

# Seoul's Changing Governance for a Low-carbon Metropolis

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# One Less Nuclear Power Plant (2012-2020)

- The **One Less Nuclear Power Plant** initiative aimed to reduce the city's energy demand by an amount equal to the capacity of one nuclear power plant
- The initiative was announced on April 2012 and laid out its ambitious goal of reducing energy consumption by 2 million TOE, equivalent to the production capacity of one nuclear power plant, by 2014 (Phase One)
- The longer-term objective is to reach 20% energy self-sufficiency by 2020 (Phase Two)
- Seoul has saved **a total of 6.87 million TOEs of energy** over 9 years (2012-2020) of the initiative

# One Less Nuclear Power Plant

## Phase 1 vs. Phase 2

### Phase 1 (2012-2014)

- [Vision] Building energy independence
- [Goal] Reduce energy consumption by 20 million TOE
- [Strategy] Production, efficient use of new renewable energy, and reducing overall energy consumption

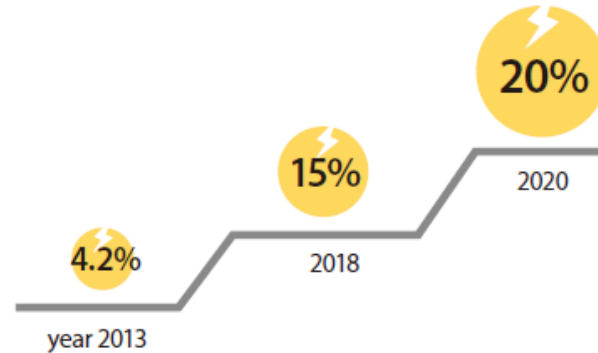
### Phase 2 (2014-2020)

- [Vision] Seoul – An energy-self-reliant city
- [Goal] Reduce energy consumption by 40 million TOE, reduce GHGs by 10 million tons
- [Strategy] **Change social structure through institutionalization**

# One Less Nuclear Power Plant Phase 2 (2014-2020)



Total Energy Production and Savings  
**4 Million TOE**



By 2020  
**20% Energy Self-Reliance**



Reduction of GHG Emission  
**10 Million Tons CO<sub>2</sub>/uiv.eq**

- All 10 million Seoulites lead the energy self-sufficiency movement by turning themselves from energy consumers to energy producers.
- Energy production and efficiency consumption of energy become entrenched in citizens' daily lives.
- Sustainable, quality jobs are created by promoting the energy industry.
- A virtuous cycle is created in which citizen participants to energy production make profits and donate back to the society.

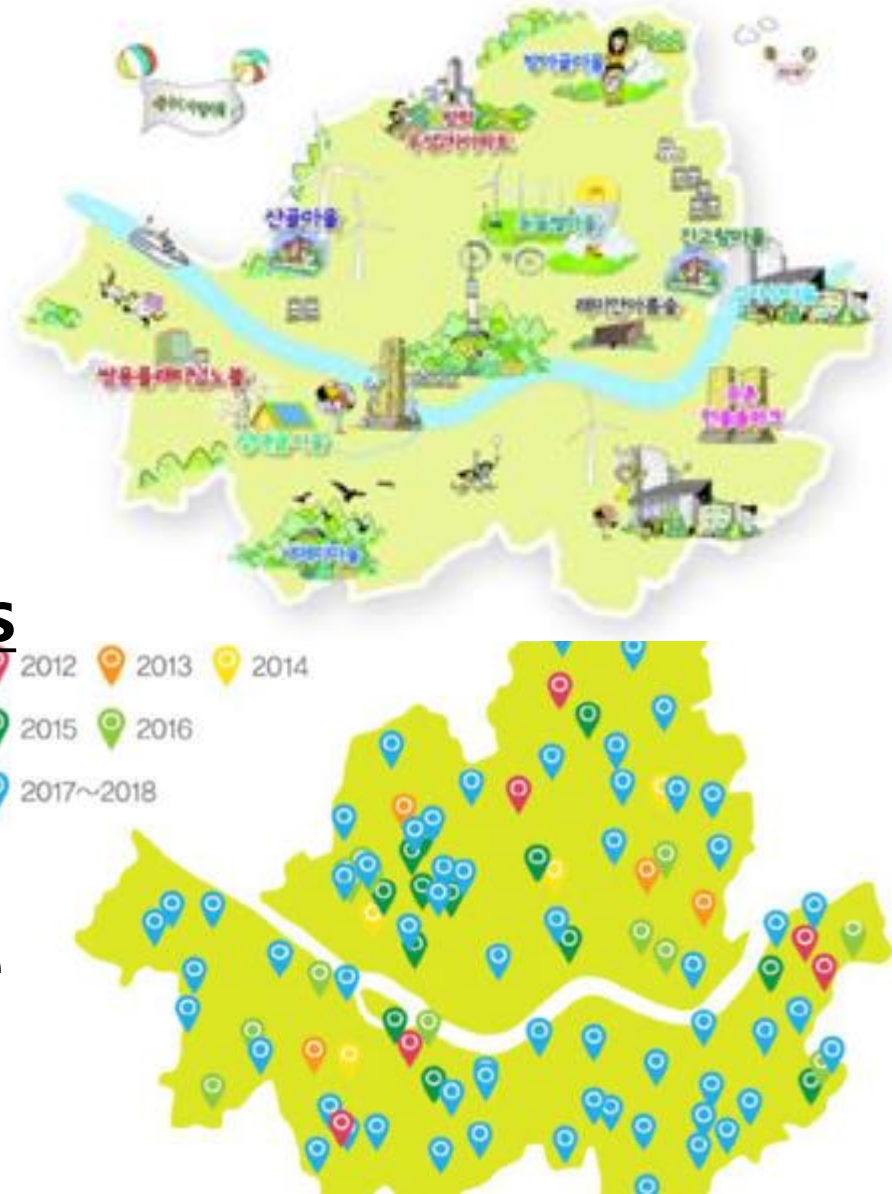


# Introduction of a Variety of Citizen-led Energy Programs

- From the beginning, Seoul has recognized the importance of the citizen base and actively pursued citizen-participatory governance from the planning stage to the implementation
- The most representative civic engagement program in Seoul is the **Energy Independence Neighborhood**
- Other programs include organizing the **Guardian Angel for Energy** for students, training the **Green Leaders** to promote energy policies and expand practices, and promoting **Energy Cooperative** activities

# Introduction of a Variety of Citizen-led Energy Programs

- **Energy Independent Neighborhood** is a 3-year program to support residents' voluntary energy-saving practices at the community level
- Since 2012, Seoul has created **251 energy-independent neighborhoods** and recruited **50 more** in 2022
- Priority is given to greenhouse gas reduction projects, environmental education, and campaigns that utilize **the characteristics of each neighborhood**



# Deliberative and Communicative Governance of the Energy Policy Board

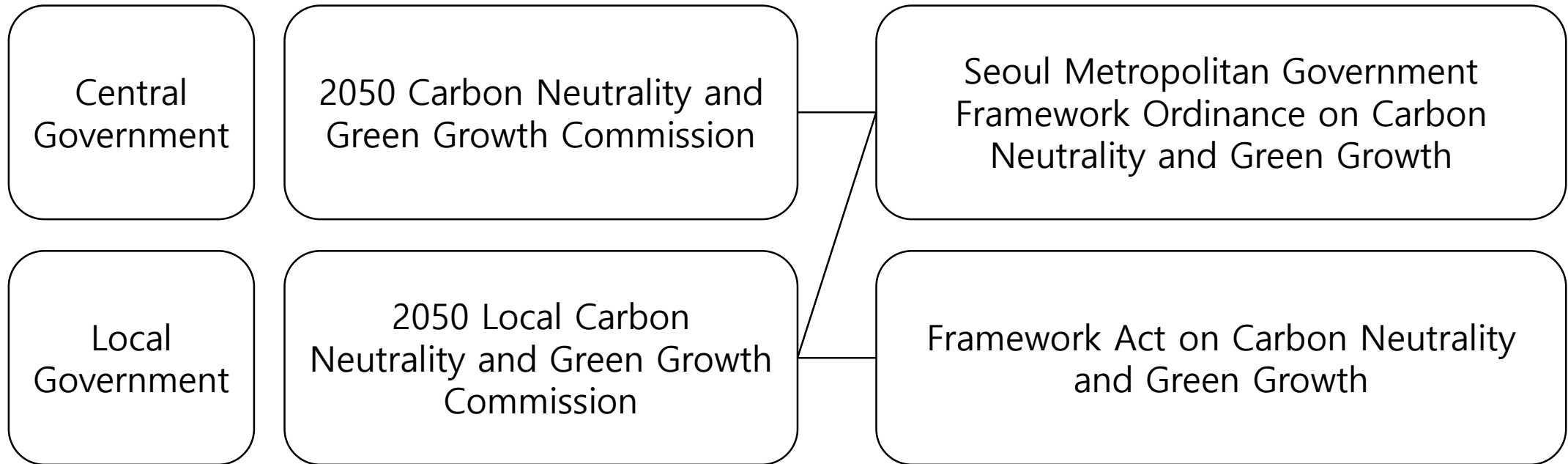
- Seoul has established and operated **citizen governance structures** to play a substantial role in environmental, climate, and energy policy-making and implementation
- The structure included the Green Seoul Citizens Committee, the Energy Policy Committee, and the Sustainable Development Committee
- Among them, the **Energy Policy Commission** is evaluated as a successful example of citizen participatory governance in Seoul's energy transition policy

# Deliberative and Communicative Governance of the Energy Policy Board

- The **Energy Policy Commission** was a governance organization that merged the Citizen's Committee and the Executive Committee of the One Less Nuclear Power Plant Committee in 2019 based on the Seoul Ordinance on Energy
- The **Citizen's Committee** served as the highest decision-making structure, with the Mayor of Seoul as co-chair and various representatives participating to determine policy directions
- The **Executive Committee** was composed of experts and civic activists, with the Head of the Climate and Environment Division as co-chair, and played a substantive role in project implementation and management

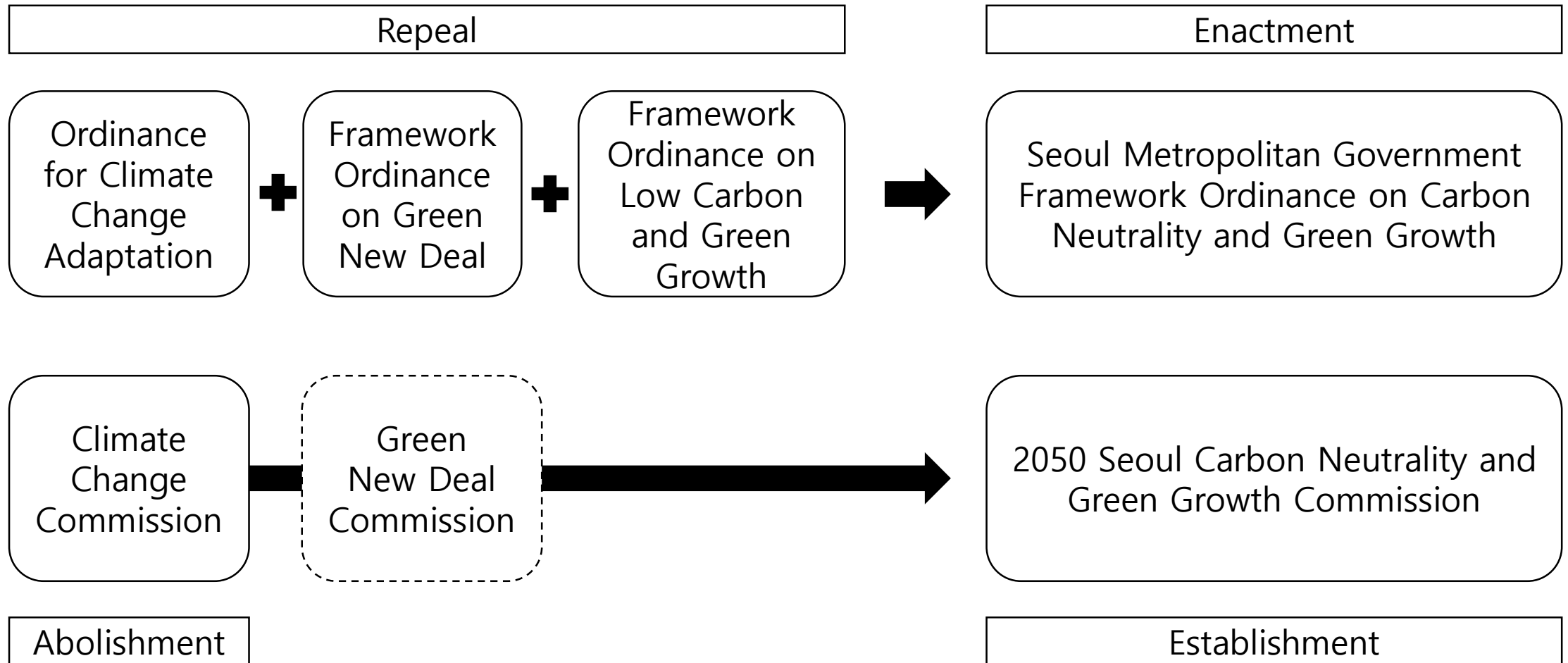


# Carbon Neutrality: Post-‘One Less Nuclear Power Plant’



- The first deputy mayor for administration was appointed as chairman

# The 2050 Seoul Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission (2022.09)



# Expansion of the 2050 Seoul Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission (2023.04)

- **Advisory functions** such as reviewing carbon neutrality-related ordinances and administrative plans added to the existing carbon neutrality policy deliberations and resolutions
- **Two new subcommittees**, 'Greenhouse Gas Reduction' and 'Climate Crisis Adaptation', were established
- **15 new experts** for subcommittees were appointed, and the number of committee members was increased from 25 to 40
- **A new civilian chairperson** was appointed, and the system was changed to **a city-civilian co-chairperson system** with the first deputy mayor for administration