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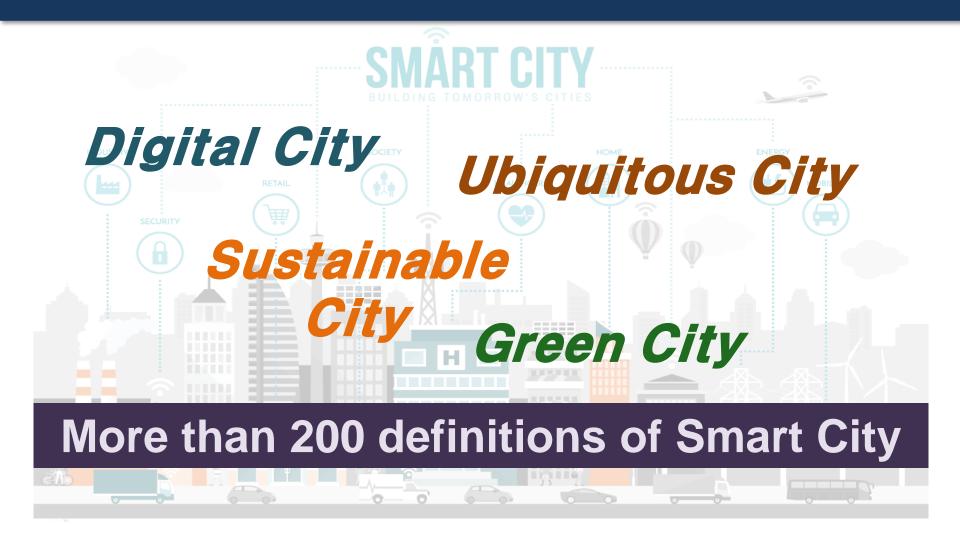




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- Smart City?
- Seoul's Cases
- Lessons

So what the heck is Smart City?



Smart City: Definition

UNECE and ITU's Smart Sustainable Cities Definition



"A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) and other means



to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services, and competitiveness,



while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social, environmental as well as cultural aspects"

Livable City

Characteristics: Green, Competitive, Resilient, Inclusive

Equal Access Economic Mobility Safe Healthy **Sustainability** to Public **Opportunities** Goods Infrastructure **Policy** Integrated Solution **Institution & Governance ICT** Integration or value addition

Aligning Smart City Vision with the City's Vision

Seoul's Vision

Vision

Improve the city, Relish in the city, TOGETHER

Goals











Ways to enhance by application of ICT

Values



Global Digital Seoul 2020 (SMG 2016)

Vision: New Connection, Different Experiences

Social City 11 Action Plans



Citizen Participation and Communication

- Citizen-led digital governance
- Strengthen citizen communication
- Align cooperation with private sector
- Vitalize public-private open data platform

Diginomics

6 Action Plans



Stimulate Economic Growth

- Vitalize start-ups and incubate ventures
- Digital economy integrated platform
- Converge digital with existing industries
- Support innovation start-ups utilizing Seoul's big data

Digital Innovation

21 Action Plans



Improve Citizen Life thru Innovative Solution

- Solve urban challenges through digital solutions
- Enhance quality of life through digital technologies
- Recommend policy solutions based on in-depth data analysis

Global Digital Leader



Provide Exemplary Practices

- Early adoption of cutting-edge digital technology
- Build state-of-the-art digital infrastructure
- Build capacity to grow digital business
- Share experiences with the world

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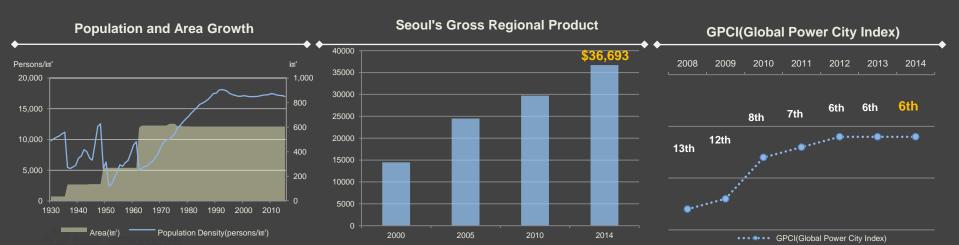
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Seoul: A City Old and New

Seoul's urban development journey from the ruins in the 1950s to a smart metropolis

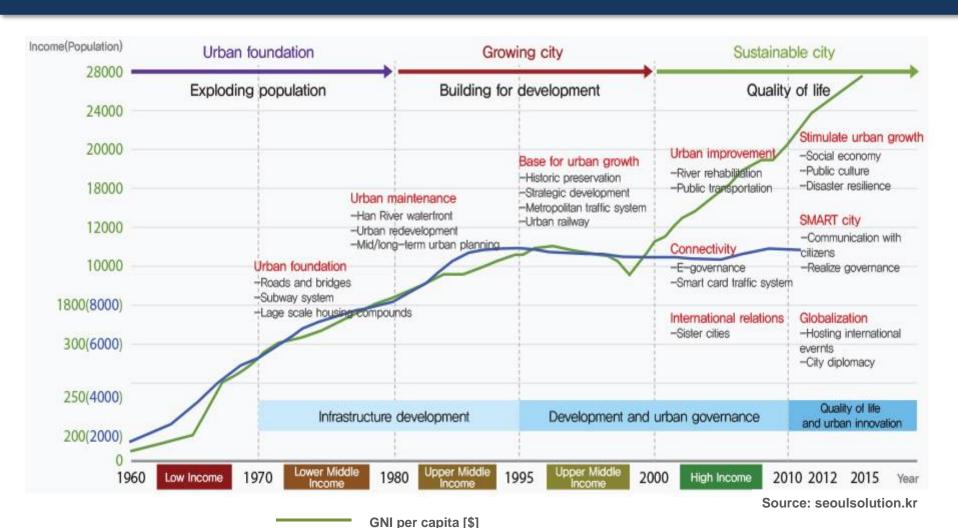






Seoul's Growth Trajectory

Transformation of Seoul's urban development



Population ('000)

Making of Seoul as a Smart City

Leverage technology to serve its citizens and make cities more livable, equitable and sustainable

- Understand my city upon Big Data
- 2 Efficient city management through ICT on infrastructure
- 3 Smart IoT connections that make the city more livable
- 4 Provision of platform to stimulate economic growth
- Facilitate transparency and stimulate citizen participation
- 6 Intelligent policy making through Big Data Analysis

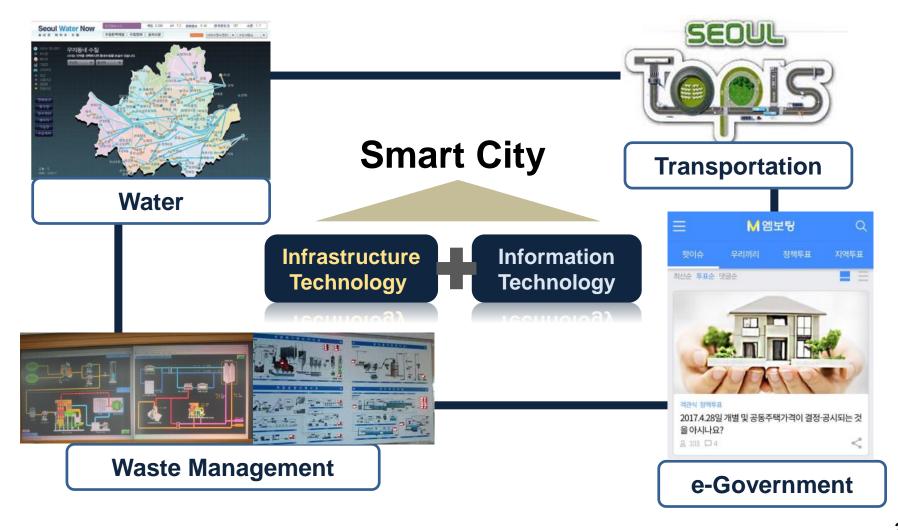
Convenient
Citizen Life
&
Efficient
City Admin

INCREASE

- Impact
- Efficiency
- Transparency
 - Speed

Efficient City Management

Smart ICT on Infrastructure



Water quality and supply chain

Realtime monitoring of water quality and supply chain management





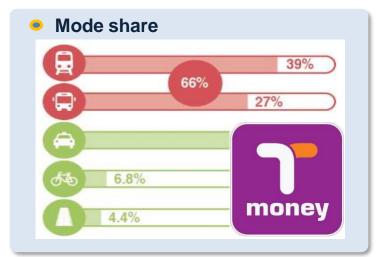
- Quality of water at source and on tap
- Level of water production
- Level of water consumption
- Volume of water treated and released to Han River

	Turbidity (NTU)						Water
	tosting results		testing results		testing results		Quality
Ddukdo Arisu Intake P.S.	7,520	£	8,4	25		120	Q.
Ddukdo Arisu W,T,P	0,050	good	7,2	good	0,35	good	Normal
Daehyeonsan Reservoirs	0,050	good	7,2	good	0,23	good	Normal
Achasan Reservoirs	0,040	good	7,4	good	0.32	good	Normal
Malli Pumping S,	0,060	good	7,2	good	0,19	good	○ Normal
Samcheng Pumping S.	0,050	good	7,2	good	0,21	good	Normal
Seongsu1ga	0,060	good	7,3	good	0,24	good	Normal
Oksu2	0.060	good	7.2	good	0.20	good	● Normal
Hangdang1	0.040	good	7.2	good	0.17	good	Normal
Hyehwa	0,050	good	7.4	good	0,19	good	Normal
quality standard criteria (Ministry of Environment)	Under 0,5NTU		5,8~8,5		0,1 ~ 4,0(mg/L)		



Transportation – T-Money Card

Collection and use of big data



[Smart Card]

Integrated distance-based transit fare system

- Free transfer between bus-bus and bus-subway, within 30 min. (max 4 times)
- Introduction of "smart card"



- Population: 10M in Seoul, 25M Metropolitan
- Public transportation: 66% mode share
- T-Money card (smart transportation card) in 2004
 - 13 million users
 - 100% for subways
 - 99% for buses
 - 67% for taxis
 - * Also used for highway tolls, express buses, trains
 - ** Nation-wide compatibility
- Data collected: 85M instances daily
 - O/D data, # of transfers, travel time
 - Busiest, least busy stations
- Data usage for evidence-based policy
 - +/- number of fleets; frequency
 - Route adjustments
 - New subway lines, additional bus routes

Smart use of basic and prevalent real estate in the city



- Since 2015
- All LED lights
- Automatic adjustment of brightness using censors depending on road and foot traffic
- Reduction of electricity cost by 50%
 - Electricity usage: 158GWh per year
 - Cost: ~USD13M per year
- Connect to Seoul's ITS
- Expand usage of the light poles gradually

Potential usage of smart street lights

- · Traffic flow monitoring
- Provision of Wifi
- Crime prevention
- Opportunity for Public Private Partnership

RFID based collection and charge system







Connecting people, things and places thru concerted public-private efforts



Smart garbage bins





Parking lot sharing



Auto indoor temp. regulation



Children location tracker



Elderly care service



Fire prevention

Safe city for women

'Anshimi' Women's Safety App



- Since 2017
- Crime prevention application especially for women
- Partnership with mobile phone carriers
- Cooperation between SMG and Police Dept.
- Linked to network of CCTVs throughout the city
 - Approximately 20,000 CCTVs
 - 1 per 1km²



Support Digital Innovation



Seoul Open Data Plaza

- 4,604 datasets
- 10 areas (transportation, public works, welfare, etc)





Seoul App Business Center



URBAN INNOVATION CHALLENGE : CITYPRENEURS

Young SDGs Start-up Competition in Seoul

#Citypreneurs #UN # SDGs #2030Agenda #startup # innovation #SmartSustainableCities #youth #LeaveNoOneBehind

Facilitate transparency and support citizen participation

Seoul's e-Government has three objectives

Providing time & cost effective civil service on online by interlinking different departments

Efficiency

Securing administrative trust via seamless access and authentic flow of information

Transparency

Citizen Participation

Improving citizen engagement in decision making via e-Governments' various channels

[Elements of e-Governance]

IT Infrastructure	Citizen Services	Citizen Participation		
■ IT Super Highway ■ Public WiFi	 Public smartphone charging station Seoul website Information Communication Plaza 	 Oasis of 10 Million Imagination m-Voting Smart complaint report 		

Citizen Engagement

Provision of citizen services and promoting participation



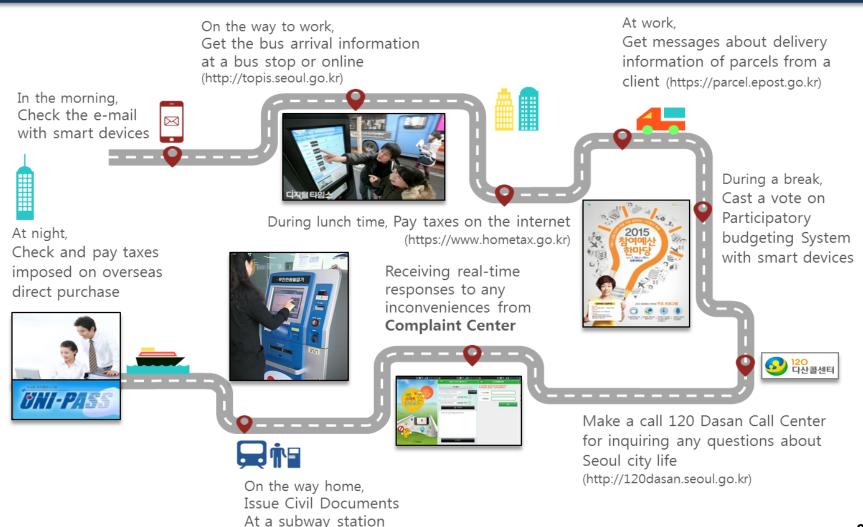






Integration of e-Gov't Services

A Day of Seoulites with Smart e-Government



Use of Big Data

Evidence-based problem finding and solving

- 1 Understand my city upon Big Data
- 2 Efficient city management through ICT on infrastructure

Citizen Life City Admin

- 3 Smart IoT connections that make the city more livable
- Provision of platform to stimulate economic growth
- 5 Facilitate transparency and stimulate citizen participation
- 6 Intelligent policy making through Big Data Analysis

INCREASE

- Impact
- Efficiency
- Transparency
 - Speed

Big Data for Problem Solving

Demand based project identification and process of analysis

[Capture Citizens' Voice] **Relevant Data** Search **Big Data** "Ten Million **Analysis Oasis Project** Imagination" Selection Draw Complaint Insights Center **Offer Policy NPO Suggestions** Recommendation *NPO: Non-profit organization

Seoul's Big Data based Services

36 projects in 4 sectors (2013~2018)



Transportation

- Night bus optimal route analysis
- Taxi operation data analysis
- Optimization of local bus routes
- Analysis on road accident blackspots
- Analysis on parking problems
- Impact analysis on traffic signs
- Location analysis for Taxi station



- Location analysis for life/job planning for retired people
- Location analysis for senior leisure and welfare center
- Traffic accidents analysis for transportation vulnérable
- Tuberculosis trait analysis
- Operation of taxi service for disabled
- Analysis of moving range of disabled
- Location analysis for braille block
- Adjustment for free shuttle bus for transportation vulnerable



Economy

- Local business district analysis service
- Public Wi-Fi Locational Analysis
- Social data for crime investigation
- Shinchon Water Gun Festival
- Local festival analysis
- Tourist consumption pattern analysis



- Public Wi-Fi optimal location analysis
- Location analysis for E-Civil Service
- Gentrification Analysis
- Location analysis for city publicity







Q

Q

Effect

Unstructured **Data Analysis Analysis**

Solving Urban Issues through Big Data

Seoul's cases 1. "Night Owl" Bus Route 2. Local Business District "Golmok" **Analysis Service** 3. Children's Food Support Card **Analysis**

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Lessons and Main Takeaways – Smart City

Considerations

- Smart City direction needs to fully aligned and embedded into the city's vision
 - Smart City vision, goals/objectives
- Factor in "smart" technology as integral element in urban planning
 - "Integrated" urban developing/planning/design/solution
- Target what is "doable" and beneficial
 - High tech is not always the right answer, finding the right technology is
- Governance and regulatory readiness
 - The role of national and local governments and their collaboration model
 - Digital and data governance
- Engaging private sector
 - How much will be led by the private sector?
 - Define the role of public and private sectors

