



2017 ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop

**Promoting Clean and Green Environment
through the Establishment of
Environmentally Sustainable Cities**

3-8 July 2017
Incheon and Seoul, Korea

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ASEAN-Korea Centre



ASEAN-KOREA CENTRE

The ASEAN-Korea Centre is an intergovernmental organization with the aim to promote exchanges among Korea and the ten ASEAN Member States. It was officially inaugurated on 13 March 2009, the year which marked the 20th anniversary of the Dialogue Partnership between ASEAN and Korea. The Centre was established in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at the 11th ASEAN-Republic of Korea (ROK) Summit in November 2007, and entered into force in December 2008.

The Centre implements diverse work programs and activities to strengthen mutual cooperation and deepen friendship among the ASEAN Member States and Korea through increasing trade volume, accelerating investment flows, invigorating tourism and enriching cultural and people-to-people exchange.

The Members of the ASEAN-Korea Centre consist of the following states: Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



Address: ASEAN-Korea Centre, 8th fl., 124, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea

Tel: +82-2-2287-1115

Fax: +82-2-2287-1160

Email: info@aseankorea.org

Website: <http://www.aseankorea.org/eng/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/akcsns/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/akcsns?lang=en>

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/asean_korea_centre/

International Youth Centre



The International Youth Centre (IYC), located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was formed in 1985 with the approval of the Malaysian Government. IYC is a 'partner agency' to the Ministry of Youth and Sports Malaysia. The construction of the Centre was funded by the late Tan Sri Kampo Harada, a calligrapher from Nihon Shuji Foundation of Japan, for the Government of Malaysia. The Centre was officially opened on 16 April 1988.

The IYC functions as an institution for international youth programmes as well as a hub for international youth NGO's to establish their offices in IYC; and is responsible for managing the facilities available within the complex.

The visions of the IYC are to be a youth development centre for internationalization of youth equipped with conducive, cheerful and pleasant customer service, and to develop the IYC as a centre for knowledge internationalization and development of youth.



Address: International Youth Centre, Jalan Yaacob Latiff, Bandar Tun Razak, 5600, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +6 03 9171 9204/5/7

Fax: +6 03 9172 3599

E-mail: iyouthcentre@gmail.com

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/iyckul/?ref=br_rs

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/IYCMalaysia>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/iycmalaysia/>

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - East and North-East Asia



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) East and North-East Asia (ENEA) Office was inaugurated on 17 May 2010 in Incheon, Republic of Korea in accordance with the Secretary-General's pledge to support the United Nations' development pillar.

Since its establishment, the Office has been working closely with six member States – China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation – and two associate members – Hong Kong, China and Macau, China – to build and strengthen partnerships and cooperation for inclusive and sustainable development in the subregion.

Under the overall mandate to support regional economic cooperation and integration and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Office strives to address social challenges through science, technology and innovation, strengthen intraregional connectivity, facilitate development cooperation, promote disaster resilient societies, as well as improving environmental sustainability through the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC).



Address: United Nations ESCAP East and North-East Asia Office, 7th Fl. G-Tower, 175, Art center-daero, Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea

Tel: +82-32-458-6600

Fax: +82-32-458-6699

Email: escap-sroenea-registry@un.org

Website: <http://www.unescap.org/> | <http://www.neaspec.org/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UNESCAP.ENEA/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/unescap>

II. Overview of the 2017 ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop



2017 ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop

Promoting the Clean and Green Environment through Establishing Environmentally Sustainable Cities

3-8 July 2017 | Korea and Malaysia

1. Background

ASEAN and Korea, as key partners, are committed to closely work together, particularly in the environmental area to ensure the sustainability of their cities. In the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity 2016-2020, their governments outline the enhancement in cooperation in environmental management for sustainable development including environmentally sustainable cities.

Acknowledging the importance of promoting the creation of sustainable urban areas, especially for the youth, the ASEAN-Korea Centre is gathering around 150 ASEAN and Korean students for the 2017 ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop, which will be held under the theme of “Promoting Clean and Green Environment through the Establishment of Environmentally Sustainable Cities.” With the objectives of promoting awareness of ASEAN, ASEAN-Korea relations, and environmentally sustainable cities as well as forging friendship among the participants, the Workshop will be held in Korea and Malaysia. The program will be offering valuable lectures by experts, visits to theme-related and cultural sites, and team-building activities, aiming to leave the participants a memorable learning experience.

2. Objectives

- Further promote awareness on ASEAN and ASEAN-Korea relations in the context of Environmentally Sustainable Cities
- Enhance active networks and forge genuine friendship among the ASEAN and Korean youth towards a shared future

3. Outline of the Program

- Title: 2017 ASEAN-Korea Youth Network Workshop
- Theme: Promoting Clean and Green Environment through the Establishment of Environmentally Sustainable Cities
- Cooperating Partners: International Youth Centre (Malaysia), UN ESCAP (East and Northeast Asia Office)
- Programs
 - Date: 3-8 July 2017
 - Venue: Incheon and Seoul, Korea
 - Participants: Youth from ASEAN, Korea, China, and Japan

4. Main Activities:

- Lectures on ASEAN-Korea relations and initiatives on establishing environmentally sustainable cities in Korea and ASEAN
 - Visits to sites related to the theme
 - City explorations to historical spots and cultural experience
 - Team-building activities and games
 - Cultural performances
 - Video-making activity and competition
 - Proposal and presentation

Outline of the Korea Program

	TIME	PROGRAM	POINT
3 July Mon	05:00-10:00	Gather participants and move to Incheon National University (INU)	En route
	10:00-12:15	Check in at INU Dormitory	INU Dormitory
	12:15-12:45	Move to lunch venue	En route
	12:45-13:45	Lunch	Restaurant at 29th floor, G-tower
	13:45-14:00	Move to Opening Ceremony venue	En route
	14:00-14:30	Opening Ceremony of the Korea Program	G-tower Auditorium
	14:30-16:30	Lecture I: ASEAN and ASEAN-Korea Relations by Dr. Lee Jae-hyon, Asan Institute for Policy Studies	
		Lecture II: Environmentally Sustainable Cities: History and Trend by Dr. Donovan Storey, GGGI	
	16:30-16:45	Move to Site I	En route
	16:45-17:45	Site Visit I: Exhibit of the Incheon Songdo International City Planning	33rd floor, G-tower
	17:45-18:00	Move to dinner reception venue	En route
	18:00-18:50	Dinner reception	6th floor, Atrium, G-tower
	19:00-21:00	Ice-breaking and team-building activity	G-tower theatre
	21:00-21:30	Move back to INU Dormitory	En route
	21:30	Rest	INU Dormitory
4 July Tue	07:30-08:30	Breakfast	Student Cafeteria, 1st floor, Building #11, INU
	08:30-09:00	Move to lecture venue	En route
	09:00-10:00	Lecture III: Towards Achieving 2030 Agenda and SDGs: From a Sustainability Perspective, Dr. Sangmin Nam, UNESCAP	Room 12-101, Building #12, INU

4 July Tue	10:00-11:30	Group discussion	Room 12-101, Building #12, INU
	11:30-12:00	Move to lunch venue	En route
	12:00-13:00	Lunch	Lunchbox delivery
	13:00-14:00	Site Visit II: Cheong-la, Environmental Corporation of Incheon (Waste Disposal Facility Exhibition and Guided Tour)	Environmental Corporation of Incheon
	14:00-14:30	Move to Site III	En route
	14:30-15:30	Site Visit III: Nam-hang, Environmental Corporation of Incheon (Sewage Treatment Facility Exhibition and Guided Tour)	Environmental Corporation of Incheon
	15:30-16:00	Move to cultural experience venue	En route
	16:00-18:00	Cultural experience	Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center
	18:00-18:30	Move to dinner venue	En route
	18:30-19:30	Dinner	Restaurant
	19:30-21:00	Video-making activity	4th floor, Building #12, Incheon National University
	21:00	Rest	INU Dormitory
5 July Wed	07:30-08:30	Breakfast	Student Cafeteria, 1st floor, Building #11, INU
	08:30-09:00	Move to Site IV	En route
	09:00-10:00	Site Visit IV: Guided exhibit of Compact-Smart City (Incheon Metropolitan City Museum)	Incheon Metropolitan City Museum
	10:00-11:30	Songdo City Tour (Hanok Village, Central Park, Sunrise Park, Tribowl, etc.)	Songdo area
	11:30-12:00	Move to lunch venue	En route
	12:00-13:00	Lunch	Incheon iFEZ area

5 July Wed	13:00-14:00	Move to Site V	En route
	14:00-17:00	Site Visit V: Sihwa Tidal Power Plant (Exhibition, Group Viewing, Park Sites, and Skywalk at the Moon Observatory Tower)	Sihwa Tidal Power Plant
	17:00-18:00	Move to dinner venue	En route
	18:00-19:00	Dinner	Ansan Multicultural Food District
	19:00-21:00	Video-making activity	4th floor, Building #12, Incheon
	21:00	Rest	INU Dormitory

6 July Thur	07:00-08:30	Breakfast and checkout	Student Cafeteria, 1st floor, Building #11, INU
	08:30-10:00	Move to Site VI	En route
	10:00-12:00	Site VI: Seoul Energy Dream Center (Renewable Energy Center Exhibition, Group Viewing, and Guided Tour)	Seoul Energy Dream Center
	12:00-13:00	Lunch	Lakeside area
	13:00-13:30	Move to Site VII	En route
	13:30-14:30	Site VII: Seoul Energy Corporation (District Heating-Gas Turbine Co-generation Plant Exhibition and Guided Tour)	Seoul Energy Corporation
	14:30-15:30	Move to Site VIII* <i>*Luggage drop-off at the hotel</i>	En route
	15:30-17:00	Site VIII: Transportation Information Center, Seoul City Hall (Exhibition and Group Viewing)	Seoul City Hall
	17:00-17:15	Move to lecture venue	En route
	17:15-18:30	Lecture IV: Environmentally Sustainable Seoul: Vision and Policies and a Benchmark for ASEAN, Dr. Taehwa Lee, University of Seoul	ASEAN Hall, ASEAN-Korea Centre
	18:30-19:30	Dinner	Restaurant

	19:30-21:00	Video Presentation and Cultural Performance	ASEAN Hall, ASEAN-Korea Centre
	21:00-21:15	Move to hotel	En route
	21:15	Check-in and rest	aFirst Hotel

7 July Fri	07:00-09:00	Breakfast	aFirst Hotel
	09:00-14:30	Seoul City Tour - Korean Traditional Costume Hanbok Experience - Visit to Gyeongbok Palace/ Namsan Tower- Walking Tour (Historic-Culture Area, Traditional Cultural Area, Modern Culture Area, Environmental and Ecological Restoration Area, and Traditional Market Area) <i>*Lunch time included</i>	
	14:30-15:30	Move to Closing Ceremony venue	En route
	15:30-16:30	Closing Ceremony of the Korea Program	ASEAN Hall, ASEAN-Korea Centre
	16:30-17:00	Move to dinner venue	En route
	17:00-18:00	Dinner	Restaurant
	18:00	End of Korea Program	
	18:00-18:30	Move back to hotel* <i>*For students based in ASEAN, China, and Japan</i>	En route
	18:30	Rest* <i>*For students based in ASEAN, China, and Japan</i>	aFirst Hotel

8 July Sat	04:30-05:00	Check-out* <i>*For students based in ASEAN, China, and Japan</i>	aFirst Hotel
	05:00-06:00	Move to Incheon Airport* <i>*For students based in ASEAN, China, and Japan</i>	En route
	06:00-18:00	Return to home country* <i>*For students based in ASEAN, China, and Japan</i>	Incheon International Airport

III. Lectures and Activities

- a. CV and Abstract
- b. Sites

CV and Abstract

Dr. Jaehyon LEE

Dr. Jaehyon LEE is a senior fellow in the ASEAN and Oceania studies program at the Asan Institute for Policy Studies. Previously, Dr. Lee was a research fellow at the Korean Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (KISEAS) and a visiting professor at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korean National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA). Dr. Lee's research focuses on Southeast Asian politics and international relations, East Asian regional cooperation, and non-traditional and human security issues. His recent publications include "Transnational Natural Disasters and Environmental Issues in East Asia," IFANS Review (2011), "Political Crises after Democratization in South Korea and Thailand: Comparative Perspectives of Democratic Consolidation," Korea Observer (2008), "A 2+2 for the Future: The First Korea-Australia Foreign and Defence Ministers' Meeting," (2013), "Identifying South Korea's Regional Partners: On the Environment, Family Values, Politics and Society" (2015). Dr. Lee received a B.A. and M.A. from Yonsei University and his Ph.D. in Politics from Murdoch University, Australia.

ASEAN-Korea Relations

Lee Jaehyon
Asan Institute for Policy Studies
3 July 2017



Southeast Asia- Korea, ASEAN- Korea Relations



3



Korea-ASEAN Relations: Overview

SEA-Korea Relations

Post WWII

- Colonial experience shared
- Busy with nation-state building

Cold War

- North-South Rivalry
- Korean War, Vietnam War

1980-90s

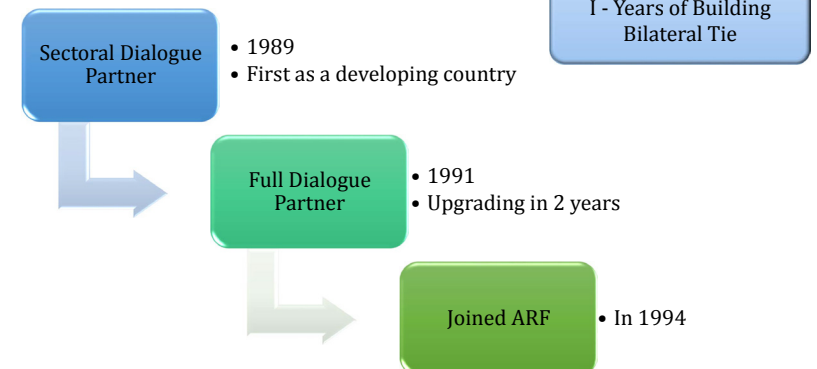
- Economic Cooperation
- Reform in Indochina

EARC

- Shared Economic Crisis
- Regional Cooperation

4

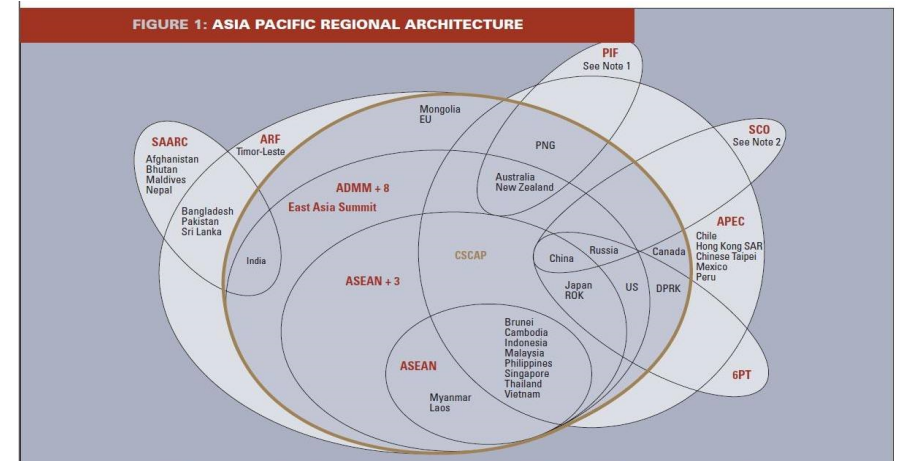
Korea-ASEAN Relations: Beginning



Korea-ASEAN Relations - Developing

1997	1st ASEAN+3 Summit 1st Korea-ASEAN Summit
2004	Comprehensive Cooperation Partnership Korea signed ASEAN TAC
2005	Korea-ASEAN FTA Framework Agreement Korea-ASEAN Plan of Action Agreed
2006	KAFTA on Goods reached
2007	KAFTA on Service reached MOU on Korea-ASEAN Centre

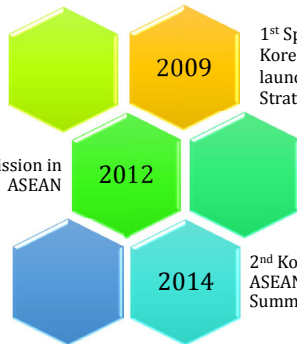
II- Deepening Relations in Multilateral Context



Korea-ASEAN Relations – Consolidating



ROK Mission in
ASEAN

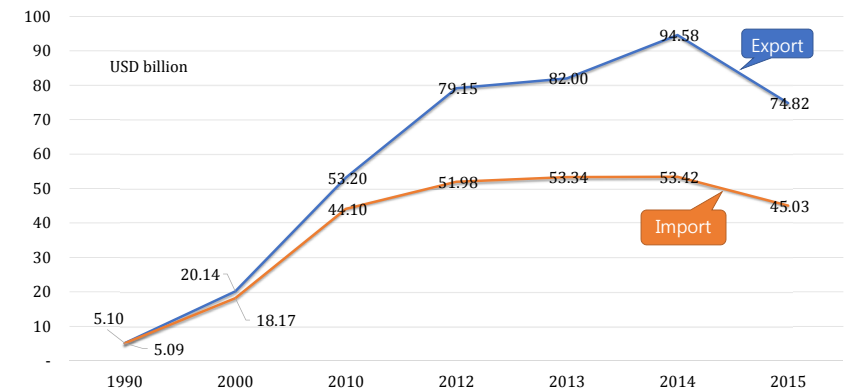


1st Special Summit
Korea-ASEAN Centre
launched
Strategic Partnership

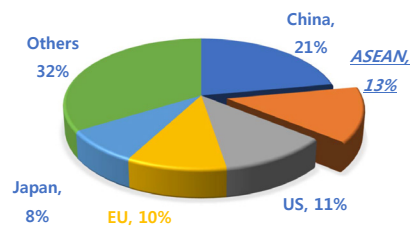


2nd Korea-
ASEAN Special
Summit

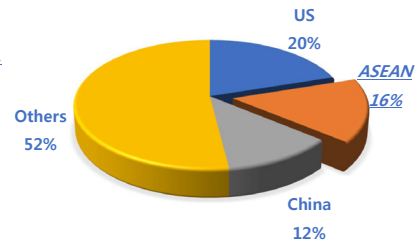
ASEAN-Korea Bilateral Trade



KOREA'S TRADING PARTNERS



KOREA'S FDI DESTINATION



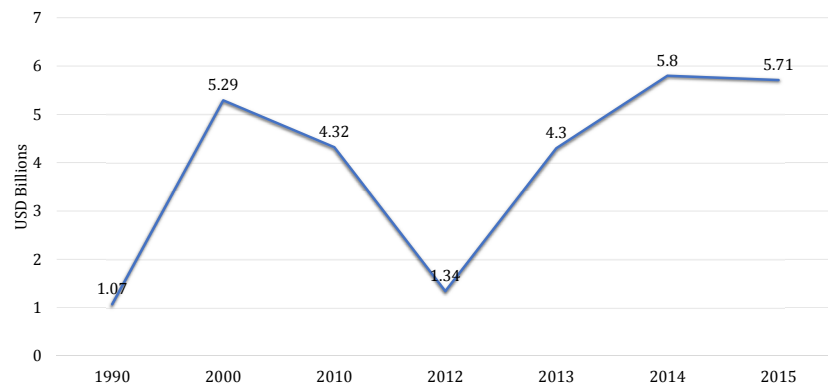
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ASEAN-Korea Mutual Visitors



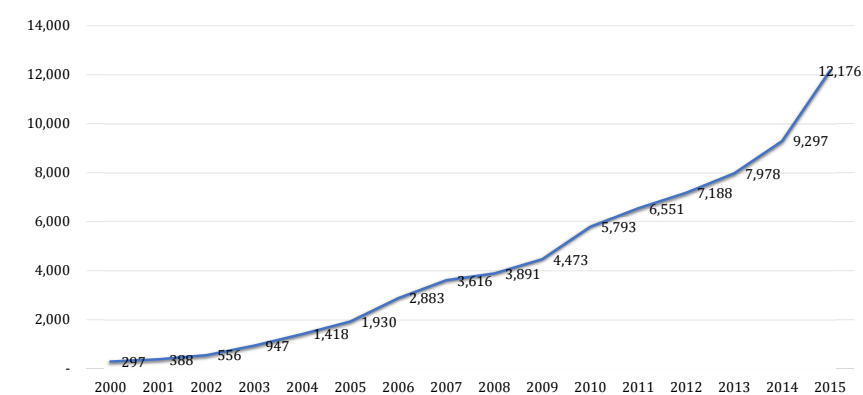
13

Korea's FDI to ASEAN Countries

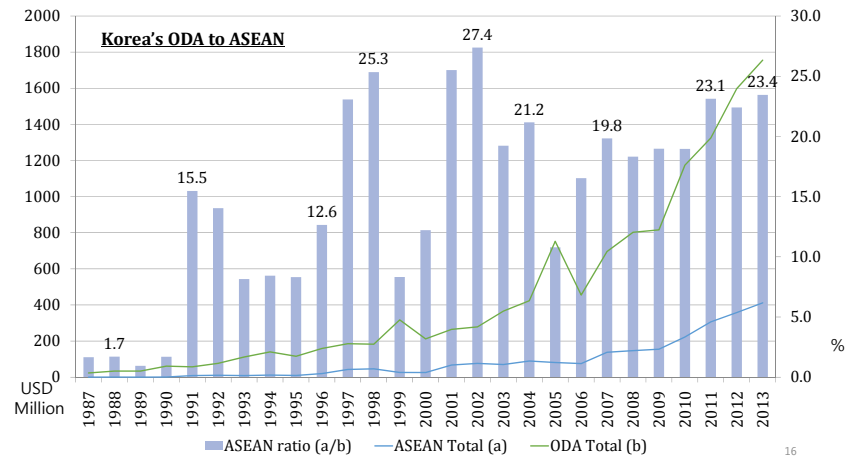
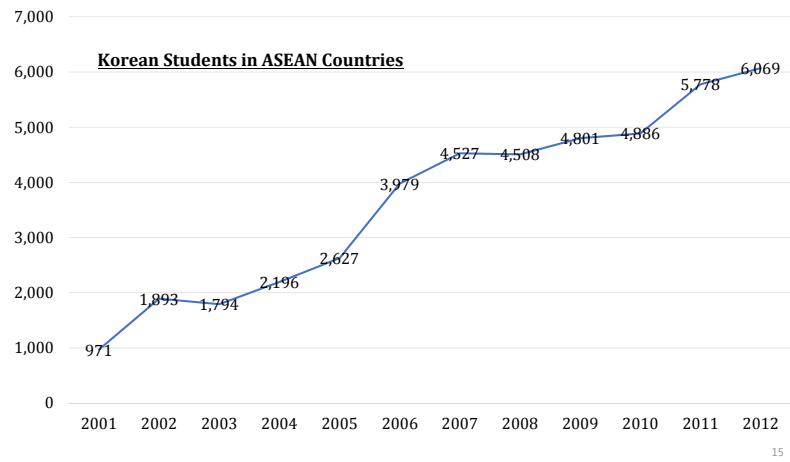


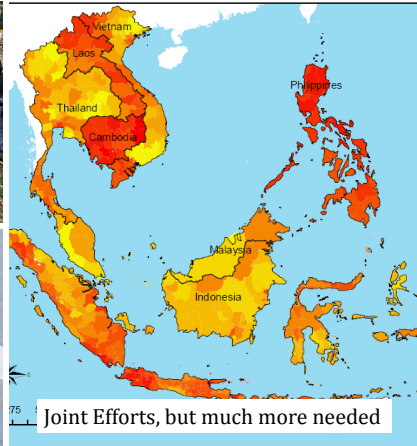
12

ASEAN Students in Korea



14





19

감사합니다
Thank you~!

21



Down Stream
- Public health
- Pandemics

Dr. Donovan STOREY

Global Green Growth Institute, Seoul Headquarter

Donovan STOREY is currently Deputy Director and Urban Lead – Green Cities, in GGGI's Investment and Policy Solutions Division. Previous to his current position he worked for six years at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) in Bangkok, first as Chief of Social Policy and Population and then as Chief of the Sustainable Urban Development Section. Prior to the United Nations Donovan was a researcher and academic at several universities specializing in development management, urban planning/governance and sustainable development. His most recent position was at the University of Queensland, Australia, where he retains an Adjunct role as Associate Professor in the School of Earth and Environmental Sciences.

Donovan has undertaken research and led projects related to urban planning and governance, environmental management, social inclusion, population dynamics, decent work and sustainable development. He has authored or co-authored over thirty journal articles, book chapters and books on his areas of specialization, and has drafted and substantially contributed to several key United Nations publications related to urbanization, sustainable development, population and social policy. Donovan has a joint degree in Political Science and History, with Honours in Political Science, from the University of Canterbury, as well as a Diploma in Development Studies and a PhD in Development Studies from Massey University (New Zealand).

Sangmin NAM

Deputy Head, UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office

Dr. Sangmin NAM currently works as the Deputy Head, UNESCAP East and North-East Asia Office since July 2013. Prior to taking up the current assignment, he served as Environmental Affairs Officer at the UNESCAP Headquarters and ENEA Office since early 2005.

Before joining the UN, he taught at Hanyang University in Seoul, served as an expert member of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development and the Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative of the Republic of Korea, respectively, and worked with Green Korea United, a leading environmental NGO in the ROK, as a founding member and programme and policy manager. He also worked with Korean media as an overseas correspondent of Sisa Journal (Korean weekly newsmagazine) covering sociopolitical issues in Asia and the Pacific.

Dr. Nam obtained a PhD degree in the field of international environmental governance from University of Melbourne, Australia. His co-authored books include Regional Perspectives on Sustainable Development (2014), Eco-efficiency Indicators (2009), Eco-efficiency: a practical path to sustainable development (2007), Modernization and Water in North-East Asia (2007), A New View of Korean Society (2005), International Environmental Cooperation: Diplomacy and Politics in Asia-Pacific (2003).



Towards Achieving 2030 Agenda and SDGs

SANGMIN NAM

DEPUTY HEAD

ESCAP EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA OFFICE

Transforming Our World, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development: SDGs



SDGs:

- A plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.
- A historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets.

17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets:

- Demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.
- Involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike



From Millennium Development Goals

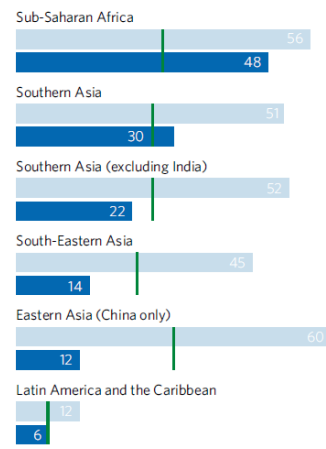
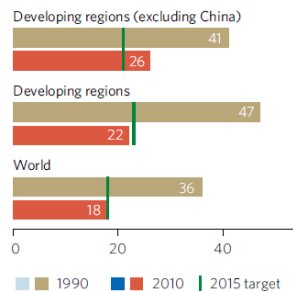
8 goals 21 targets 60 indicators



Progress in MDGs

The extreme poverty rate has been **halved**, but major challenges remain

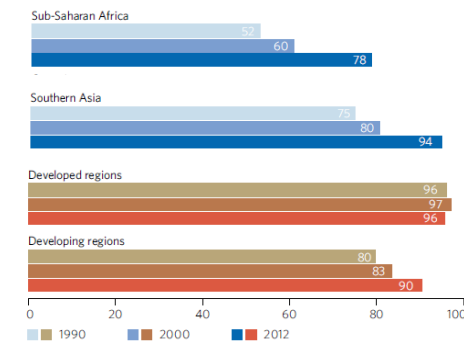
Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)



Progress in MDGs

Despite impressive strides forward at the start of the decade, progress in reducing the number of children out of school has slackened considerably

Adjusted net enrolment rate for primary education, 1990, 2000 and 2012 (Percentage)

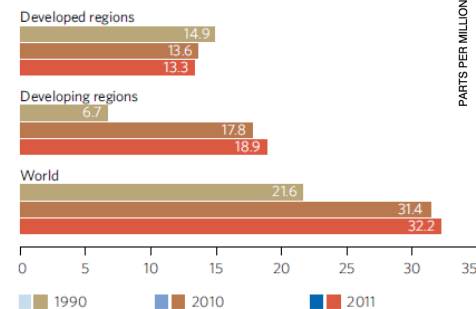


Children in **conflict-affected areas**, girls from **poor rural households** and children with **disabilities** are more likely to be out of school

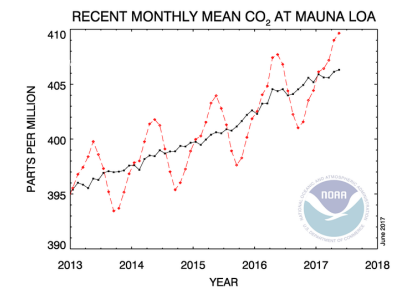
Progress in MDGs

Global greenhouse gas emissions continue their upward trend

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) 1990, 2010 and 2011 (Billions of metric tons)



May 2017: 409.65 ppm
May 2016: 407.70 ppm



to 2030 Agenda & Sustainable Development Goals

17 goals 169 targets 304 indicators



Interlinkages among SDGs



CLIMATE CHANGE
Targets: 1.5, 7.2, 7.3, 13.1, 15.2

SDGs: 5Ps & 3 Pillars

Addressing 5 Ps



Integrating 3 SD dimensions

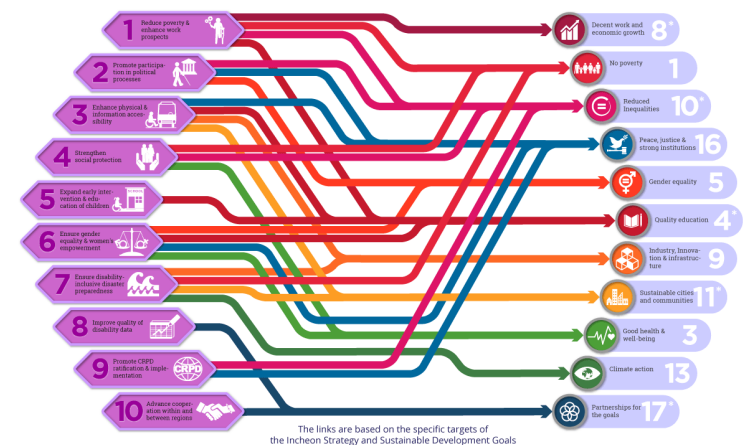


Linking existing strategies with SDGs

Incheon Strategy
To 'Make the Right to Health a Reality' for all
Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2022

Disability-Inclusive Development:
Incheon Strategy strengthening the 2030 Agenda

Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs + WOMEN = PROGRESS FOR ALL

- 1. NO POVERTY
- 2. ZERO HUNGER
- 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4. QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5. GENDER EQUALITY
- 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13. CLIMATE ACTION
- 14. LIFE BELOW WATER
- 15. LIFE ON LAND
- 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

WOMEN DELIVER

For more information on the Sustainable Development Goals visit www.sdggoals.org/ | www.womenanddeliver.org

Linking business process with SDGs



WORLD GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Green buildings can improve people's health & wellbeing

Green buildings can use renewable energy, becoming cheaper to run

Building green infrastructure creates jobs & boosts the economy

Green building design can spur innovation & contribute to climate resilient infrastructure

Green buildings are the fabric of sustainable communities & cities

Green buildings use 'circular' principles, where resources aren't wasted

Green buildings produce fewer emissions, helping to combat climate change

Green buildings can improve biodiversity, save water resources & help to protect forests

Through building green we create strong global partnerships

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

UN working for sustainable development

The timeline is a blue staircase-like structure ascending from left to right. Each step represents a year and a key event. To the right of the timeline, there are five boxes, each containing an icon and a description of a goal or approach.

- 1972**
UN Conference of the Human Environment
- 1992**
UNCED and Agenda 21
- 1993**
Commission on Sustainable Development
- 2002**
Rio+10 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
- 2012**
Rio +20
- 2013**
Inaugural Meeting of HLPF
- 2015**
SDGs, Paris Climate Conference

Knowledge and data generation

Platform for strategic conversations

Facilitate intergovernmental decision-making and commitment

Promote a more integrated approach

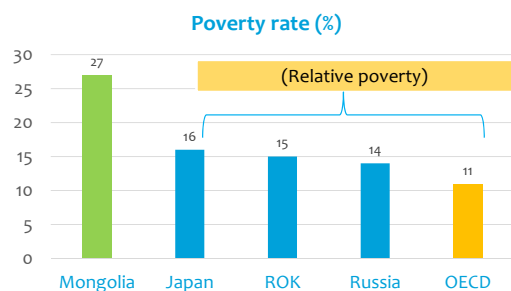
Financing

Support country implementation towards sustainability

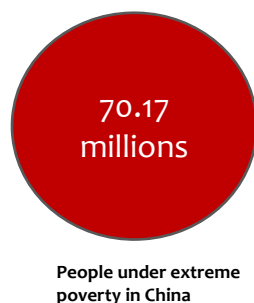


Poverty in North-East Asia?

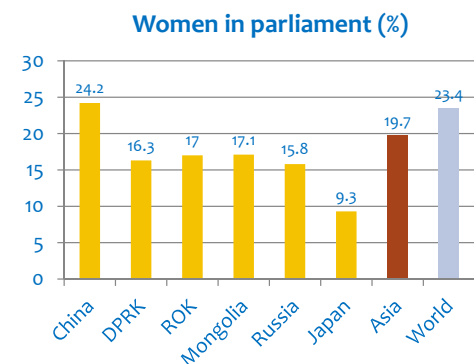
- North-East Asia, in particular, China, is a major contributor to achieving the MDG 1 on poverty. However, developed countries have a challenge with inequality.
- China's recent 13th Five Year Plan intends to lift 10 million people out of poverty every year from 2016 to 2020 to eradicate extreme poverty.



Source: OECD for Japan, ROK and Russia; Mongolia National MDGs Report 2013; China National Bureau of Statistics



Gender quality and empower women



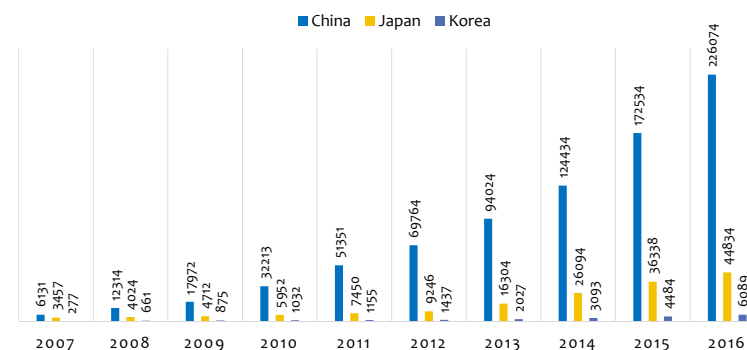
- NEA countries have made great progress in eliminating various discriminations against women, including education.
- But there is a big challenge for economic and political empowerment of women.
- Except China (73rd), all countries are ranked below 110th out of 190 countries.

Source: IPU. The rate, as of May 2017, focuses on lower or single house only.



Decarbonizing energy and improving energy efficiency

Solar and wind power capacity (mw)



Source: IRENA 2017

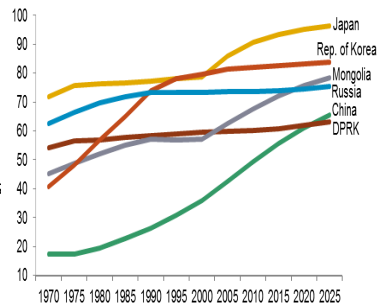


Promoting low carbon cities

North-East Asia and its cities

- Sharing 1/3 of global GHG emissions
- High & continuing Urbanization: Japan (93% in 2014) ROK (82%), Russia (74%), China (50%)
- Cities: the major source of GHG emissions
- Cities: ideal 'policy labs' to experiment new policies and innovative measures

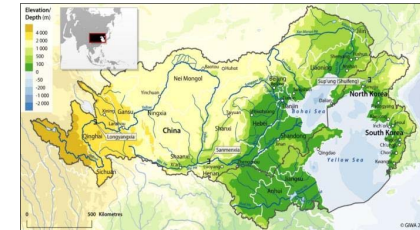
Share of urban population in North-East Asia, 1970-2025



19



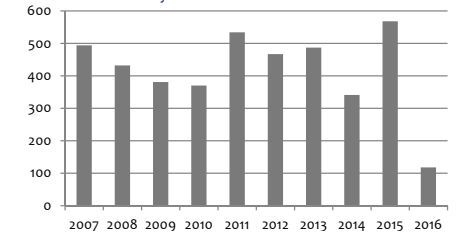
Sustainable and peaceful use of marine resources



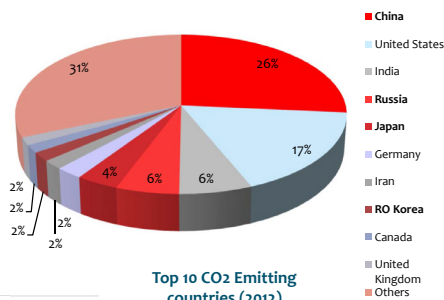
Competition over marine resources: major source of conflicts

- NEA countries: key players in capture fisheries with combined share of about 30% of the world's capture fisheries and aquaculture production
- Coastal areas at the semi-closed seas are heavily impacted by dense population and economic activities

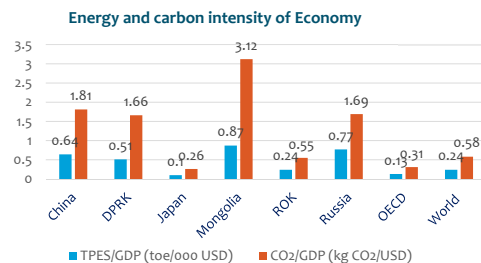
Number of Apprehended Chinese Fishing Vessels by ROK Authority



Moving towards low carbon pathways



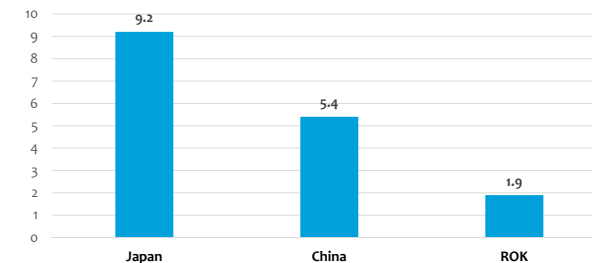
Top 10 CO₂ Emitting countries (2012)



Contributing to SD in other parts of the world

- North-East Asia is a major source of ODA, technical cooperation, south-south cooperation in Asia-Pacific
- Properly harnessing their proximity of development experiences with developing countries can provide greater benefits.

Net ODA/ Development Cooperation (2015, billion USD)



Source: OECD for JAPAN and ROK; China: unofficial estimate by JICA Research Institute

Youth and the UN

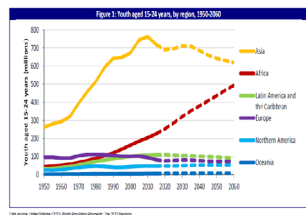
Who do we mean by youth?

UN defines youth as between the ages of 15 to 24, the period of transition from childhood to adulthood

Youth in Numbers

16% of the world's population

60% of the global youth population in the **Asia-Pacific region**



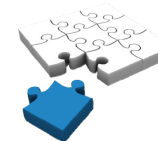
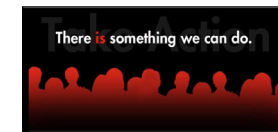
SDGs for Youth

Educating yourself



Awareness raising and Advocating

Taking Actions



Developing innovative ideas and solutions

SDGs for Youth

SDGs

- It's the global plan for people, planet and prosperity by transforming the world
- It's the global plan for next 15 years and beyond



Creating new destinations and pathways for the youth



What would you do?

Major Youth Issues and SDGs

People



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Prosperity



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Planet



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Peace



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Partnership



Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDGs for Youth



International Youth Day (12th August)

#GlobalGoals

#Action2015

UN Youth Delegate Programme



The North-East Asian Youth Conference co-organized by ESCAP-ENE and UNDP in 2013

CALLING ALL...

CHANGE MAKERS
TRAIL BLAZERS
GROUND BREAKERS



SDG YOUNG LEADERS.ORG

The Young Leaders Initiative



THANK YOU

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Taehwa LEE, Ph. D.

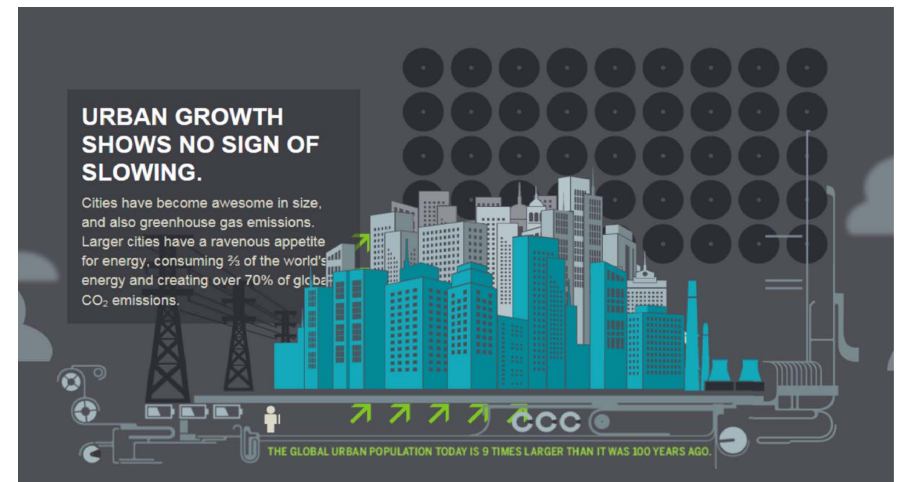
Taehwa LEE is Assistant Professor of Department of Urban Administration at the University of Seoul. Before joining UOS in 2015, Professor Lee served as Researcher at Environmental Planning Institute, Seoul National University and as Research Professor at the Institute for Legal Studies, Yonsei University. She received a BSc in Statistics from Kyungpook National University, her MIPP (Master of International Policy and Practice) from George Washington University, and her Ph.D. in Urban Affairs and Public Policy from University of Delaware.

Professor Lee's current research interests include ① energy and environmental policy ② the interrelationship between local autonomy and international environmental / economic regimes. She has published papers on diverse topics including : Evolutionary Urban Climate Resilience_Assessment of Seoul's Policies: An Experiment for Urban Energy Autonomy in Seoul: The One 'Less' Nuclear Power Plant policy, From FIT to RPS under the Low-Carbon Green Growth Initiative: Moving Forward or Backward for the Expansion of Renewable Energy in Korea?,: The Policy Implication about the Conflicts between Renewable Energy Policy and Investment Provisions under FTAs_Focusing on Mesa Power v. Canada Case

Sustainable Cities: Experiences of Seoul

Taehwa Lee
Department of Urban Administration
University of Seoul

Why Cities?

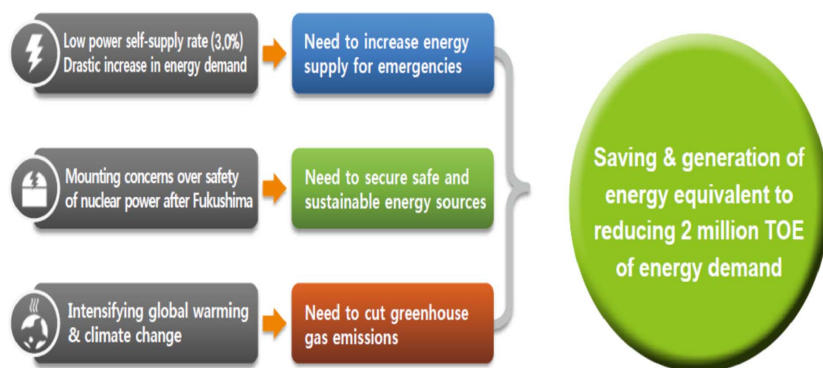


Source: <http://www.c40.org/ending-climate-change-begins-in-the-city>

Paris Agreement

- Preamble para. 15: Recognizing the importance of the engagements of **all levels of government** and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change
- Draft decision -/CP.21, 134(Non-Party Stakeholders): Welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, **cities** and other subnational authorities

Seoul's Energy Policy: One Less Nuclear Power Plant Policy



TOE (Tonne of Oil Equivalent) is a unit of energy representing the amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil, approximately 10⁷ kcal. This equates to the amount of electric power that an ordinary household (280kWh/month) consumes over 41 months.

Source: http://www.ieac.info/IMG/pdf/201305smg-one_less_nuclear_power_plant.pdf

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	Previous Period	2011.11 - Present
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seoul Declaration on Environmentally-friendly Energy(2007.4) Low Carbon Green Growth Master Plan of SMG (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plans to Close a Nuclear Power Plant(2012.4) 2012 Seoul Metropolitan Government Energy and Climate Declaration (2012.10)
Back-grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing the severity of climate change Seoul joins C40 Climate Leadership Group and hosts C40 conference (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low electricity self-sufficiency(2.8%)/ Increasing electricity demand and black-outs Fukushima Nuclear Power accident Climate change

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	Low Carbon Green Growth Master Plan of SMG (2009)	Comprehensive Plans to Close a Nuclear Power Plant (2012)
Vision	• A City with Global Leading Green Competitiveness	• The Climate and Environment Capital of the World with Energy Self-Sufficiency
Goals	• Climate friendly city, Green growth city, Advanced adaptation city	• One less nuclear power plant: Saving 2 million TOE by 2014
Policy Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% reduction of the 2000 level NRE Supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.5% from NRE in 2007, 20% NRE by 2020 GHGs Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% by 2020, 40% by 2030 of the 1990 level Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 million jobs by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 million TOE reduction (NRE 0.41million TOE(20.5%), Energy efficiency in building sector, 0.81million TOE (40.5%), High efficient transportation system 0.3million TOE (15%), Low energy consumption in daily life 0.48 million TOE(24%)) Improving Electricity Self Sufficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.8% in 2011 ⇨ 8% in 2014 GHGs Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 733million ton of CO₂ reduction (14.9% reduction of the 2009 level) Jobs: 40,000 Jobs

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	Previous Period	2011.11 - Present
Organiza-tion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Environment Team(2005)→Climate Change Team(2008.1) Energy Policy Officer(에너지정책담당관)(2008.1)→Climate · Energy Officer(기후에너지담당관)(2009.3) Climate Change director(기후변화기획관)(2008.12) Clean Environment Headquarters(2008): Integrated management of climate change, energy, air quality, transportation demand management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director-General Climate Change Bureau(기후변화정책관)(2012) Clean Environment Headquarters→Climate and Environment Headquarters (2012) Establishing Green Energy Department (Energy policy, New and Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, etc)

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	2006.7-2011.8	2011.11 - Present
Infra-structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating Urban Climate Monitoring System in 25 Districts Establishment GHGs Inventory(2008) Creating Climate and Energy Map (2007-2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating one Energy Self-Reliant Town in 25 Districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of now, - Incentives: a low interest (2.5%) loan for BRP projects, financial support of up to 40% of the costs of installing solar energy equipment Creating “Citizens’ Sunlight Power Stations” program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public buildings and schools: 130 MW - Houses and commercial buildings: 160MW Creating Seoul Solar Map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - show areas suitable for photovoltaics and the savings rooftop installations will deliver

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	2006.7-2011.8	2011.11 - Present
Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seoul Environmentally Friendly Construction Standards (2007) Seoul Climate Change Ordinance(2008) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationally first climate related ordinance in the absence of national law - Limitations of the absence of national law – the absence of strong implementing power, lack of administrative bases that get supports from other departments Seoul Energy Ordinance Revision (2010) Seoul Low Carbon Green Growth Ordinance (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seoul Energy Ordinance Revision (2012.7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Auditing from 2,000TOE to 1,000TOE buildings and the compulsory indication of building temperatures and usage over 500 TOE buildings - The first nationwide standard for indoor building temperatures (26°C minimum in summer) Creating ‘Seoul-type’ FIT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting small PV systems with less than 50 kW PV by paying subsidies of 50 KRW per 1 kWh

The Evolution of Energy Policy

	Previous Period	2011.11 - Present
Citizens’ Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMG Green Growth Committee Green Seoul Citizen Council Climate Change Action Network Movement CO₂ Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Seoul Citizen Council The Citizens’ Council to close one nuclear plant(17 experts) Encouraging citizens’ participation from the beginning of creating the Policy (Opinion Collecting for 4 months)

Lessons from the Policy Evolution

	Previous Period	2011.11 - Present
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up long-term broad goals Ambitious goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up short-term clear goals Simplification / Easy to measure and evaluate
Implementing Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRE: National government's support + Private sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More aggressive NRE policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National government's support + More active involvement of Private sectors "Seoul-type" FIT/ LED/Hydrogen fuel cell
Energy Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossil Fuel → New and Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossil Fuel and Uranium → New and Renewable Energy
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government and SMG government Change within SMG government SMG and Districts SMG and Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government and SMG government Change within SMG government SMG and Districts SMG and Citizens
Production and Consumption of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting NRE, but, No Criticism towards the Centralized Energy System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the Necessity of Urban Energy Transition (Centralized Energy System → Decentralized Energy System)

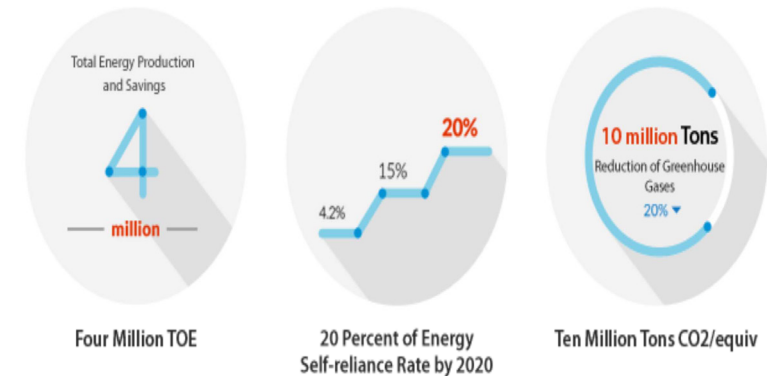
Performance of OLNPPP

Unit: 천TOE

	Goals	Performance			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Generation	410	35	78	147	260
Efficiency	1,110	145	328	396	869
Saving	480	151	515	245	911
Total	2,000	331	921	788	2,040

Source: 서울특별시, 2014. 서울에너지정책의 희망메세지.성과보고서: 원전하나줄이기

One Less Nuclear Power Plant 2



Source: <http://english.seoul.go.kr/policy-information/environment-energy/climate-environment/5-plant-2/>

One Less Nuclear Power Plant 2

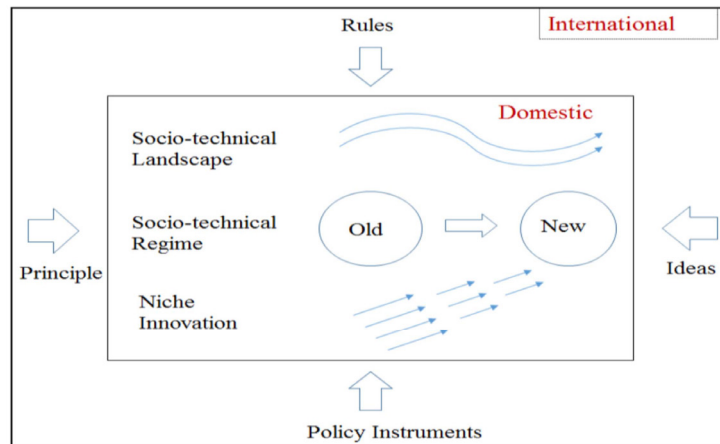
Values	Energy self- reliance, Energy sharing, Energy participation
Policy Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city pursuing decentralized energy production Social structure based on efficient, low energy consumption Creation of good jobs through innovations Promotion of energy-sharing, warm communities
Core Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of 20% Self-Reliance Ratio in Electricity by 2020 4 million TOE in renewable production plus energy conservation 10 million-ton reduction in GHG emissions
Promotion Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy self-reliance led by 10 million citizens who transform from mere energy consumers to producers as well Citizens' internalization of values of renewable energy production and efficient energy use Creation of high-quality jobs by supporting the development of a sustainable energy industry Realization of a virtuous circle of energy participants' profit making and charitable contribution

Urban Energy Transition

“Radical, systemic and managed change towards more sustainable [...] patterns of provision and use of energy which fundamentally alter the nature of the sociotechnical configuration, encompassing not only new technologies but also corresponding changes in markets, user practices, policy and cultural discourses as well as governing institutions”

Monstadt, J., Wolff, A., Energy transition or incremental change? Green policy agendas and the adaptability of the urban energy regime in Los Angeles. *Energy Policy* (2014), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2014.10.022i>.

Local Energy Policy and International Regime



Source: Adapted from Frank W. Geels, 2002. "Technological transitions as evolutionary reconfiguration processes: a multi-level perspective and a case-study", *Research Policy* 31, and Taehwa Lee, 2015. "Policy convergence between Korea and the European Union in the field of chemical controls", *Asia-Europe Journal*, 13(4).

Sites in Korea

1. Incheon Free Economic Zone (IFEZ) PR Center

Incheon Free Economic Zone (IFEZ) is an international city that offers taxation support, free economic activities, high quality administrative services, and a convenient living environment. It is designated with area size of 132.9km² in August 2003 over Songdo, Yeongjong, and Cheongla International Cities including Incheon International Airport as the hub for government's strategy of making Northeast Asia's economic central.

IFEZ PR Center introduces the development plan and progress status of its projects in Incheon Economic Free Zone. Through state-of-the-art exhibition facility of the simulation experience including the three-screen video media show, IFEZ PR Center shows the future vision of IFEZ and its development into one of the world's top 3 free economic zones.

At the Center's Exhibition Hall, visitors can get to know the previous, current and future projects plan through iconic graphic videos and experience programs. A three-side media show is also offered to show the previous, current and the future projects of IFEZ through iconic graphic video show. Also, the fantastic video media show uses special effects on three sides of the exhibition.

Location: 33rd floor, G-Tower, 24-4, Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Korea

Website: <http://www.ifez.go.kr/eng/main.do>

Must-See Checklist:

- Smart City Experience: surveillance, safety, life, and tourism using various devices such as VR device
- i-History: History of IFEZ
- i-Past: Past of IFEZ
- i-Future: the future of IFEZ that pursues a high-tech futuristic city, environment-friendly eco city, and harmonious city landscape under the goal of becoming a Green Smart City
- i-View: a 360-degree view of the futuristic Songdo International City

- i-Explore: e-book about the success story of IFEZ, interview videos, dice game introducing the landmarks of IFEZ, virtual experience to meet the animals living in IFEZ



2. Environmental Corporation of Incheon – Cheongla Incineration and Food Waste Plant

Affiliated with Incheon City, the Environmental Corporation of Incheon is a public enterprise which operates the basic environmental facilities necessary for the lives of Incheon's citizens. The corporation aims to properly process human waste and household waste, and recycle resources by reusing heat from waste incineration. The Corporation recognizes its responsibility for protecting the local environment.

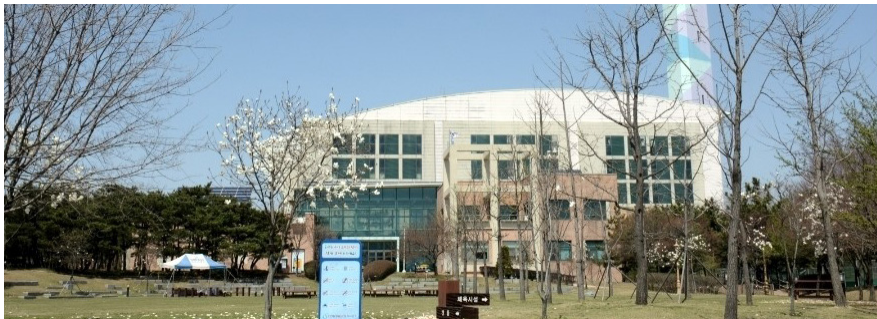
As constructed in 2001, the facility incinerates 420 tons per day and treats 100 tons of food waste per day. It also sells heat generated by incineration in forms of steam and electricity and supplies dry feed to stockbreeding farmhouse.

Location: 38, 249beon-gil, Robot Land-ro, Seo-gu, Incheon, Korea

Website: <http://www.eco-i.or.kr/new/index.asp>

Must-See Checklist:

- Flow Diagram of Waste Incineration Plant
 - Flow of waste, air, gas, ash, steam, waste water
- Receiving Hall: where the household waste enters the facility
- Central Control Room
- Incinerator
- Greenhouse (outdoors facility)



3. Environmental Corporation of Incheon – Namhang Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Namhang Wastewater Treatment Facilities aims for professionalism and efficiency in properly processing sewage. The corporation recognizes its responsibility as the last resort for protecting the local environment, and it will continue to improve the quality of water discharged into nature and minimize the emission of air pollutants, so that the 'Clean and Green Incheon City' can be realized.

The sewage treatment plant shows how the sewage and sludge treatment process advances as water transmits from anaerobic zone, anoxic zone, swing zone, Bio-SAC reactor, aerobic zone to discharger. In addition, the exhibition hall helps to understand the process of sewage treatment and importance of water through related exhibition rooms regarding water and various scientific experiments. It organized the contents for both public and experts that can easily gain information about sewage treatment process.

Location: 93, 94beon-gil, Seohaedae-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon, Korea

Website: <http://www.eco-i.or.kr/new/index.asp>

Must-See Checklist:

- Flow Diagram of Sewage & Sludge Treatment Process
 - Circular grit chamber, pumping station, anaerobic zone, anoxic zone, swing zone, Bio-SAC reactor, aerobic zone, secondary sediment basin
- Ecological park



4. Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center

Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center has systematically preserved and passed along the intangible cultural assets of Incheon and other parts of Korea. Citizens and visitors can see, hear, feel and learn the humor, hardships, pleasures and flavors of Korean traditional culture. Every year the Center offers performances, exhibitions and education and experience programs.

Among the hands-on experience programs the Center offers is Korean traditional art-crafts making guided by the artisans with respective specialty as follows: traditional masks by mokjogak, jewelry boxes by dancheong, photo frames by hwagak, and natural dyed handkerchiefs by jasu.

Location: 599 Maesohol-ro Nam-gu Incheon, Korea

Website: <http://ilc.incheon.go.kr/index.do>

Must-See Checklist:

- Mokjogakjang: traditional masks
- Dancheongjang: jewelry boxes
- Hwagakjang: photo frames
- Jasujang: natural dyed handkerchiefs



5. Exhibit of Compact Smart City

Opened in August 2009, Compact-Smart City is an exhibition/viewing facility located in IFEZ's Songdo District that gathers information on Incheon's urban development plans from past, present and future all in one place.

More than 100,000 visitors each year from Korea and abroad are able to learn about the history of Incheon, which was the first city to implement urban development plans in Korea, and the city's future development including its vision for the future.

Location: 238, Incheontower-daero, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Korea

Website: <http://compact.incheon.go.kr/index.do>

Must-See Checklist:

- Mokjogakjang: traditional masks
- Dancheongjang: jewelry boxes
- Hwagakjang: photo frames
- Jasujang: natural dyed handkerchiefs



6. Songdo City

Dubbed as the world's first "smart-city", Songdo is a planned city built on reclaimed land in Incheon Province of Korea. Songdo is home to thousands of residents and workers and host to international organizations and multinational corporations. The city also offers several attractions which include many futuristic-looking buildings, a man-made waterway, as well as water taxis.

By partnering with multinational technology companies, local service providers, and government organizations, Songdo serves as a proving ground for next-generation "smart" city solutions. The city has one of the region's unrivaled "smart" infrastructure, which enables many of the city's solutions around transportation, safety and security, disaster management, facilities management, and citizen information services. It also provides solutions and services in the areas of education, health and beauty, fitness, transportation, parking, and home automation. In addition to the widespread implementation of the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED™ standard, 40% of the city has been set aside as green public space. Songdo offers residents, visitors, and businesses an idyllic and sustainable place in which to live, work, and play.

Location: Songdo, Incheon, Korea

Must-See Checklist:

- Landmarks:
 - Northeast Asia Trade Tower
 - Songdo ConvensiA
 - Hanok Village
 - Tri-bowl
- Central Park



7. Sihwa Tidal Power Plant

Sihwa Tidal Power Plant is the world's largest and Korea's first tidal power plant, generating electricity utilizing the tidal difference between the high and low tides. By using seawater which is stored inside a tidal embankment built at the mouth of a river or bay, where tides ebb and flow, turbines and generators produce power by exploiting the gap in the water level between the water outside and inside the embankment. The types of tidal power generation can generally be classified as one-way generation (single effect) of two-way generation (double effect).

The effects of the Sihwa Tidal Power Plant are various as follows: 1) the annual power production is about 552GWh per year, which is enough to supply a city of 500,000 inhabitants; 2) as a renewable energy, it reduces CO2 emissions by 315,000 tons per year; 3) the energy self-sufficiency by using alternative energy source improves which substitutes oil import of 862,000 barrels per year; 4) it improved water quality of Lake Sihwa by constant circulation of sea water; and 5) it enhanced opportunities for marine-based tourism and leisure activities with 1.5 million visitors per year.

Together with Sihwa tidal power plant, the Korea's hub of clean energy, Tidal Power Culture Pavilion represents one of Sihwa's natural showcases symbolizing the area's history, geographic specialties, and its continuous development for the future. Sihwa Tidal Power Plant is also surrounded by Moon Observation Tower, Exhibition Hall, T-Light Park and Moonlight Plaza

Location: 1927 Daebu Hwanggeum-ro, Danwon-gu, Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

Website: <http://tlight.kwater.or.kr>

Must-See Checklist:

- Tidal Power Plant: Water Gate, Tidal Turbine
- Moon Tower: Skywalk
- Tidal Power Park: Smart Garden
- Exhibition Hall: Tidal power zone, Green energy zone, History of Sihwa Lake zone, and Benefits of the Moon Zone



8. Seoul Energy Dream Center

As Korea's first and largest energy autonomous building, the Seoul Energy Dream Center aims to raise the public awareness on the importance of energy conservation and renewable energy while providing adequate information.

The building is designed to optimally save energy by having the overall shape of a pinwheel with oblique outer walls, and by reflecting over 60% of sunlight with white artificial marble attached to walls. The Seoul Energy Dream Center saves 70% of energy by adopting high performance skins such as LED lamps, high performing insulation, windows and doors as well as waste heat recycling technology. The remaining 30% of the energy needs are met by using power generated by solar photovoltaic power (272kW) and geothermal heat systems (112kW). It has 624 sheets of solar photovoltaic panels installed on its rooftop and 240 sheets in its front yard. The remaining electric power, if any, will be sold to Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).

A result of collaborative work between the Seoul Metropolitan Government and Fraunhofer Institute for Social Energy, the Center serves as a classroom for visitors who are willing to learn about green energy technology and experience them firsthand. In addition, book cafes and conference halls make the Center more accessible to many people. Some space of the Center is offered to companies and institutes for free so that they can utilize them to share information on their green technologies and introduce their green products.

Location: 14, Jeungsan-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea

Website: <https://seoulsolution.kr/en/content/seoul-energy-dream-center-seoul-energy-dream-center>

Must-See Checklist:

- Energy Paradigm: design history of Seoul Energy Dream Center (zero-energy building)
- Different Types of (renewable) Energy: Water, Solar, Wind, Bio, Hydrogen, etc.

- Fuel Cell Power Plant
- Mapo Resource Recovery Plant



9. Seoul Energy Corporation

Seoul Energy Corporation is local government-invested corporation established in accordance with Article 24 of the Local Public Enterprises Act. The Corporation is responsible for the establishment and implementation of its diverse energy policies with experts specializing in energy policies and policy implementation. Specifically, Seoul Energy Corporation will operate the city's energy-related facilities such as integrated energy facilities and resource recovery facilities and promote the One Less Nuclear Power Plant initiative including improvements in energy efficiency and expansion of new and renewable energy. It will also be responsible for the cultivation of energy experts and support for village energy companies while finding markets for new energy services such as LED emotional lighting and ICT energy technologies.

Location: 20 Mokdongseo-ro Yangcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea

Website: <http://www.i-se.co.kr/index>

Must-See Checklist:

- One Less Nuclear Power Plant policy of Seoul
- Community Energy Service (or Integrated District Energy)
- Steam supply and power generation



10. Seoul Transport Operation & Information Service

Seoul TOPIS refers to the general transport control center responsible for operating and managing Seoul's overall traffic. TOPIS does this by collecting traffic information from the Bus Management System (BMS), the Transport Card System, the unmanned surveillance system and traffic-related authorities and institutions such as Seoul Traffic Broadcasting, Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency and the Korea Expressway Corporation.

The system is designed to clear heavy traffic and avoid sudden traffic issues by collecting information on bus operations, the number of people using public transport, traffic density, traffic speeds, incidental situations such as traffic accidents and demonstrations, status of expressways, private traffic information and other information related to transportation, and establishing science-based public transit policies through analysis of this integrated traffic information.

Location: Seoul Safety Integration Control Center, Basement floor 3, New Seoul City Hall Building, 110 Sejong-daero, Taeyeongno 1(il)-ga, Jung-gu, Seoul

Website: <http://topis.seoul.go.kr/eng/main/main.jsp>

Must-See Checklist:

- Transportation status and budget
- Transportation Policy Vision of Seoul City
- IT-based advanced traffic system
- Seoul Transport Operation and Information Service: Roles and Information Supply
- Smart City Management: Integrated Traffic and Disasters Management



11. Seoul City Hall

The new City Hall building is open after 4 years of construction. The most outstanding aspect is that the old City Hall was not destroyed, but it stands in harmony with the new building. Also, many spaces in the City Hall are prepared for the public. The new City Hall is a modern reinterpretation that embodies the beauty of the eaves of Korea's centuries-old houses, known as hanok. The design saves energy by casting shadows that keep the building cool on summer and warmer in winter.

On the first floor of the new City Hall is the art work installation called 'Metaseosa seobeol' and Vertical Garden that represents the hope of Seoul's citizens. It is in the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest vertical garden in the world, measuring 28 meters tall and 1,516 square meters in total area. They constantly produce oxygen and negative ions that purify the air indoors. Also, on 8F and 10F awaits Sky Plaza.

Location: 04524 110 Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea

Website: <http://seoulcitizenshall.kr/nr/?c=2/12/58&uid=14>

Must-See Checklist:

- Vertical Garden
- Metaseosa Seobeol
- Sky Plaza



IV. Regulations of the Workshop

Workshop Regulations



No liquors.



No illegal drugs.



No smoking.



No inappropriate acts.



Be punctual.



Participate in all activities.



Exhibit courtesy and respect.



**Wear your nametag
at all times.**

V. Contact Information

1. ASEAN-Korea Centre

- Program Officer: **Ms. WON Ji-hyeon**, Program Officer
+8210-7400-4353, jhwon@aseankorea.org
- Program Officer: **Ms. Monica DULOS**, Program Officer
+8210-3074-7988, mdulos@aseankorea.org

2. International Youth Centre

- Program Coordinator: **Mr. Khairul ANNUAR**, Program Officer
khairul.annuar@gmail.com
- Assistant Program Coordinator: **Mr. Jadzreill**
iyckl.jadzreill@gmail.com
- Assistant Program Coordinator: **Ms. Atasha**
ayc.atasha@gmail.com

