

Consultation on Developing ICT Infrastructure for Smart Cities in Peru



15 July 2014

KISDI KOREA INFORMATION SOCIETY
DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE



Peru-Korea Workshop on Smart City
In the point of view of ICT, with cases in Korea
Introduction on Smart City

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1 Why Smart City?

2 What is Smart City?

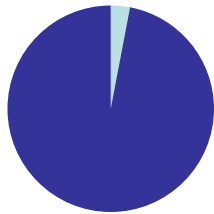
3 How to implement Smart City

4 What we could get from Smart City

01 Why Smart City? > Urbanization

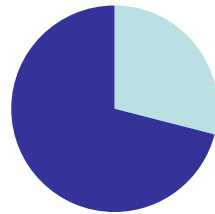
1.3 million people are currently moving
into cities **each week**

1800



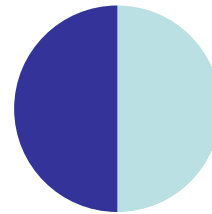
3%

1950



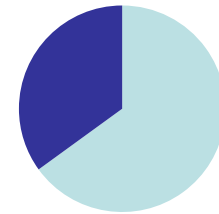
29%

2008



50%

2040



65%

<http://postscapes.com/anatomy-of-a-smart-city-full>

Why Smart City? > Impact of Urbanization

The top 600 urban centers generate
60% *of global GDP*



In the developing world,
as much as **80%** *of future economic growth will occur in cities*

<http://postscapes.com/anatomy-of-a-smart-city-full>

Why Smart City? > Impact of Urbanization

*Cities use **60% - 80%**
of the world's annual energy needs*

Lighting alone represents

***19%** of the world's total electricity consumption*



<http://postscapes.com/anatomy-of-a-smart-city-full>

Why Smart City? > Problems by Rapid Urbanization

①
**TRAFFIC
CONGESTION**

②
POLLUTION

③

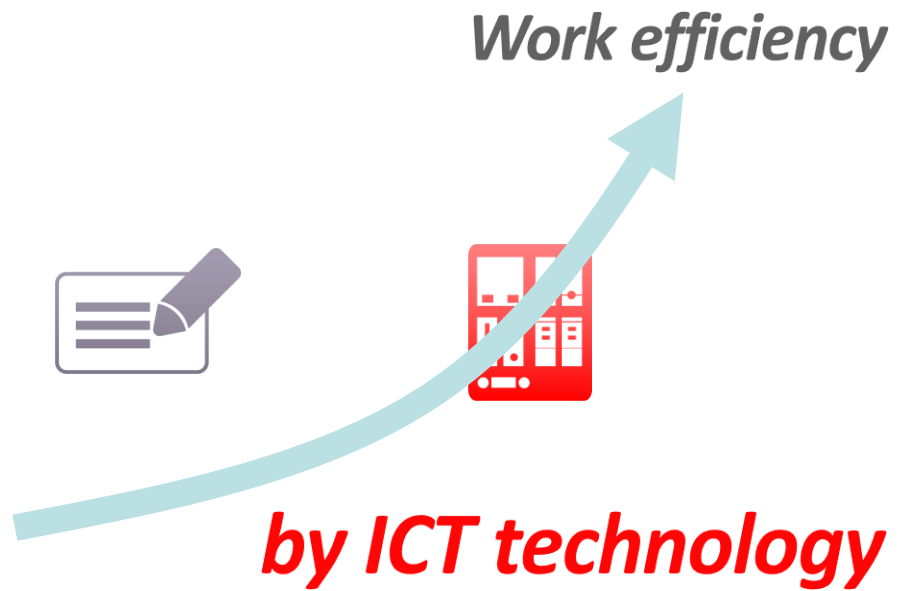
④
**THREATENIN
G
HEALTH**

⑤
**WASTE
OF ENERGY**

⑥
POVERTY

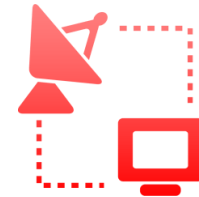
01 Why Smart City? > How to Solve

We have an experience in



01 Why Smart City? > How to Solve

Then, how about applying **ICT technology** to solving urbanization problems?



Start of the **U-City in Korea**



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What is Smart City? > U-City in Korea

Manufacturing-oriented: 1980s



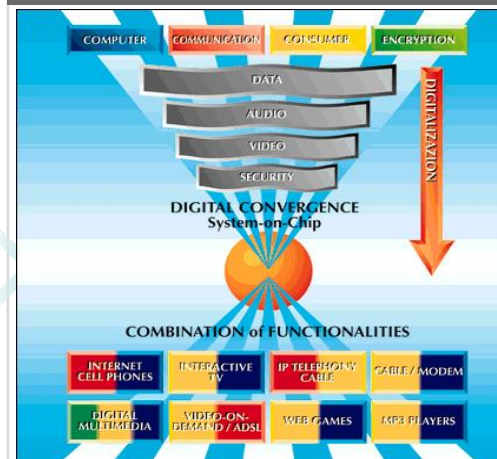
- **Export-oriented** economy owing to insufficient natural resources
- Rapid economic growth thanks to **concentration in heavy industries**
- Emerged as a new growing economy

Re-boom of Construction/IT: 1990s



- **Decline of manufacturing** while emergence of knowledge-based industries
- Continued investment in IT industry has made **IT as the driver** of economic prosperity
- Re-boom of construction industry thanks to **new city construction**

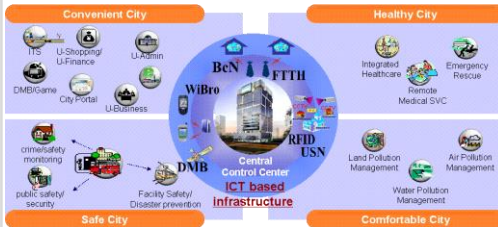
New Growth Engine: 2000s ~ Present



- **Saturation of construction/IT market**
- Advance of new technologies through convergence between industries
- Design of much better solutions via **convergence of construction and IT**

What is Smart City? > U-City in Korea

Start to build "U-City" Concept(2004)



- Model of integrated city administration
- **Test-bed for IT-construction convergence**

MOCT-MIC collaboration to U-City development(2006)



- **MOCT*, MIC** and KLC***** signed a MOU on U-City implementation
- **KT** agreed with MIC to develop U-City technologies

Applying U-City Concept in Dongtan Project(2007)



New City Project

- **KT:** U-City planning, implementation and operation
- **KLC:** Construction Works
- **Local Government:** Operation and maintenance

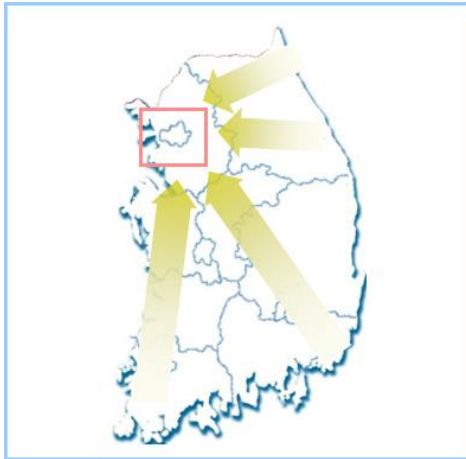
* MOCT: Ministry of Construction and Transportation

** MIC: Ministry of Information and Communications

*** KLC: Korea Land Corporation, a subsidiary of MOCT

What is Smart City? > U-City in Korea

Population Concentration



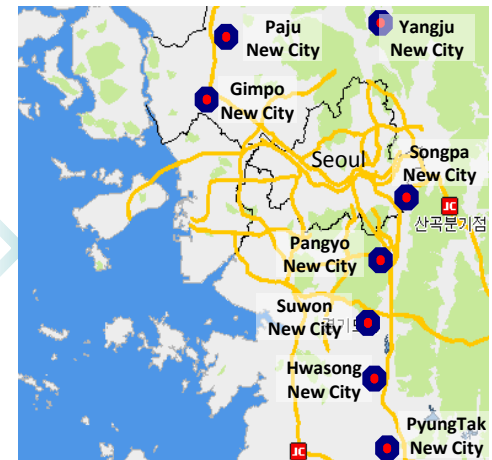
- Concentration of population and industries in Seoul

Phase 1: 1990s



- 5 new cities developed around Seoul metropolitan
- Emphasis on population dispersion produced a number of bed towns

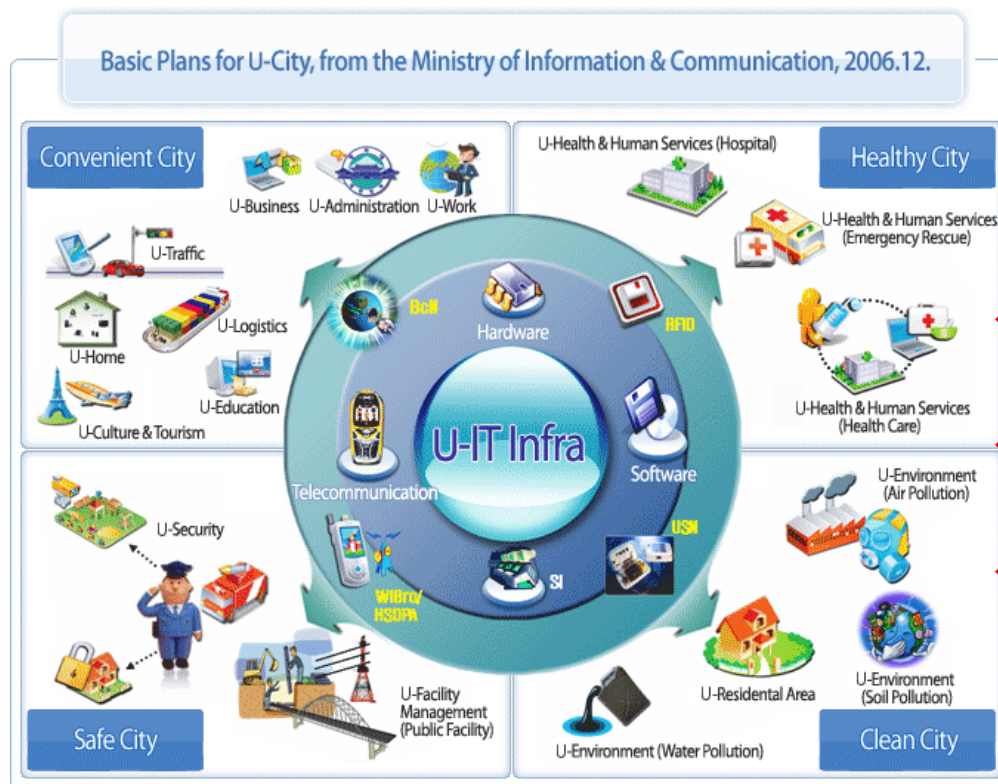
Phase 2: Up to Present



- Paju-Unjeong City (2009-2013)
- Hwaseong-Dongtan City (-2007)

What is Smart City? > U-City in Korea

“A future high-tech city where IT infrastructure, technology and service are integrated into housing, economy, traffic and other facilities”



- ✓ **Public Sector Driven**
- ✓ **ICT Technology Driven**
- ✓ **Public Service Focused**

Basic Plans for U-City, from the Ministry of Information & Communications, 2006. 12.

What is Smart City? > U-City in Korea

The term **“Ubiquitous City”** means a city that provides ubiquitous urban services **at any time in any place** through the ubiquitous city infrastructure constructed by utilizing ubiquitous city technologies to enhance the competitiveness of the city and the quality of life therein
- Act on construction, etc. of ubiquitous cities

“ICT Technology & Infrastructure”

What is Smart City?

KNOWLEDGE CITY

Common service delivery platform for economies of scale across multiple infrastructure layers

SUSTAINABLE CITY

Goes beyond economic targets, to deliver quality of life improvements for its citizens, industry and local environment

INNOVATIVE CITY

Innovates to provide access to enhanced information flow for citizens and services providers

Smart City?

Sensor networks

SMART GRIDS

Intelligent Transport Systems

E-GOVERNMENT

Intelligent CITY

Combines disparate data sets to offer productivity insights and enhancement to its citizens and service providers

Mobile Opportunities in Smart Cities Connected Living Programme, GSMA, 2012

What is Smart City?



1. Cities are getting bigger
2. Increased resources consumption
3. Limited budget and *become smarter*
4. Need to *become smarter*

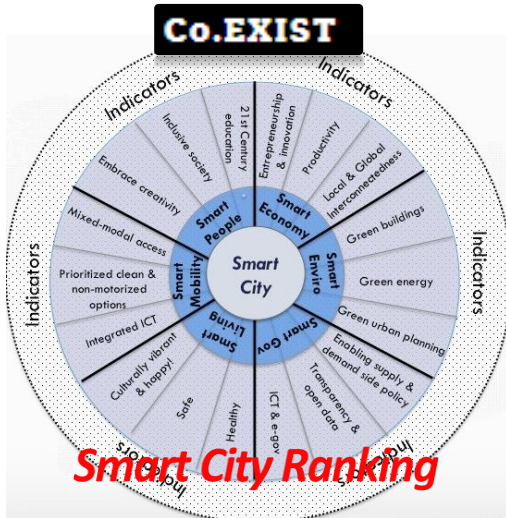
Smarter City

Smart City?

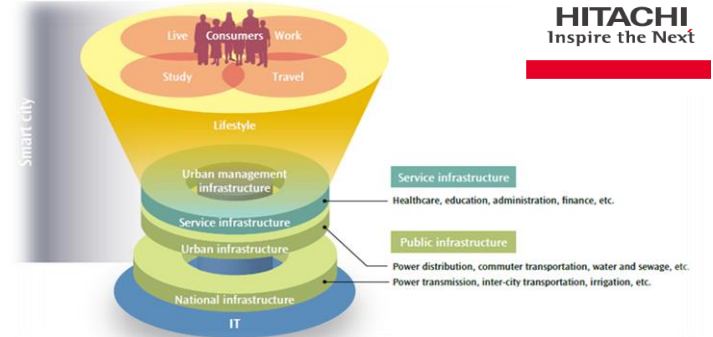
SIEMENS



Sustainable Cities Initiative by Siemens



HITACHI Inspire the Next



Low-carbon cities capable of sustained growth

What is Smart City?



*A City can be defined as “**smart**” when investment in **human and social capital** and traditional (transport) and modern (ICT) **communication infrastructure** fuel **sustainable economic development** and **a high quality of life**, with a wise management of natural resources, through participatory action and engagement*

1 *Smart economy*

4 *Smart people*

2 *Smart mobility*

5 *Smart living*

3 *Smart environment*

6 *Smart governance*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_city#Definition



1 Why Smart City?

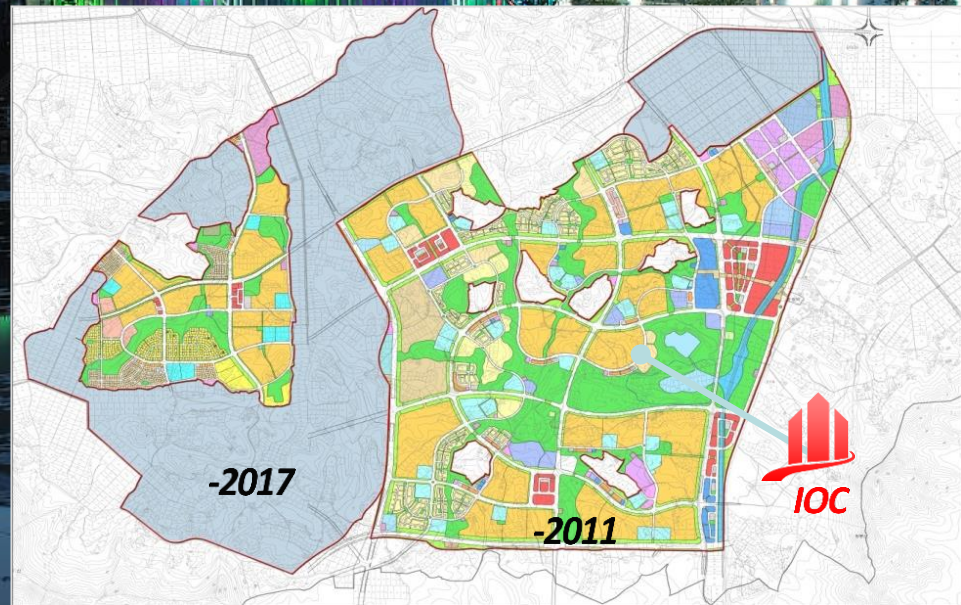
2 What is Smart City?

3 How to implement Smart City

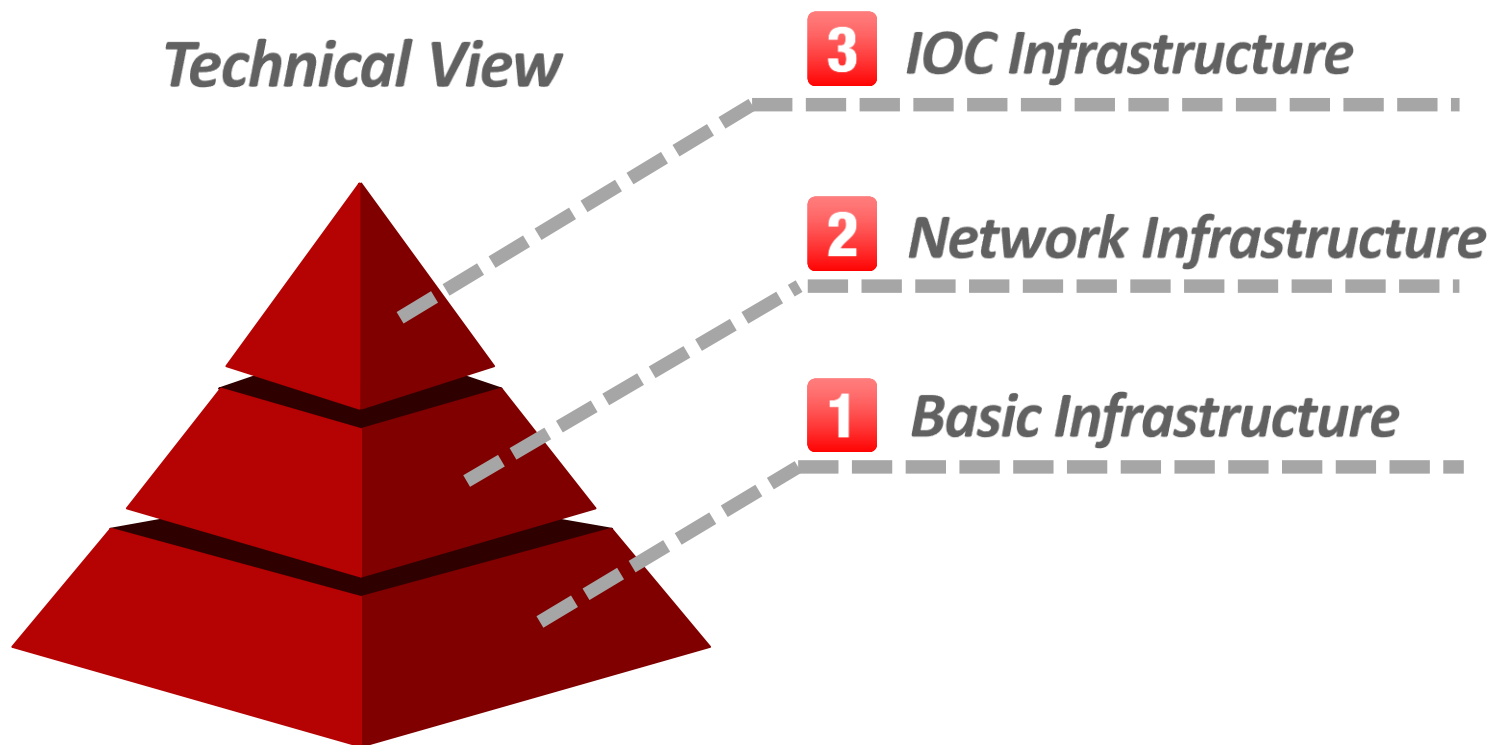
4 What we could get from Smart City

How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture

- > Site Name: Paju Eunjeong City
- > Location: 40km west from Seoul
- > Size: 16,477km²
- > Population: 205,000
- > Period: 2008 - 2017



How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture

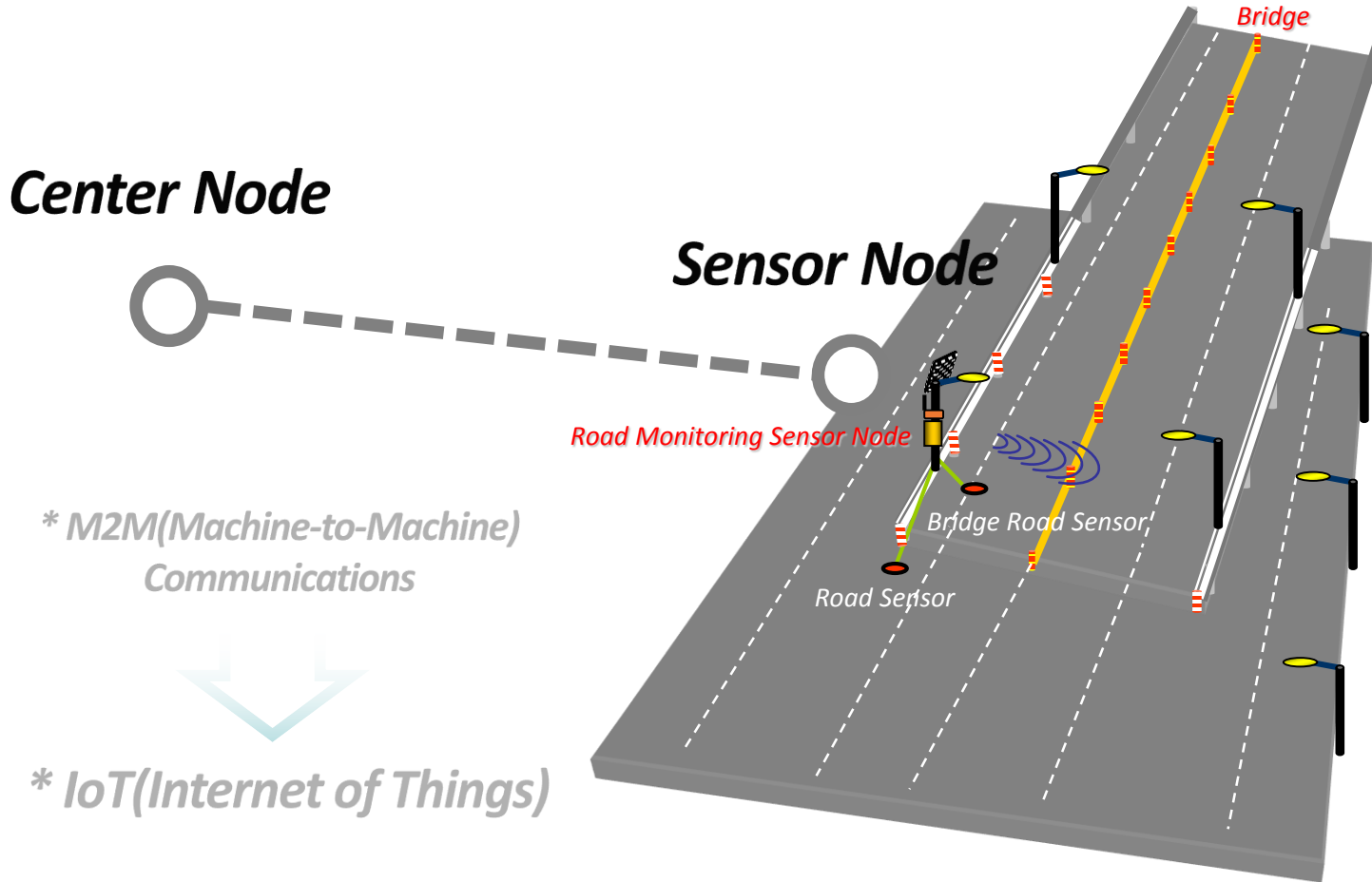


National Information Society Agency, u-City IT Infrastructure Implementation Guideline

How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture



How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture



How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture

Center Node

Sensor Node



Wired Network

Telephone Network(PSTN)

Data Network(Broadband, Frame-relay and so on)

Wireless Network

Telephone Network(UMTS, 3G, 4G)

Data Network(3G(HSPA+), 4G(LTE), WiMAX, Wi-Fi)

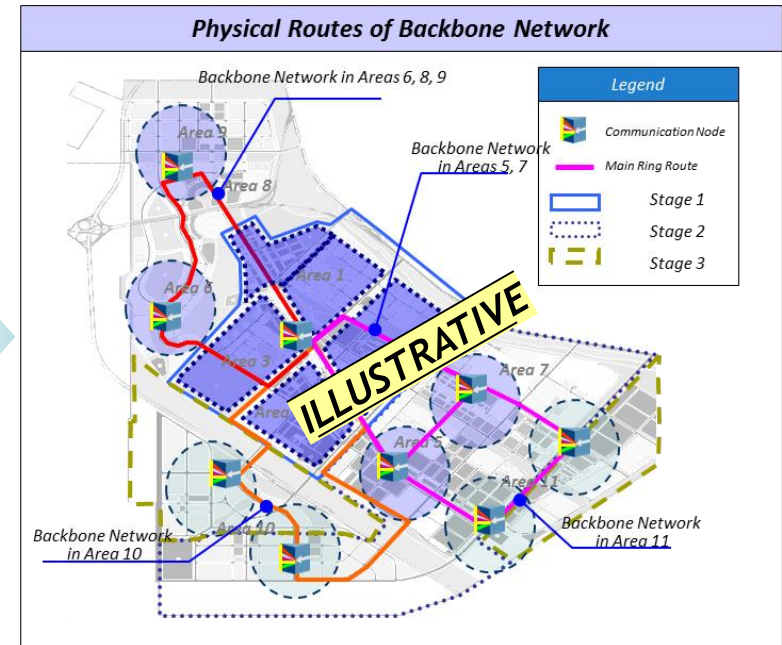
Wireless Personal Area Network(ZigBee, RFID, NFC, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and so on)

How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture

- Communication Network Bandwidth by Services

Smart Services	Bandwidth/Device	Communication Type
Environment Monitoring (Pollution, Disaster)	~ 64 Kbps	Serial TCP/IP
Underground Facility Monitoring (Sewer Pipe, etc...)	~ 64 Kbps	Serial TCP/IP
Safe & Security Monitoring (Image Surveillance – CCTV)	1 ~ 10 Mbps	Serial TCP/IP
Transportation Information	VMS: ~ 64 Kbps K: ~ 64 Kbps	Serial TCP/IP
Traffic Signal Control	~ 10 Mbps ~ 64 Kbps	Serial TCP/IP
Parking Management	5 ~ 40 Mbps	TCP/IP
Urban Facility Control (Streetlight, etc...)	~ 64 Kbps	Serial TCP/IP
Remote Education	100 Mbps/School	TCP/IP
Digital Signage / Media Board	10 Mbps	TCP/IP

ILLUSTRATIVE

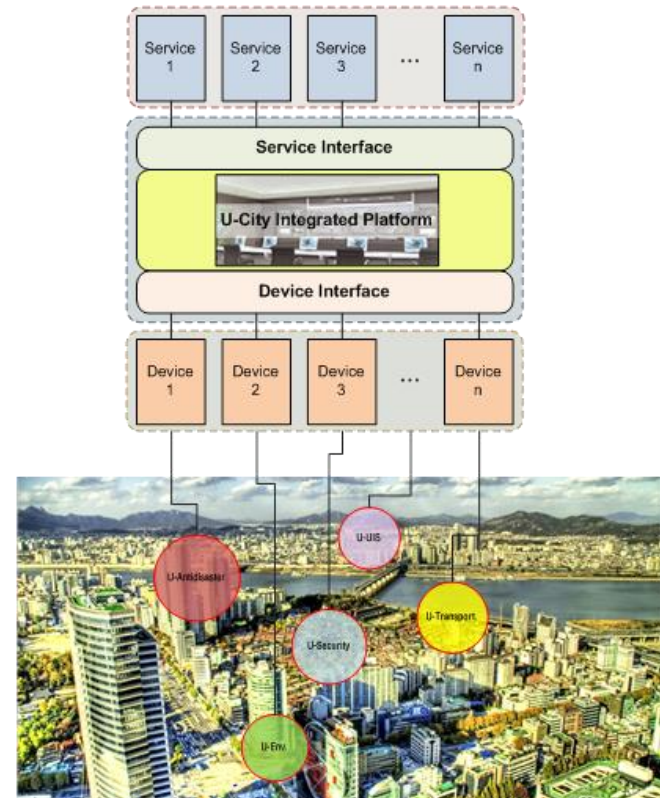


How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture

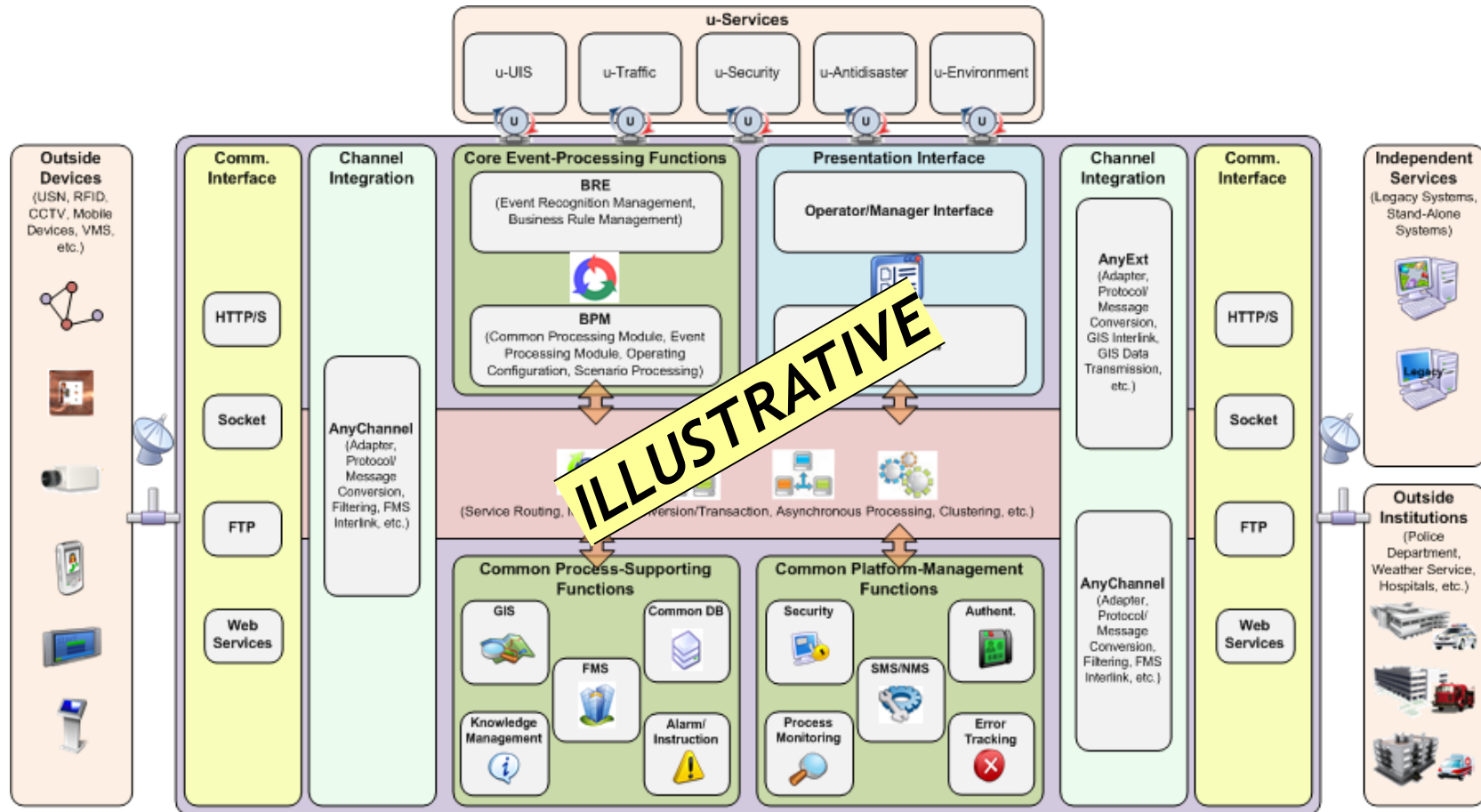


Anti disaster, UIS, Transportation, Security, Environment
 *UIS: Urban Information System

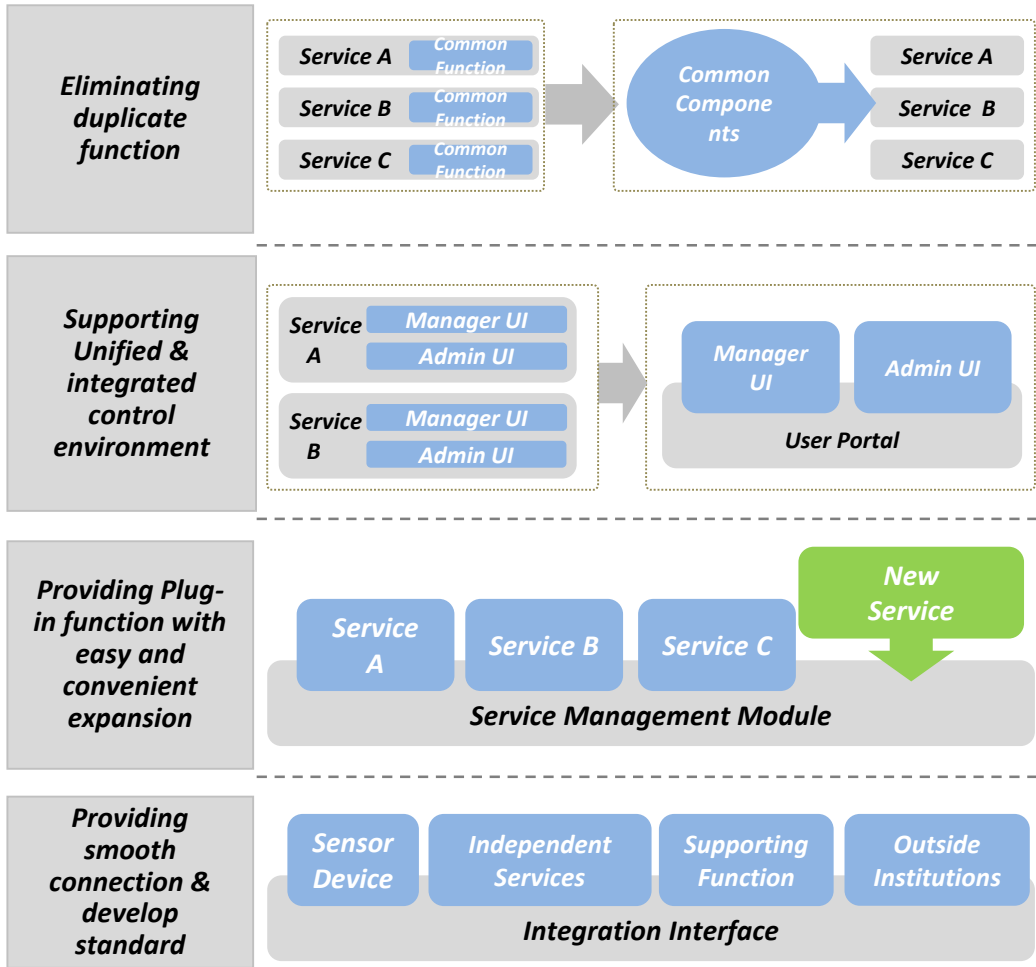
Vs.



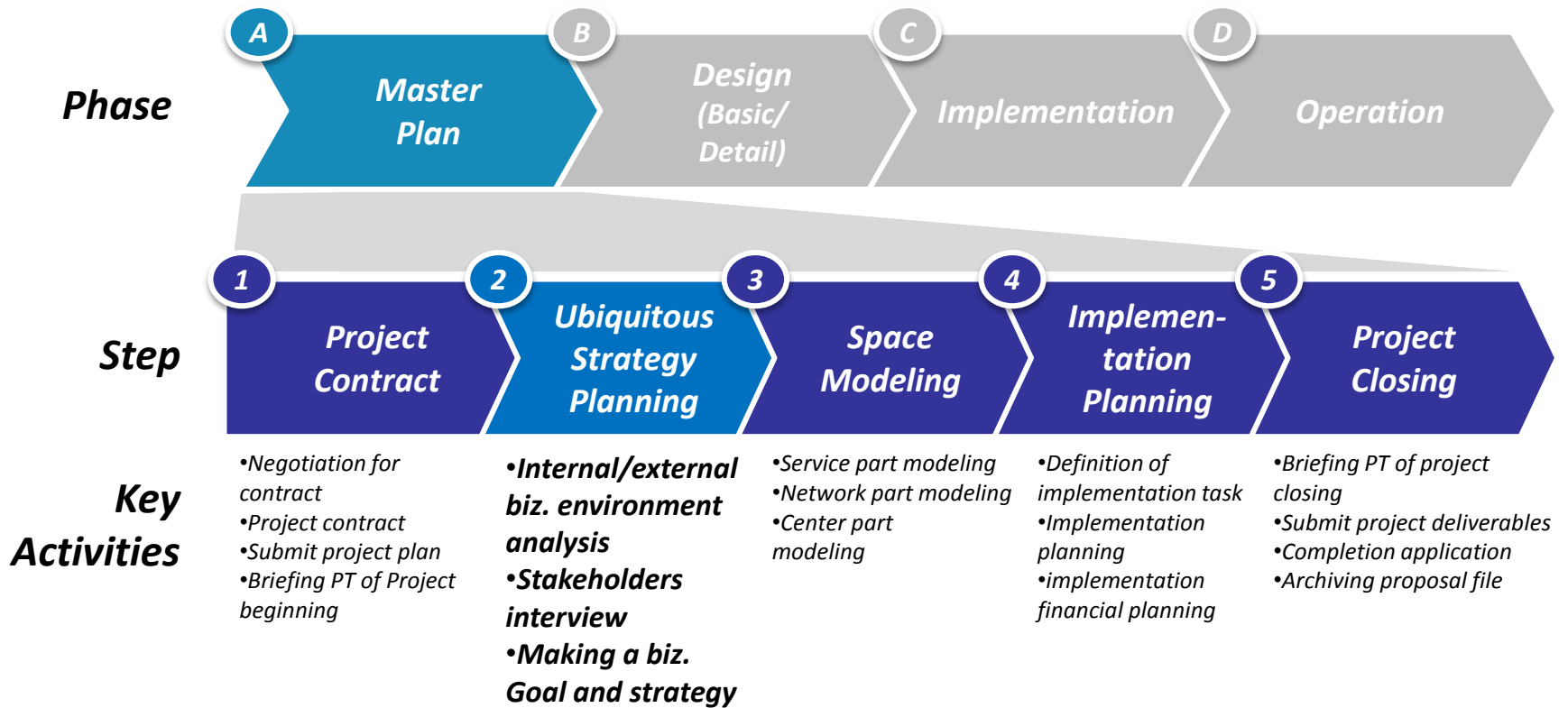
How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture



How to implement Smart City > Smart City Architecture



How to implement Smart City > Process



How to implement Smart City > Service Selection

- Web Based PMIS
- RFID labor and material management
- Web-camera monitoring

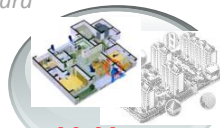


U-Construction



U-Biz

- U-Conference Service
- IBS Service
- U-Card



U-Home

- Home Automation
- Home Security
- Image Surveillance in Housing Complex
- Shared Facilities Management Service in Housing Complex



U-Education

- Learning Aide Service
- Intelligent Classroom
- Educational Content Delivery

- Real-Time Signal Control
- Automated Traffic Control
- Public Transportation Information



U-Traffic

- Weather Observation & Forecast
- Air Quality management
- Water Quality management



U-Environment

- Water Pipe Leak Management
- Underground Facility Location Detection
- Remote Streetlight Control Service



U-Urban Facility

- Administration Portal
- Comprehensive Ombudsman Service



U-Administration



U-Health/Welfare

- Home Care
- Emergency Patient Recognition
- Emergency Rescue for the Single Elderly



U-Culture/Tour

- Tourist Information
- City Tour Service



U-Security/Prevention

- Protection Service for the Weak
- Emergency Call
- Fire Management



-
- 1 What Smart City?

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What we could get from Smart City > New Town

04

Hawseong-Dongtan City Case

Public benefit through smart city services

- Total public benefit of U-City implementation and operation will be about 104M USD
(Benefit/cost ratio = **1.57***)

Increased asset value & marketing effect

- Residential asset premium
= About 600 USD per square meter
- **10%** increase compared to the competing cities around Dongtan City*

Improved Safety

- **49.3%** decrease in crime rate
- U-Safety service performance in 2011
 - **44** wanted criminal arrested
 - **553** wanted vehicles and 1,176 criminals recognized by CCTV

Effective Urban Infrastructure

- Parking lot capacity increased by **40%** with intelligent parking service
- Water pipe leakage decreased by **4%** with water monitoring service

* U-City Feasibility Study(Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, 2010)

What we could get from Smart City > New Town

04

IFEZ(Incheon Free Economic Zone) Case

Songdo Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area: 53.4 km²▪ Working expenses: 10,425 M USD▪ Period: 2003-2020▪ Estimated Population: 252,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ICT infrastructure CAPEX 164M USD(1.57%)▪ Pilot project: 12M USD
Yeongjong Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area: 98.3 km²▪ Working expenses: 4,671 M USD▪ Period: 2003-2020▪ Estimated Population: 294,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ICT infrastructure CAPEX 115M USD(2.46%)▪ Pilot project: 20M USD
Cheongna Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area: 98.3 km²▪ Working expenses: 6,352 M USD▪ Period: 2003-2012▪ Estimated Population: 90,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ICT infrastructure CAPEX 52M USD(0.81%)

THANK YOU

