Experience and Challenges of Sustainable City SEOUL

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Inhee Kim

The Seoul Institute
Seoul is:

**Seoul in Asia**
- Harbin
- Changchun
- Beijing
- Vladivostok
- Tokyo
- Osaka
- Tianjin
- Jinan
- Zhangzhou
- Kathmandu
- Dhaka
- Myanmar
- Bangkok
- Hanoi
- Hong Kong
- Manila
- Kuala Lumpur
- Singapore

**Seoul in Korea**
- Seoul
- North Korea

**Seoul in Capital Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>605.2 km²</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>10.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative district</td>
<td>25 autonomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRDP (per pers.)</td>
<td>$30,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Housing</td>
<td>3.60 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Vehicle</td>
<td>3.08 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Change in Seoul since 1950

The graph illustrates the population growth of Seoul (100,000) and urbanization rate (%) from 1949 to 2010. The period is divided into three sections: Development, Transition, and Sustainability.

- **Population of Seoul (100,000)**: The population of Seoul has increased significantly from approximately 20,000 in 1949 to over 120,000 in 2010.
- **Urbanization Rate (%)**: The urbanization rate has also increased, showing a trend from a lower rate in 1949 to a higher rate in 2010.

The images below show the progression of Seoul's urban development from 1957 to 1997, highlighting the growth and expansion of the city.

*Source: Seoul City Hall, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2009*
One-Sided Development by Central Government
1. Era of Development: 1980s

Democratization & cultural Change

Olympic Game & Urban Redevelopment

Demolish & social Issues

Development & Conflict
2. Period of Transition: 1990s

- **Risk Society**
- **Suburbanization**
- **Local Autonomy**

- Authority
- Central
- Local

Images showing urban disasters and maps illustrating suburbanization and 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

- Population: 1.7 → 10.2 million (x 6)
- Income: $255(1970) → $9,360 (x 37)
- Housing: 0.27(1966) → 1.69 million (x 6)
- Vehicles: 0.011 → 2.04 million (x 178)
3. Changing Internal & External Conditions in 1990’s

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

Statistic between 1995 and 2016

- Population: $10.2 \rightarrow 10.2$ million
- Income: $9,360 \rightarrow 30,218$
- Housing: $1.7 \rightarrow 3.6$ million
- Vehicles: $2.1 \rightarrow 3.1$ million
3. Change of Seoul after 1995

Local Autonomy System

- Central Government
- Rapid Growth
- One-sided Development
- Production Society
- Urbanization
- Emergency Plan

1950

1988y, reached at 10millions
1979y, 8millions
1969y, 4millions
1959y, 2millions
Korean War (1950)

1995

1992y, 10.97millions, as a peak
After that, slowly decrease
2010y, 10.58millions
(Registered Pop’n)

1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

Local Government
Stability
Risk Society & Conflict
Consumption Society
Suburbanization
Master Plan
2. Policies, Plans & Strategies
Concerning Sustainability in Seoul
Characteristic of Policies after 1995 (popular vote)

- **1995**: Set Up Local Government System
- **2002**: Implementation Management Strategy + Global Megacity
- **2012**: 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

1층
역사문화축
Historic Corridor

2층
관광문화축
Culture–Corridor

3층
녹지문화축
Green Corridor

4층
복합문화축
Creative Corridor
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

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

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 is Seoul?

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

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

The Gothenburg Award for Sustainable Development
Mayer Park, Won Soon
New Challenges

**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