

그린뉴딜을 통한 도시 기후변화 정책 개선방안

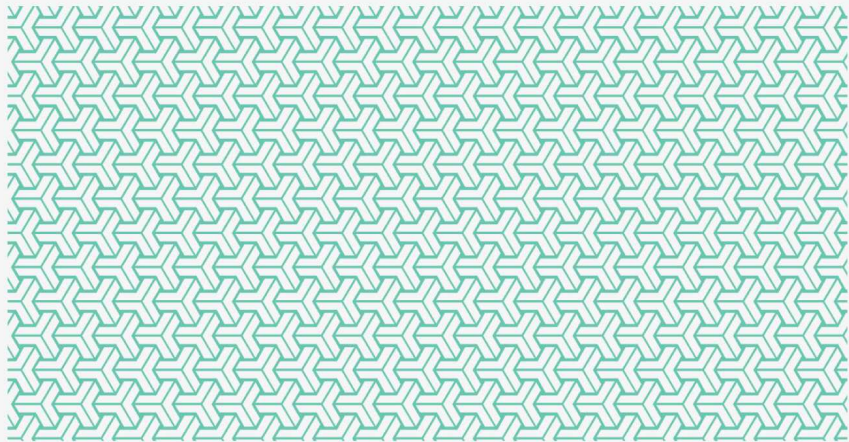
Policy Improvements for Urban Climate Change With Green New Deal

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Summary



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As climate change approaches a crisis beyond warning, there is a voice calling for an active response, and the international organizations have begun to prepare increasingly higher goals and countermeasures.

In October 2020, as President Moon Jae-in declared carbon neutral by 2050, Korea also presented a clear answer to the criticism of the Green New Deal's carbon reduction target and coal power, announced in July of the same year. The Green New Deal policy is what most countries have chosen as a means to achieve their carbon neutral goals. As the continued economic recession worsens due to the spread of Corona 19, efforts to capture the two rabbits of economic growth and response to climate change are being developed as essential policies in many countries.

In order for the declaration of carbon neutrality in 2050 to be effective, it is necessary to improve the policy coherence of the central government and local governments in response to climate change, and to establish an efficient policy delivery system. This process is also important to include strategies for climate change response in the architectural and urban sectors in space-level plans.

The Green New Deal policy can be said to be a concrete declaration of an active response to climate change not only nationally, but also globally, and at the same time embodying efforts in the aspect of practical implementation, not ending in declaration. Therefore, the “climate change” issue is not only declarative, but has great significance in that it provides a practical basis for linking to “action”.

The core of the Green New Deal is to create quality jobs by converting the existing fossil fuel-centered industrial structure to eco-friendly energy such as new and renewable energy, and to pursue environmental equity in consideration of the socially vulnerable. The Green New Deal policy and climate change response are in the same context as they have a goal to reduce carbon emissions. In other words, the Green New Deal policy will reduce the amount of carbon emissions generated by the interaction between the environment and humans through the expansion of the use of eco-friendly energy, and will serve as a means to mitigate climate change.

Unlike other climate change policies, the Green New Deal policy is significant in that it contains short-term and concrete measures to achieve GHG reduction, but it shows a limitation in that no goal for GHG reduction is presented. From

this perspective, it is necessary to link the Green New Deal with the 2050 carbon-neutral strategy, which has recently begun to attract attention.

The tasks for responding to climate change that should be considered limited in the field of architecture and urban area can be described as follows. First, the existing infrastructure related to the architecture and urban area is used to respond to climate change. It is also possible to improve energy performance through green remodeling of key buildings, and establish civic participation resource circulation governance such as reuse upcycle industry and culture promotion. Second, promoting the sharing economy and citizen participation. Reduce the occurrence of negative factors and reduce costs by sharing existing architecture and urban spaces, and expand citizen participation in the public domain. Third, the establishment of green infrastructure in daily life must also be continuously promoted. The effect of building green infrastructure in living is largely carbon absorption by greening, and mitigation of the urban heat island phenomenon through linkage with green axis and river axis.

In the field of architecture, there is a need to strengthen green remodeling for old buildings. Currently, the green remodeling of the Korean version of the Green New Deal is being promoted mainly for public buildings, limited to public rental housing along with public facilities such as daycare centers, health centers, and medical institutions. However, since private buildings account for more than 97% of the total buildings, it is necessary to strengthen support for green remodeling of private buildings.

In the urban field, in order to expand from the building (point) unit to the city (surface) unit, the construction of currently vacant intelligent power grids (lines) must be expanded through legal system improvement. It is necessary to fully promote the microgrid pilot project, and for this purpose, the spread of intelligent power metering systems (AMI) must also be spread.

The realization of shared transportation, electric vehicles, and autonomous driving, etc., will act as an important variable in moving toward a low-carbon society when considering the proportion of automobiles' carbon emissions. Since the realization of climate change policies and business models are becoming possible with the development of ICT·IoT technology, it is of primary importance to grasp the trend of technological change. Advanced countries are focusing on creating a possible model by considering the convergence of smart

technology and eco-friendly technology, and it is expected to be an important task in the future in terms of securing competitiveness and creating jobs.

Finally, efforts must be made to transform people's travel behavior itself. For example, it is necessary to activate the personal means of transportation (PM) or to suppress the reckless expansion of large cities. Even through urban density adjustments or innovations in public transport, carbon dioxide emissions can vary considerably. We believe that the positive effect of the Green New Deal can only be achieved only when such numerous efforts are considered together and various solutions are presented comprehensively.

Keywords

Climate Change Policy, Climate Change Adaptation, Green New Deal, Policy Improvement, Green Building, Smart Green City, Green Mobility