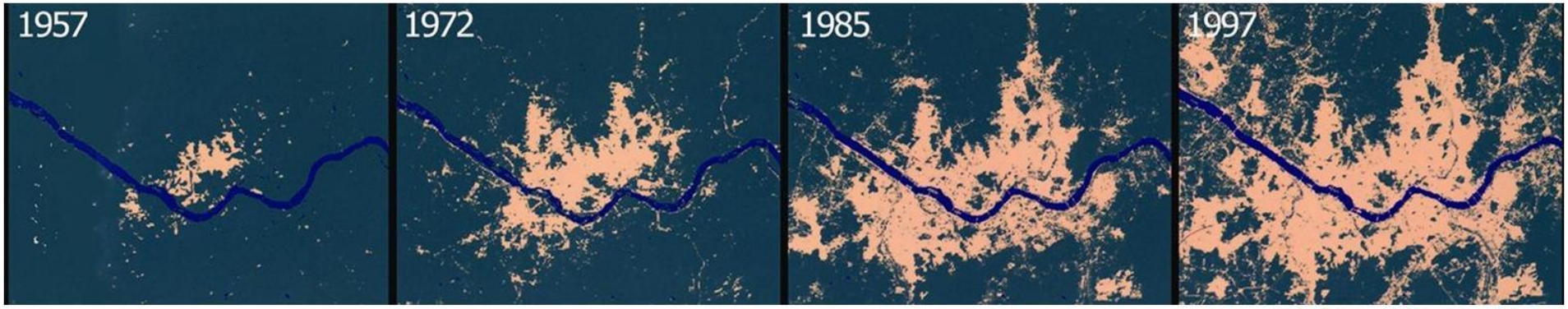
Seoul in Korea

Seoul in Capital Region

Area	605.2㎢
Population	10.2million
Administrative district	25 autonomous
GRDP(per pers.)	$30,218
Registered Housing	3.60 million
Registered Vehicle	3.08 million

Change in Seoul since 1950

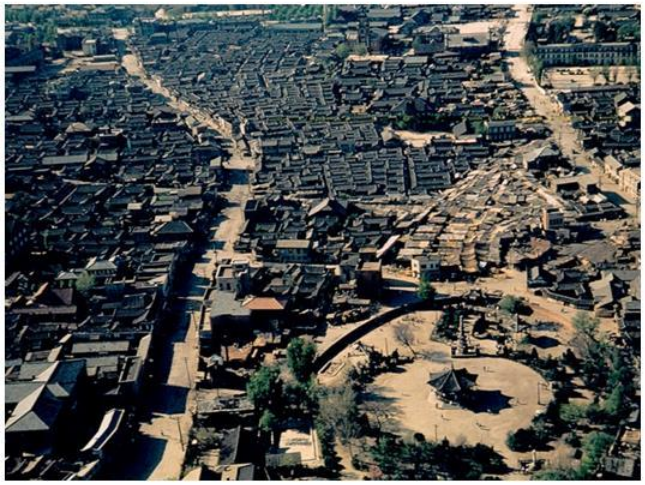




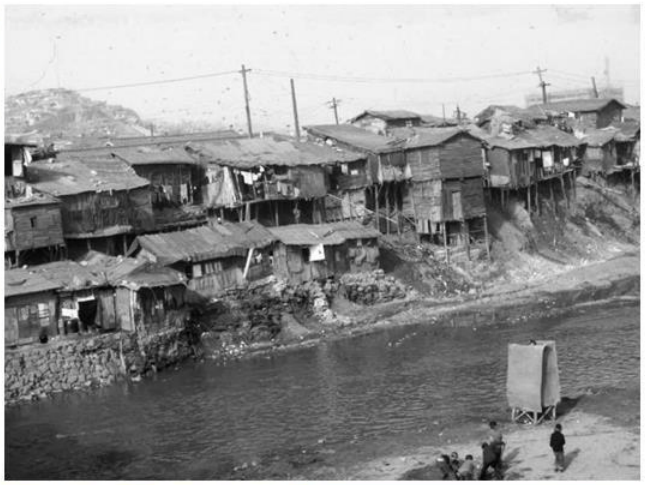
출처: 서울의 도시계획, 서울특별시, 2009

1. Era of Development : 1950~1979

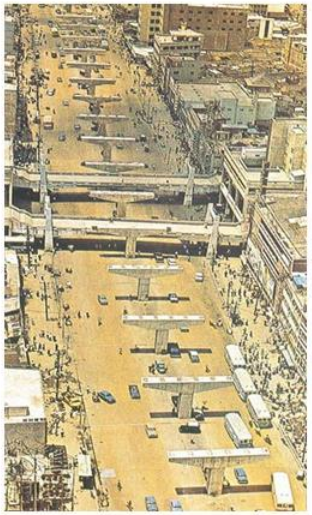
Development…

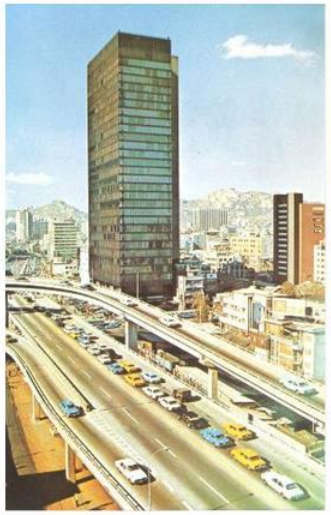


Development



Development!

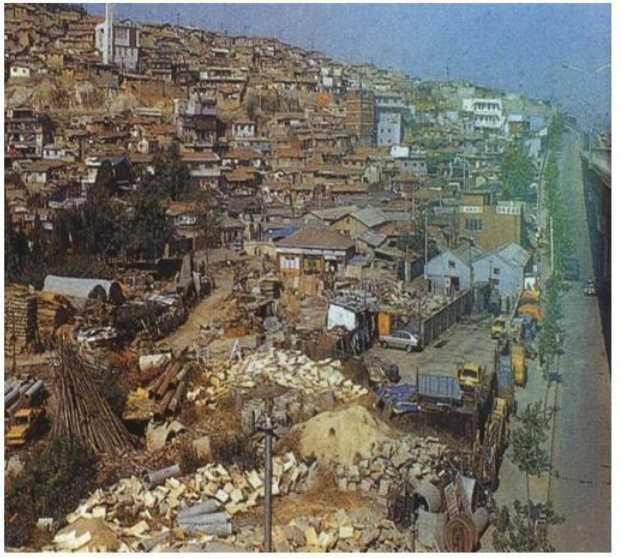




One-Sided Development by Central Gorvernment

1. Era of Development : 1980s

Democratization & cultural Change	Olympic Game & Urban Redevelopment	Demolish & social Issues



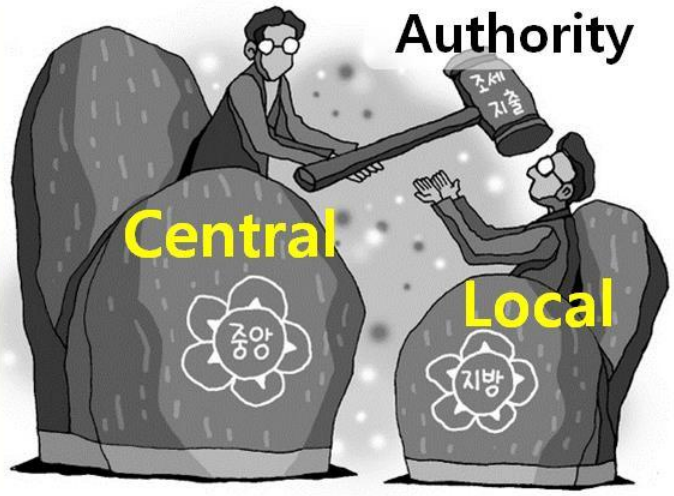
Development & Conflict

2. Period of Transition : 1990s

Risk Society

Suburbanzation

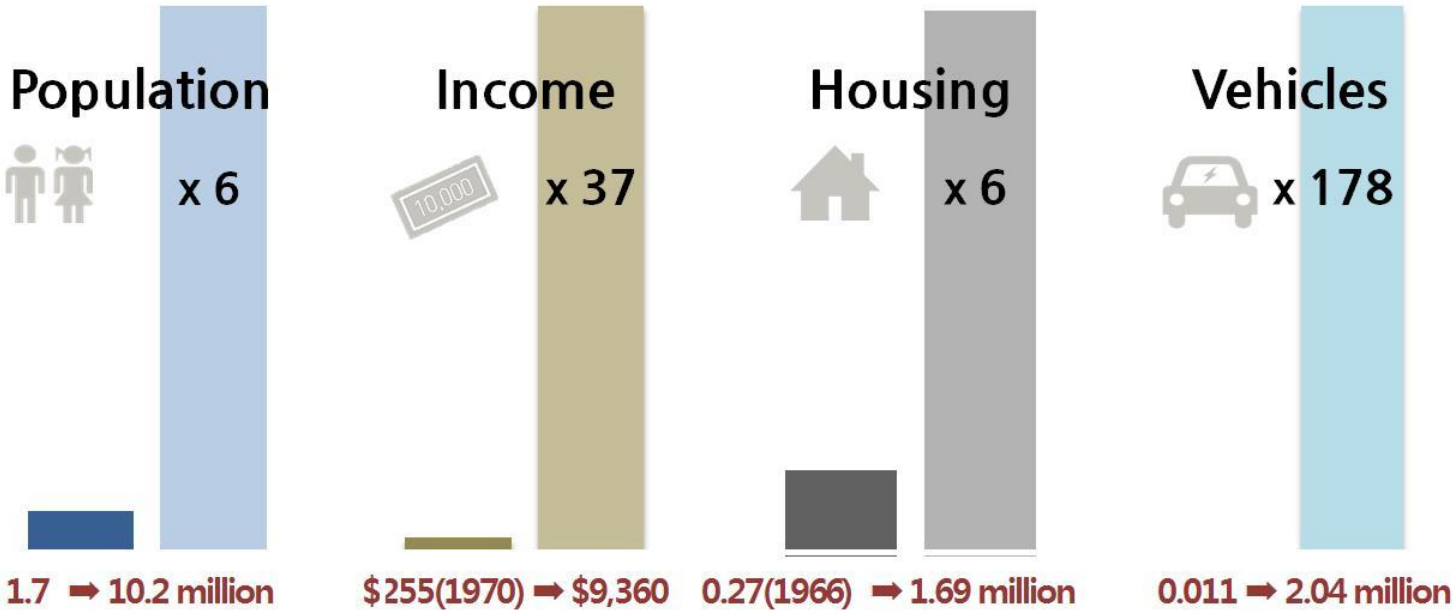
Local Autonomy



3. Key Indicators until 1995

- Nation-dominated development
- Oriented to solving pending issues
- Construction and maintenance of infrastructure(road, subway etc.)
- Lack of infrastructure by rapid growth → took action emergently

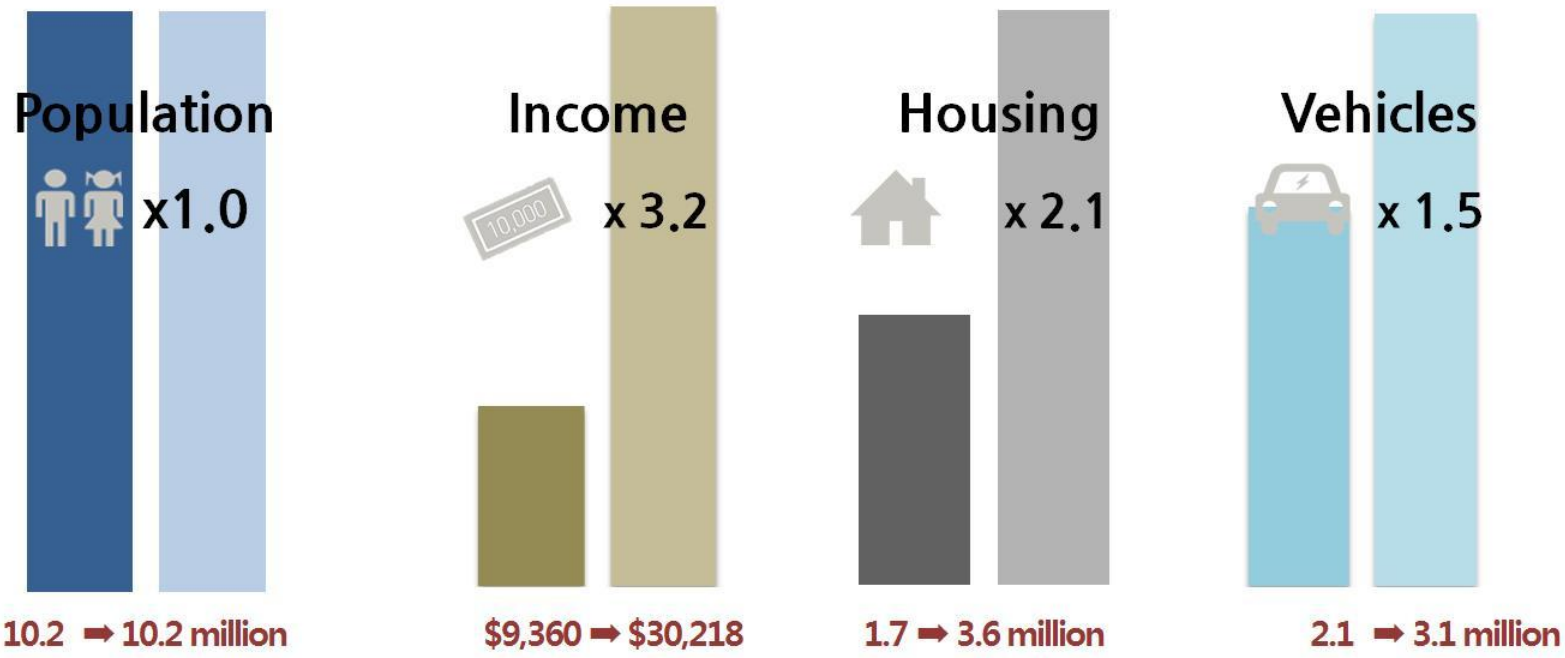
Statistic between 1960 and 1995



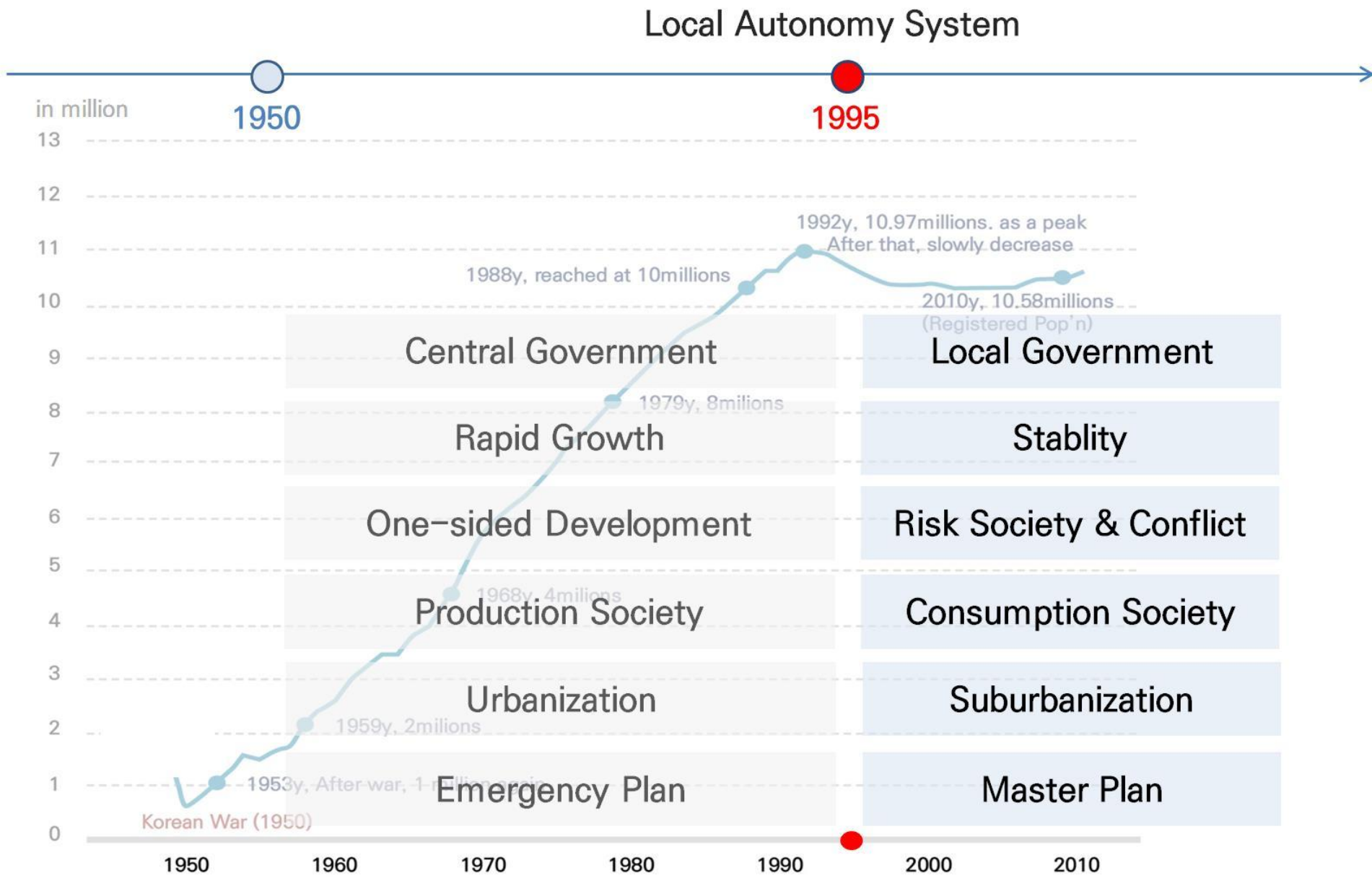
3. Changing Internal & External Conditions in 1990's

- 1993 : Civilian Government
- 1995 : Local Autonomy System / City Mayer selected by Citizens
- 1996 : Agenda 21 + Habitat II 1996

Statistic between 1995 and 2016



3. Change of Seoul after 1995



2. Policies, Plans & Strategies

Concerning Sustainablity in Seoul

Characteristic of Policies after 1995 (popular vote)

1995 2002 2012

Set Up
Local Government
System

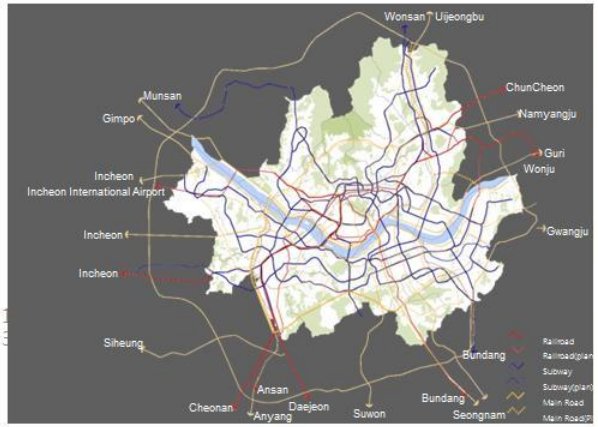
Implementation
Management
Strategy
+
Global Megacity

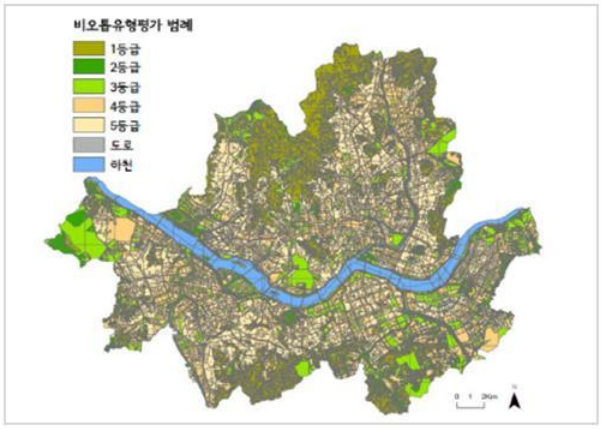
Social Innovation

- Participation
- Communication
- Governance

Phase I : Set Up Local Govn't System (1995~2001)

- Maintain Urban Infrastructure
- Rearrange Administration System
- Implement Environment & Welfare Policy





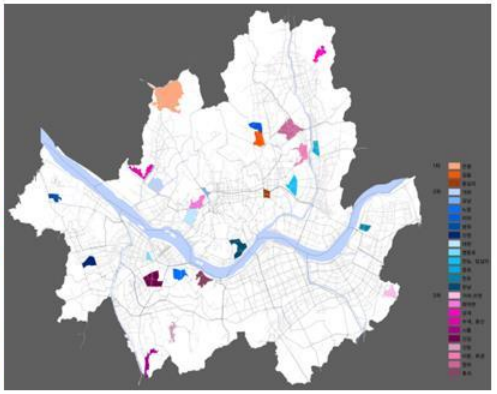
Establish
Urban Master Plan
&
Infrastructure Plan in Seoul

Green Seoul Citizen Council has contributed in 1996 into an environmentally sustainable city.

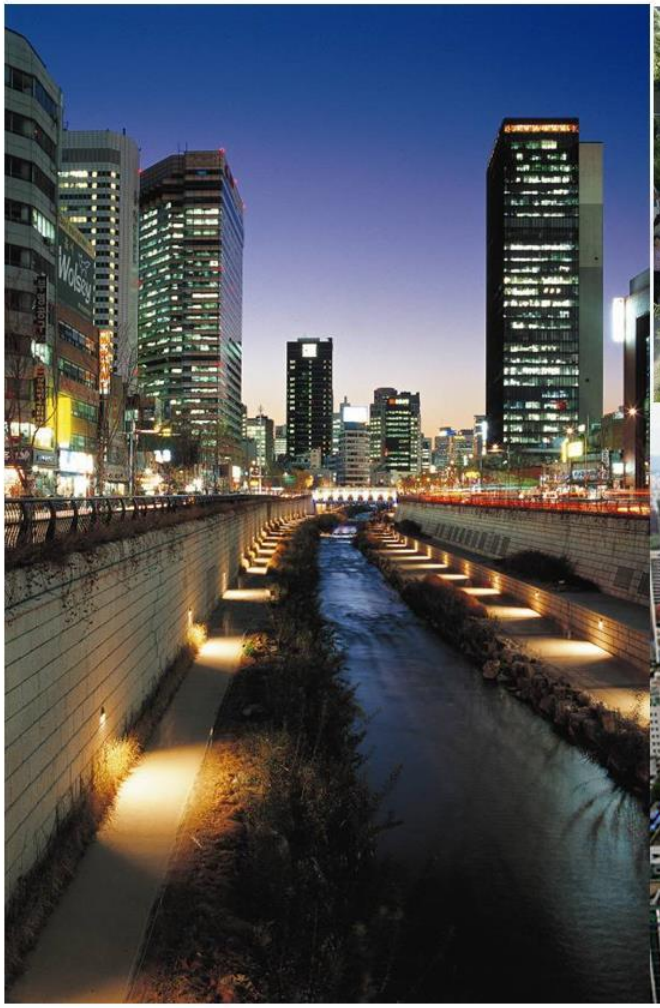
- Enact an environmental Ordinance
- Establish the Master Plan for Biotope, Water, atmospheric environment in Seoul

Phase II : Selection & Concentration (2002~2011)

- Business mind in urban administration
- Large-scale Urban Development Project
- Strengthen global competitiveness

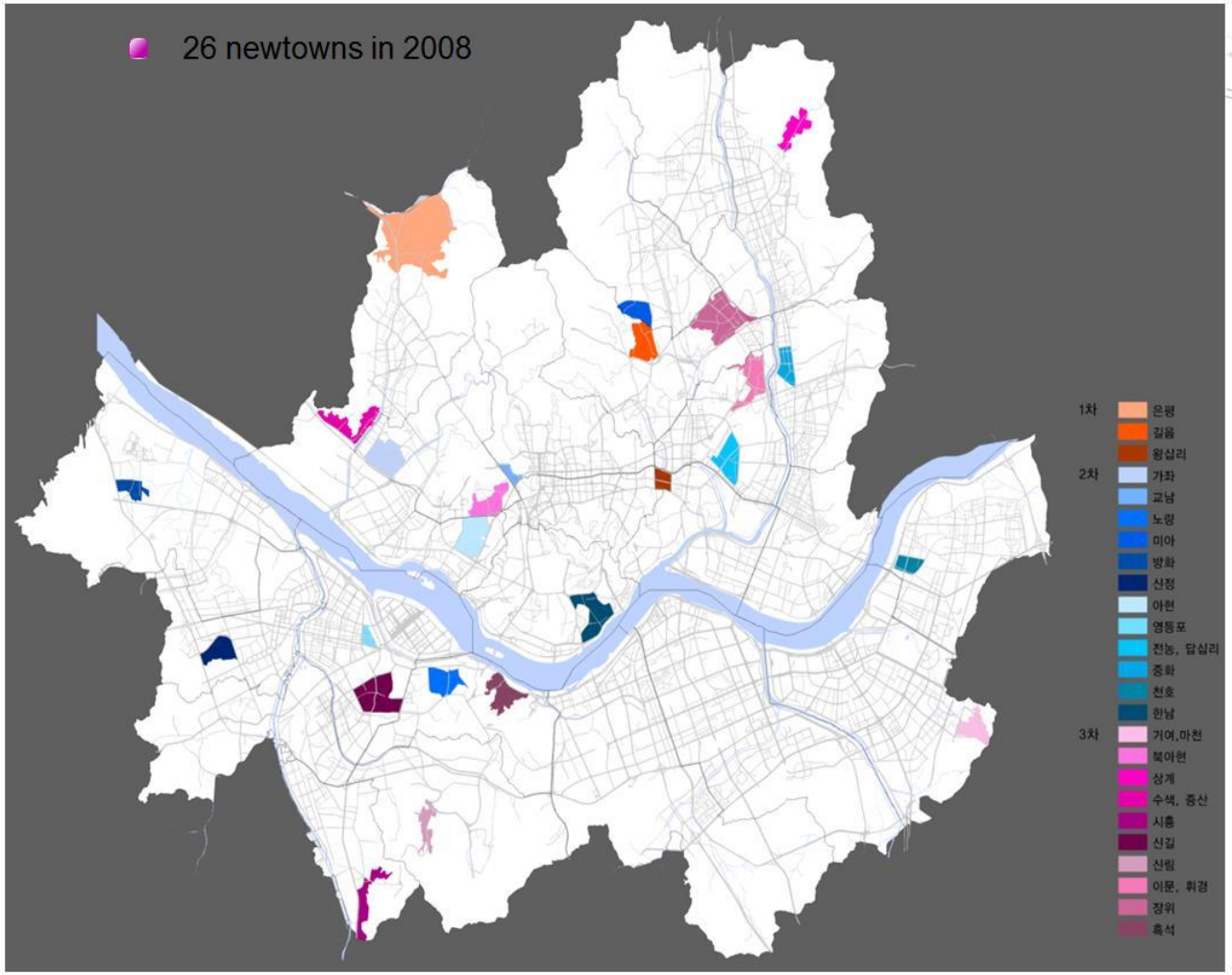


Phase II : Restoration Cheongye-Cheon Stream



- Paradigm shift of urban management
  - Development → High quality of life
  - Environment friendly city
- Fundamental solution to safety problem

Phase II : New Town Project for balanced Development



- Revitalization of downtown area
  - Stimulate urban redevelopment
  - Balanced regional development

Phase II : from Waste-Disposal Site to Digital Media City

Establishment new Media and IT industry cluster

- 900 Private companies (Samsung SDS, LG CNS, CJ E&M, YTN, MBC, SBS, etc)
- 50,000 Jobs creation
- $ 12 Billion annual revenues

Phase II : Urban Regeneration Projects for global City

» Urban Regeneration in Down Town

Phase III : Social Innovation (2012~Present)

- Participation & Communication
- Site-focused policies for Citizen's daily Life
- Paradigm Shift Urban Regeneration & public Housing Policies
- Governance with citizens

Phase III : Projects for Participation & Governance

- Citizen Participation in order to solve Urban Problems
- Citizen Participation Implementation after 2012

Residents participatory budgeting

I.SEOUL.U
나와 너의 서울

서울은 진행형
seouling

SEOULMATE
나의 친구 서울

Seoul Brand

2030 Seoul Plan

Citizen Participation in every Plan & Project directly

Phase III : Project for Citizen's daily Life

- Citizen prefer small Projects concerning their daily Life
- Welfare, Education, Health Care etc, what the central Govn't should do

- **Supply public Kindergarten with 1,000 units**
  => 10% (2012) to 26% (2017)
- **Supply DayCareCenter for the aged**
  => 312 Center among them 188 certisficated
  => 95.8% Satisfied

- **Implementation free School Meals**
  => 940 school 705,000 student
- **Supply Eco-friendly Meals**
  => 6,558 (2012) to 8,926 (2017)

- **Limited resources,**
  where are the passengers in mid-night
  where do you want to go?
- **Analyze 3 billion phone calls data &**
  populated place
  => 9 Late-night bus lines

Phase III : Paradigm Shift Urban Regeneration

1960~1990	1990~2010	2012 ~

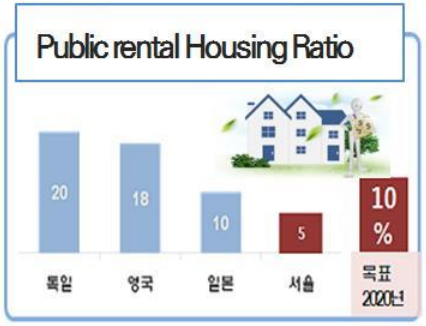
from Rapidity, Demolish, one-sided, physical oriented

to Long-term, Regeneration, Governance, Human oriented

Phase III : Paradigm Shift public Housing Policies

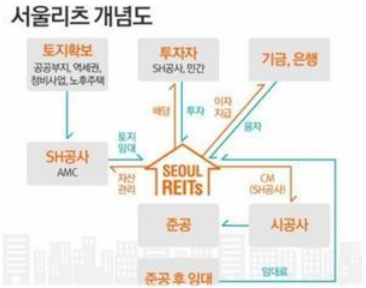
~ 2010

2012 ~



- Rental Housing Stock from 6% to 10%
- 80,000 public rental Housing units

- Housing Welfare Program
- Support for Community



- REITs (real estate investment trusts)
- Implementation 'Seoul REITs' (Public Private Partnership)

from national rental Housing

to public Housing Policies of Seoul with diverse Program

How sustainable was Seoul?

1995 2002 2012

Environmental Sustainablity

Economical Sustainablity

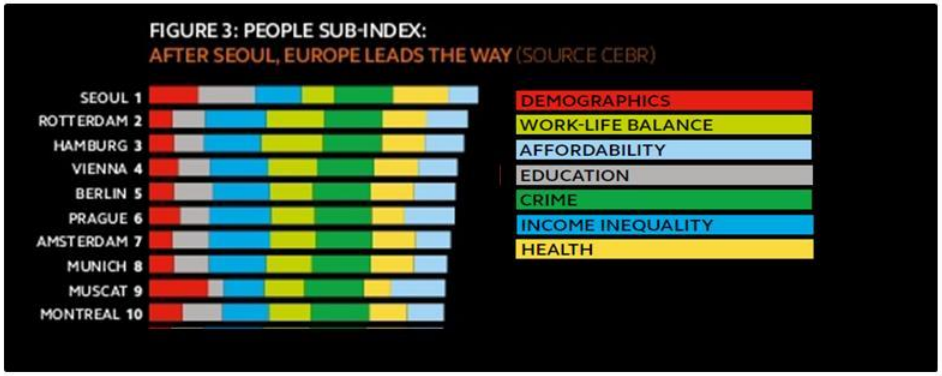
Social Sustainablity

Environmental

Economical

Social

How sustainable is Seoul?



2016 National Geographic
<Sustainable Cities> placed Seoul
7th for the overall performance
1th for people

2016 The Guardian
<Sustainable Cities>
Big Data City, Seoul

The Gothenburg Award for
Sustainable Development

Mayer Park, Won Soon

THE GOTHENBURG AWARD
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Megaprojects

Projects not only for short-term & daily Life
but also long-term & Infrastructures

Governance

Central Government & neighboring region

Sharing & Cooperation

International Cooperation & Sharing of Experience

Thank You