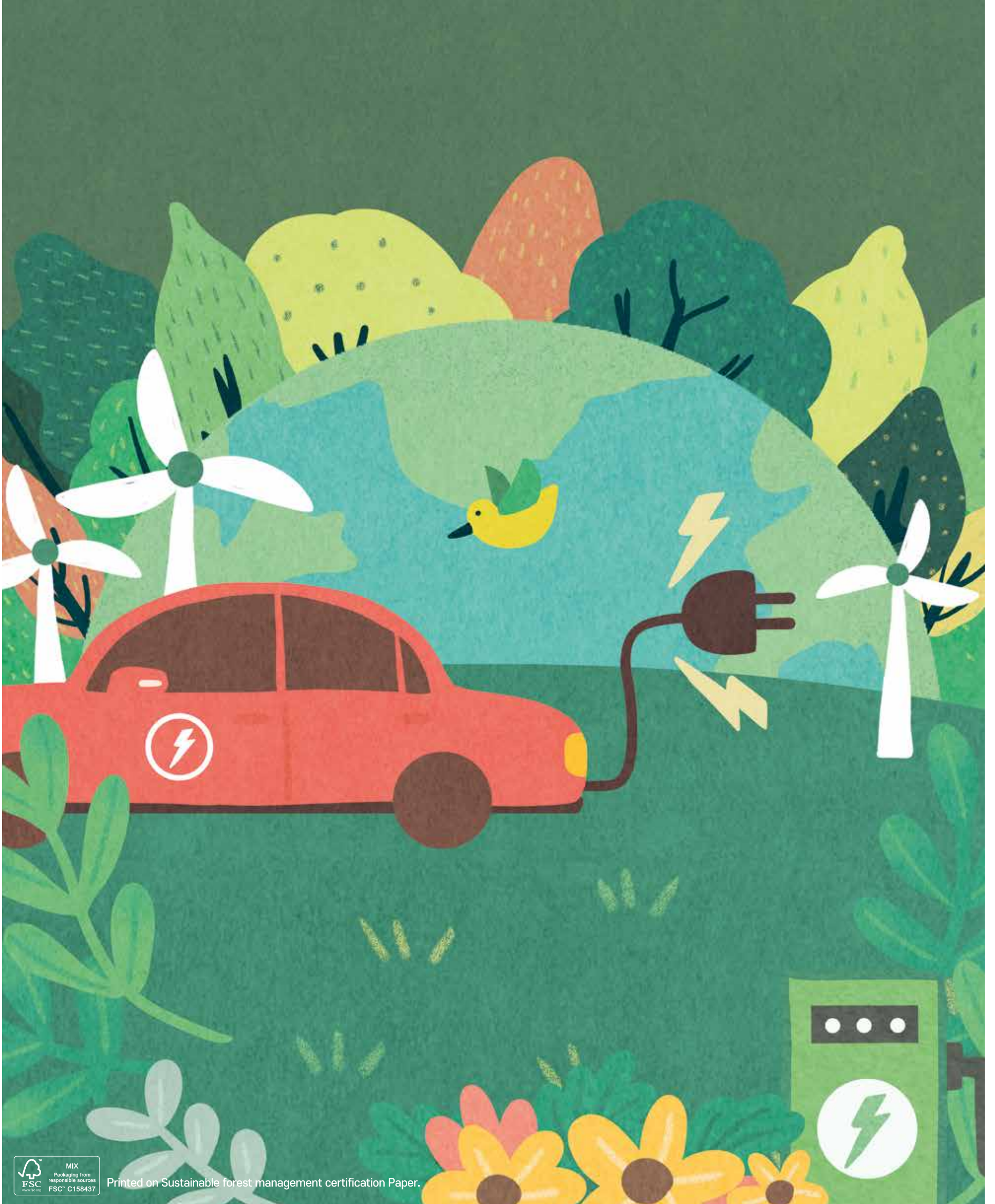


Green New Deal Frontier, Jeju Leading Global Energy Transition

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Jeju's dream of building a world-class sustainable city

CFI 2030 JEJU

When the international treaty for preventing global warming was announced back in 2005 under the title, 'Kyoto Protocol,' it was simply known to be an agreement for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, but the general public did not yet realize the gravity of the climate crisis. But now, after more than a decade, the environment has become a very common issue as so far that there is a pop song titled after the time left to the Doomsday on the Climate Clock.

The international community's efforts against climate change started early on, but has little to show. Experts continue to give warnings, but abnormal temperatures are quickly progressing. The fight against climate change is a mission that the entire world has to share, but the interests of different countries are deeply entangled, which is also slowing down progress toward a solution to the problem.



Wind Farm Pilot Site in JEJU

Dream toward the World's First Carbon Free Island



Jeju-do is taking the initiative in opening the door to the solution for this issue with its CFI 2030 Policy. CFI 2030 is a policy aiming to transform Jeju-do into a carbon-free island that does not use fossil fuels by 2030. This is the first time in the world that a region with a population of over 500,000 declared that it would not use fossil fuels. This shows Jeju's high level of interest in environmental issues, as well as the island's confidence regarding technology.

Jeju-do is a clean/eco-tourism destination being the only region in the world to receive three UNESCO natural science titles Biosphere Reserve (2002), Natural World Heritage (2007), and Global Geopark (2010), but it is currently suffering greatly due to waste-related problems. The continuous growth of people visiting to experience the beauty of Jeju-do also means that there is an increase in wastes.

This has resulted in not only higher demands for stronger environmental policies, but also increased activity of home-grown environmental movement organizations in Jeju-do. Under such trends, it may have been only natural for Jeju-do to make its declaration for a Carbon-Free Island prior to hosting the World Conservation Congress back in 2012.

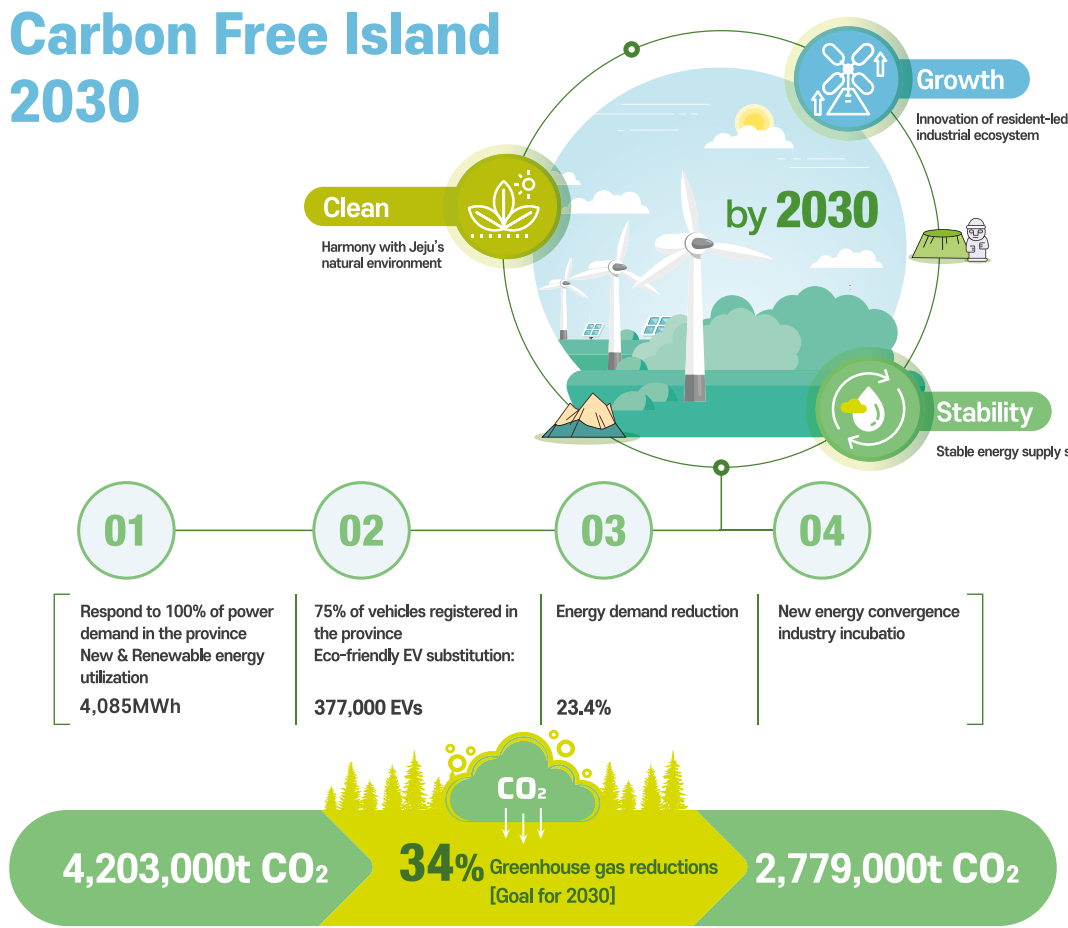
At the time, Jeju-do was constructing a smart grid demonstration complex for verifying the new and renewable energy, electric vehicle, and smart grid sectors. The confidence gained through the procurement and demonstration of the technological tools gave strength to Jeju-do's declaration for the Carbon Free Island. One aspect that made it possible to implement the values of carbon neutrality for the future with advanced technologies in new and renewable energy, EVs, smart grid, and microgrid sectors was the fact that Jeju-do is a special self-governing province, making it easy to reform its systems.



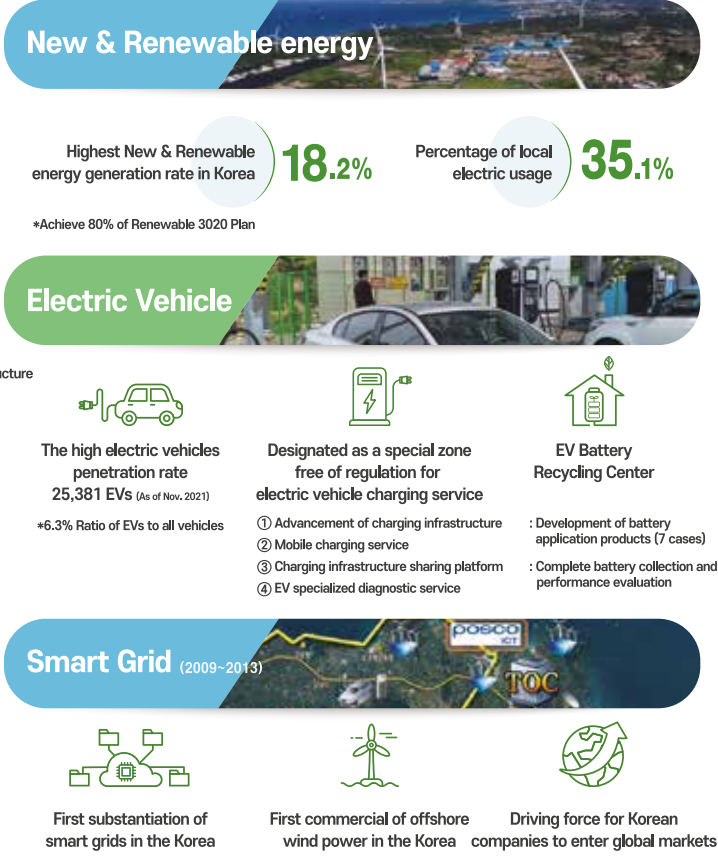
Future hall, New & Renewable Energy Exhibit Hall



Carbon Free Island 2030



Carbon Neutral Jeju, Achievements Over 10 Years



What is Carbon Free?

Carbon-free is divided into three categories: 'carbon-free with zero CO₂ emissions' that prohibits the use of fossil fuels; 'carbon-free with CO₂ emissions neutrality' that achieves a balance in emissions and absorption of carbon dioxide; and 'carbon free using 100% new and renewable energy for electric consumption' in which electricity is produced only with new and renewable energy sources. The carbon-free program of Jeju-do is 'carbon-free using 100% new and renewable energy for electric consumption.' For this, Jeju-do has been promoting policies to replace internal combustion engine vehicles with EVs and to supply new and renewable energy generation.

CFI was completed in Gapa-do as a pilot model and the entire island of Jeju is fostering new growth engines for the green industry to be utilized as a hub with a smart grid platform. Plans are to establish industrial infrastructure such as developing an offshore wind farm, establishment of the Jeju Energy Corporation, etc., thereby transforming its industrial structure to be based on a green economy.



Tamra offshore Wind Farm Pilot

Jeju, the Clean Zero-Carbon Island that the World Dreams Of

Ten years since the declaration of CFI 2030, the efforts made by Jeju for becoming carbon-free are now coming to fruition. EVs in Jeju account for 20% of the entire nation (as of January 2020) and at the 21st UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) COP 21 (Conference of the Parties) held in 2015, the 'Carbon-Free Island Jeju 2030 Policy' was announced as the representative low-carbon policy being pursued by the Republic of Korea. Based on this keynote, the Minister of Environment pledged support for the Jeju Carbon-Free policy at an event commemorating Environment Day on June 10, 2016 and then on March 17, 2017, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy participated in the 4th International Electric Vehicle Expo promising support for the Jeju Carbon-Free policy.

Jeju-do's CFI 2030 is proactively suggesting plans and models to overcome the global warming crisis. Approximately 18.2% of electric energy in Jeju is produced with new and renewable energy generation (as of current at the end of 2021) and Jeju demonstrated that carbon-free is technologically possible through the distribution of new and renewable energy and EVs as it stays on track toward carbon-free one step at a time.

Jeju-do is said to be the optimal test bed for verifying carbon-free policies in terms of various aspects such as population and area. The independent power grid due to its geographical conditions being an island made it possible to conduct independent statistical analysis for production and consumption. The high quantity of wind increased the economic effectiveness of the wind power generation project, and when eco-friendly images rise, so does its status as a tourist destination. This is truly the optimal region for carbon-free policies. By going beyond simply using eco-friendly energy and also implementing applied technological development, it is expected that Jeju will become the mecca for world-leading environment technology.

CFI 2030, Tasks of Jeju

2021 marks the year that is exactly halfway between 2012 when the Carbon-Free Island was declared and 2030, the target year. Jeju-do has and still is proving the boundless potentials through quantitative growth such as the nation's largest renewable energy production yield, an increased proportion of EVs, etc. Such achievements led to the recent winning of the P4G State-of-the-Art Partnership Award in the energy sector.

Despite this, Jeju-do says that there is still a long way to go. Above all else, they claim that assertive promotions for warning people about the severity of global warming and to receive understanding on the Jeju Carbon-Free Island plans for energy conversion are essential. As this is an unprecedented policy, they say kind introductions and careful consideration are necessary.

Limited renewable energy output, establishing a hydrogen economy ecosystem tailored to Jeju-do, promoting industries associated with EVs, conversion for coexistence with declining industries, etc. - the to-do list of Jeju-do goes on and on. By using the infrastructure, wide-ranging experiences, and capacities accumulated over the past 10 years since being the first to declare Carbon-Free Island, Jeju-do plans to propose policy directions that can become model cases and present a vision for the future.

Now, the Carbon-Free Island policy is preparing for a new future while pursuing innovation through partnerships among the central government, Jeju-do, and relevant agencies. By converting employment of workers in declining industries, expanding the social safety net, and if the new and renewable energy industry creates new jobs, this will become a model example that can serve as a global standard. We don't have to wait until 2030 to create the Carbon-Free Island. The faster we achieve CFI, the slower the needle on the Climate Clock will turn. And at its forefront, there is Jeju-do.



Global ‘Climate Response’ Trend

The 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference

Can the climate crisis be stopped? The Climate Clock warns that there is not much time left. It has been reported that if the temperature rises by 1.5°C there is no turning back. At this current juncture where damages are continuing one after the other due to climate change all around the world and human survival and the environment is being threatened, approximately 100 countries gathered to pledge to reduce the methane emissions by 30%.

The 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) Drawing Global Attention

The 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (Conference of the Parties; COP26) was held in Glasgow of the United Kingdom on October 31, 2021. COP first began in Berlin, Germany back in 1995 and it is an international diplomacy conference in which numerous countries from all around the world gather to discuss climate issues, and it is the only global official international diplomacy conference of its kind.

As this conference was a special summit meeting held for the first time after six years since the 2015 COP, and because the heads of about 120 nations gathered in Glasgow, there was a high level of interest in the meeting. In particular, because it was the first COP that was to tell how much emissions in each country around the world would have to reduce, it was described as the most important conference in history. There were high anticipations that a meaningful agreement on the climate crisis could be reached.

COP26 declared the Glasgow Climate Pact as its representative agreement, while urging action from all of the nations regarding adaptation funds, emissions reductions, and cooperation. More importantly, guidelines for the international carbon market, which was fiercely debated on over the past six years, were agreed upon and it made the achievement of completing the detailed executive rules of the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement was a point that environmental organizations all around the world paid keen attention to as the actual reduction results would change depending on whether to interpret the plans for greenhouse gas mitigations as ‘offset’ or ‘reduce.’

Can Greenhouse Gases Really be Reduced?

At COP26, countries around the world agreed to phase out coal power generation to respond against the climate crisis, while also striking an agreement for advanced countries to double their climate change contributions by 2025. This has made it possible for advanced nations to procure adaptation funds to support the climate response of developing countries, while also ensuring balance. In addition, regarding the expanded functions of the Santiago Network that offers support for losses and damages caused by climate change, some of the demands of developing countries were accepted, thereby agreeing to expand the functions of the Santiago Network toward reinforcing accessibility to technological and financial support.

The Global Goal of Adaptation (GGA) that evaluates progress for pan-global climate change adaptation will undergo development of methodologies and indices for two years under the supervision of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change sub-organizations (SBSTA, SBI). In addition, the participating countries agreed to begin discussions on new funding after 2025, confirm the target amount in 2024, and hold technical expert conferences and senior-level ministerial meetings between 2022 and 2024.

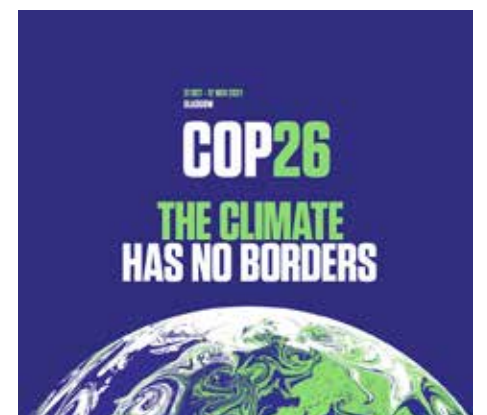
Jeju Joins Cities Worldwide in a Joint Response to Climate Change



Jeju holds seminar 'Carbon Neutral Korea, Carbon Free Jeju'

Jeju attended the joining ceremony for the Global Climate Coalition, the world’s leading alliance for carbon neutrality, held at Strathclyde University in Glasgow, Scotland on Nov. 23, 2021, where they proclaimed Jeju’s vision and determination towards carbon neutrality.

Members of the Global Climate Coalition will utilize joint educational programs and investments to implement tasks such as devising climate and clean energy solutions for local communities and strengthening policy development capabilities in order to achieve carbon neutrality (by 2030), raise the proportion of renewable energy up to 100% (by 2045), prohibit sales of internal combustion vehicles (by 2030), shift all buses to zero



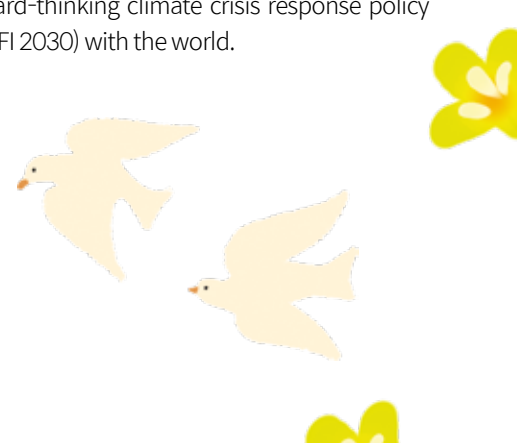
The COP26 identity aims to show “climate change has no borders”

emission (by2030), shift all small and large vehicles used in the public sector to zero emission (by 2035), and reduce automobile driving distances.

Jeju expects that its entry into the Global Climate Coalition will enhance cooperation among cities and local governments worldwide in the field of sustainable development, and present ways to share Jeju’s forward-thinking climate crisis response policy (CFI 2030) with the world.



Jeju joins the Global Climate Coalition association with COP26



Jeju won P4G Energy Sector State-of-the-Art Partnership Award

Jeju received the State-of-the-Art Partnership Award in the P4G (Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals) energy sector at COP26. P4G is an international public-private partnership consultative group for a green economy aiming at responding to climate change and ensuring sustainable development, and it is a community for coexistence that helps developing countries deal with climate change.

In 2017, Korea presented its goal of having new and renewable energy account for 20% of all of its energy by 2030, and it is currently pursuing to becoming a global leader by announcing its vision towards carbon neutrality, hydrogen economy and more. Among them, Jeju's CFI policy is a plan for achieving 100% renewable energy which not only meets the goals of SDG7 (sustainable energy), but Jeju has already made outstanding achievements as its new and renewable energy distribution rate reached the highest level in Korea at 18.2% (757MW).

Jeju's Private-Public Partnership Drawing Global Attention

Jeju's CFI 2030 focuses on the partnership among Jeju province, central government (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Environment), and private-public cooperating agencies for the win-win goals and vision of pursuing the construction of a new and renewable energy-based green hydrogen society and carbon neutrality, on top of the past achievements including expanding new and renewable energy, distribution of EVs, and more. And such efforts led Jeju to win the State-of-the-Art Partnership Award in the energy sector.

CFI 2030 (Carbon-Free Island), which was launched in 2012, is a policy for transforming Jeju into a carbon-neutral island by 2030, and it is the first case in the world for a region with a population of over 500,000, and it will be pursued continuously until 2030. Jeju is a clean ecosystem region recognized as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (2002), Natural World Heritage (2007), and Global Geopark (2010), and it is implementing carbon-neutral values toward the future with advanced technologies in sectors like new and renewable energy, EVs, smart grid, and micro-grid.

Best Over First - Jeju Eco-friendly Policies

The eco-friendly EV distribution policy gained anticipation as it not only meets the sustainable city and residential area establishment goals pursued in SDG11 (sustainable city), but also promotes the conversion technology of energy, transportation, power grids, and big data, thereby expanding into a new conversion model for new and renewable energy and industry. Jeju has distributed 23,000 eco-friendly EVs and it plans to seize to accept the new registration of internal combustion vehicles after 2030.

The Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Wind Energy Resource Communization Fund, operated for the first time in Korea, received high praise in that it worked toward responsible consumption and production pursued by SDG12 (sustainable consumption and production). The Wind Energy Resource Communization Fund is being used as funding to provide energy welfare to the marginalized and also for the regional energy conversion.

Globally Recognized 10-Year Challenge of Jeju

The Carbon-Free Island Policy procured the next-generation smart grid technologies by establishing the world's largest smart grid national demonstration testing complex back from 2009 to 2013. And the Gapa-do with a population of approximately 220, could achieve the status of Carbon-Free Island by building the micro-grid system from 2011 to 2016, slashing energy prices to 1/5 of the past. This award is a global recognition for the 10-year challenge and achievements of Jeju's CFI 2030 policies, and it is expected to be applied by P4G participating nations and various regions.

Jeju and the Jeju Provincial Council, officially invited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to COP26 where they were awarded the State-of-the-Art Partnership Award, shared the examples set by Jeju, and held an official seminar titled 'Carbon Neutral Korea, Carbon Free Island.' This is expected to serve as the driving force for Jeju to band together and actively cooperate with cities around the world so that they may also implement action for the carbon neutrality in the future.

The State-of-the-Art Partnership Awards went to Jeju for the energy sector, Mexico for the urban sector, South Africa for the food sector, and Kenya for the water resource and waste sector.



Jeju Government plans to turn Jeju into world's first carbon-free island by 2030



2021 P4G State-of-the-Art Energy Sector Partnership Award



Better Together CFI 2030

The government agencies and 14 corporations • institutions who are in partnership with Jeju, and working hard in their respective fields, played a huge role in Jeju-do winning the P4G State-of-the-Art Partnership Award in the energy sector with its pioneering CFI 2030 policy. The following is the introduction to the partners of the Jeju CFI 2030.

Government Sector



Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

www.jeju.go.kr

The Carbon-Free Island plan that began in 2012 is a policy for transforming Jeju into a carbon-neutral island by 2030, it has been continuously pursued as one of the most fundamental policies of Jeju's energy policies.



**Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
Republic of Korea**

english.motie.go.kr

MOTIE supports the CFI policies such as by supporting projects of the Gapa-do's micro-grid demonstration, world's largest smart grid demonstration complex establishment and the construction of a hydrogen ecosystem.



Ministry of Environment Republic of Korea

eng.me.go.kr

The Ministry is supporting the CFI policies such as by distributing EVs and charging facilities, and establishing the ecosystem for the smart green city project, etc.

Business Sector



JEJU ENERGY CORPORATION

www.jejuenergy.or.kr

Jeju Energy Corporation is a public corporation, established in 2012 by Jeju government in order to achieve the goals of public management of new and renewable energy as well as of energy independence, and the corporation returns its profits to the citizens of the island.



Tamra offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd

tamra-owp.co.kr

Tamra Offshore Wind Power is Korea's first ever commercial offshore wind power facility and it was built upon the domestic technologies in its design, manufacturing and installation. The company was founded with 100% Korean domestic capital and it has been operating at a capacity of 30MW since 2017.



KOMIPO (KOREA MIDLAND POWER)

www.komipo.co.kr

Jeju Sangmyung Wind Power has been operating at a capacity of 21MW since 2016, and from 2020, it has been conducting demonstration projects for producing green hydrogen using the surplus electricity of wind power generation.

Civil Society Organizations / NGOs



International Electric Vehicle EXPO

www.ievexpo.org

The International Electric Vehicle Expo has been organizing an Expo series exclusively for pure EVs from around the world every year since 2014 as it strives for the development of the EV industrial ecosystem.



Nalmananunsub

non-profit corporation

Nalmananunsub(translated as Forest Meets Me) Foundation provides policy consulting and the construction of a global network for pursuing Carbon-Free Island 2030, and in particular, it supports the international energy cooperation development projects in Africa.



CFI Jeju Corporation

CFI Jeju Corporation

Carbon Free Island Foundation is a public interest corporation where private and public cooperate bringing together experts in the carbon-free sector, locals, island residents and the Jeju administration to achieve the goal of sustainable and successful completion of the mission of 'Creating a Carbon-free Island.'

Research Institute, University, foundation, etc.



Hydrogen Convergence Alliance

eng.h2korea.or.kr

H2KOREA was launched with the goal of leading and serving as a window for the global hydrogen industry by constructing a hydrogen convergence support system.



GREEN TECHNOLOGY CENTER

www.gtck.re.kr

The Green Technology Center acts as a policy research and cooperation hub for domestic and international green-climate technology. Holding expertise in the field, the center supports the establishment of the CFI 2030 global outreach cooperation system to usher in a carbon-neutral society.



The German Federal Environmental Foundation

www.dbu.de

The German Federal Environmental Foundation provides education on the environment as well as financial support for research projects related to environmental education. It took notice of Jeju-do's CFI policy, and it supports the Jeju based corporations to participate in the Global EMAS (Eco-Management Audit Scheme) Project hosted by the environmental ministry of Germany.



Asia Climate Change Education Center

www.jeju-accec.com

The Asia Climate Change Education Center was founded in 2009 following the Ministry of Environment's designation of Jeju as a climate change response test province in 2007, and it is building a cooperative system for education on climate change for Asia.



CIFAL Jeju/JITC(Jeju International Training Center)

www.cifaljeju.org

The UNITAR Jeju International Training Center operates training programs in fields such as the environment, peace, security, economy, and society in connection with the UN's sustainable development goals (SDGs), and it is working hard to introduce the Korea's carbon-neutral policies and cases including the Jeju-do Carbon-Free Island 2030 to the developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.



Jeju National University

Smart Grid Research Center

As part of its efforts to incubate small giants in the smart grid sector, the Jeju National University Smart Grid Research Center provides technological R&D and smart grid related business model development project support for the companies based in Jeju.



Jeju Research Institute

www.jri.re.kr

The Jeju Research Institute is the representative policy research institutes of Jeju and was established in 1997. It carries on various research projects related to sustainable Jeju, improvement of happiness level of Jeju citizens, and CFI policies.



JTP Energy Convergence Center

www.jejujtp.or.kr

Jeju Technopark operates an EV battery commercialization center which provides the foundation for the leading local battery-based energy industries.

Jeju Leads Green New Deal with 10 Years of Experience with CFI

Future Strategy Bureau Director **Yoon Hyeong-seok**

Q Achievements are being made across various areas as this year marks the 10-year anniversary since declaring CFI. What are some major achievements of CFI 2030?

Since declaring CFI 2030 for the first time in the world back in 2012 regarding energy conversion, we set the plan and worked on achieving 100% new and renewable energy production within the province and converting 370,000, or 75%, of vehicles (estimated) to EVs.

Currently, the new and renewable energy generation ratio of Jeju is 18.2% and there are 25,000 EVs, accounting for 6.1% of all vehicles driven in the province, and we are currently in the first place in the nation in these two areas. Jeju was also the first in Korea to demonstrate the possibility of producing and using green hydrogen based on the clean energy of floating offshore wind, wind power, and solar power.

While being the first or best are great honors, I believe that this requires us to have a greater sense of responsibility and to set an example. The battery commercialization center that Jeju-do constructed to resource EV batteries was also the first of its kind in Korea, and as the first city to declare CFI, Jeju-do will continue to set and point in the right direction.

Q There must be some things that you think that could have been done better while looking back at the past 10 years.

The energy conversion project proposed by Jeju-do through 'CFI 2030' such as 100% response to the power demand of the province with new and renewable energy, substituting 75% of vehicles registered in the province with EVs, reducing energy demand, and fostering new energy convergence industries were huge challenges. Furthermore, they are things that did not happen in other regions and policy plans for them have not yet been made. Therefore, we are feeling a great sense of responsibility in that how Jeju-do works and resolves issues on utilization of new and renewable energy will become an important example for other regions.

To elaborate, when implementing a policy, many unforeseen things happen in the field. You may have seen a wind turbine not moving even on a windy day. Blackouts occur when there is too much demand, but they can also occur when there is an excessive supply. Stopping generation to prevent this is called output control, and even if we work hard on producing electricity with new and renewable energy, if consumption of it falls behind, then it becomes difficult to expand eco-friendly power generation. That is why we need to enlarge the number of users to match with the amount of new and renewable energy production.

Q I think it would be helpful for other regions with similar issues if you could explain how Jeju is resolving output control.

Output control is used in situations when there is an excessive supply of power due to increased supply of new and renewable energy. In order to resolve this, it is necessary to expand to new energy users or to prepare various ESS (energy storage system) to regulate the supply.

Green hydrogen production using new and renewable energy is one representative area for expanding energy demand. Jeju-do is focusing on constructing infrastructure and improving systems so that hydrogen buses can begin operation from next year. We plan to further apply green hydrogen to cleaning cars and farming equipment.

As part of our plans for energy storage, we are also preparing for a project of storing surplus green energy into heat energy and using it for heating. No large-scale ESS has ever been installed in Korea yet, so if Jeju-do installs the new and renewable energy storage system, we will become the first in the nation for this, too.

The entire world is paying attention to the 'Carbon-Free Island 2030 (CFI 2030)' that the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province is pursuing. At the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) held in Glasgow, Scotland of the United Kingdom, Jeju was awarded the State-of-the-Art Partnership in the energy sector at the P4G for promoting the implementation and investments for climate goals of developing countries. We met with Yoon Hyeong-seok, the director of the Future Strategy Bureau, who is in charge of the future of Carbon-Free Island that is preemptively responding to climate change.

Q As a region that took the initiative for energy conversion and carbon neutrality, is there anything you would like to say to other regions?

I would like to advise that rather than using the new deal policy simply for resolving environmental issues, policies should be set toward a path that can foster new industries that will create new jobs for the province. As the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality prescribes 'righteous conversion,' it appears that concern for the declining industries will grow nationally.

We are giving utmost attention in how to convert declining industries that will be created as we switch to a new age. Increased distribution of EVs in the province will also mean that there will be a decrease in areas related to internal combustion engine vehicles such as service stations and gas stations. The LPG field will also become smaller as we switch to hydrogen and LNG. I think we are now at the juncture in which we must continuously think about plans for maintaining or converting employment for the fields of declining industries or industries that are expected to begin declining. For this, Jeju is working together with the central government for diagnosis and evaluation plans to identify the current situation.

Q Do you have any last words that you would like to say to or ask of the residents of the province regarding CFI 2030?

I really felt a heightened sense of interest in carbon neutrality and energy conversion due to the pan-global climate crisis over the past few years. Many international organizations warn that there is not much time left for humanity unless carbon emissions are reduced. This is the golden time that should receive a lot of attention.

Since being the first in the world to declare CFI back in 2012, Jeju-do established the Jeju Energy Corporation to foster the new and renewable energy industry. In 2017, we became the first in Korea to create a wind power communization fund from which private wind power generation businesses share profits. It received good evaluations as it did not stop short simply as a policy but it promoted cooperation with the private economy, and that is probably why we received the P4G State-of-the-Art Partnership Award in the energy sector that was held in conjunction with COP26.

Jeju is the leading region for carbon neutrality and the Green New Deal for the Republic of Korea. Jeju-do's broad goal is to continue to find areas that can use clean energy produced through expanded new and renewable energy, and become a model example for supplementing systems that can take root as new growth engines. We will work even harder with a great sense of responsibility.

Practicing carbon neutrality is no longer an issue for others. It is now something that all of us have to practice. We must overcome the crisis and we will surely do so. I would like to ask for the continuous interest and participation from everyone in our province.



Yoon Hyeong-seok, Director of Future Strategy Bureau at Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Energy · Communication · Sympathy Cafe

Thinking about the Environment Over a Cup of Coffee
Energy · Communication · Sympathy Cafe

The Jeju Energy · Communication · Sympathy Cafe was established as part of the efforts to realize 'Carbon-Free Island (CFI) Jeju' by Jeju and Jeju Energy Corporation in order to talk about the seriousness of climate change and to promote the practice of low-carbon lifestyles. Photographs about climate change are displayed in the cafe and it introduces activities for reducing carbon footprints and has set aside a space for experiencing carbon-reducing products, etc. so that visitors can easily learn about climate change.

There are a total of four Jeju Energy Communication Cafes in operation, and they are: the cafe for promoting the practice of carbon reduction in everyday life '1.5°C' (Green Pebble, Hallim-eup), resident-based energy cafe 'Greenhouse and Heat' (Twenty-five in jeju, Nohyeong-dong), public facility utilization cafe Daejeong Youth Loft (Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo), and 'Carbon-Free Island Jeju' energy cafe (New & Renewable Energy Exhibit Hall; Gujwa-eup, Jeju).



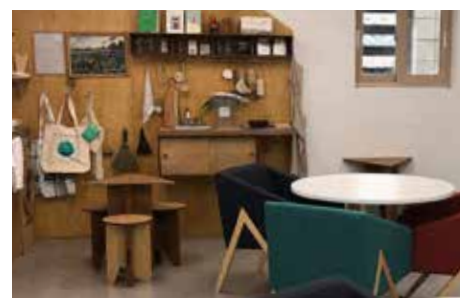
1.5°C | Green Pebble, Hallim-eup

1.5C is a cafe that promotes the practice of carbon reduction in everyday life by developing signature menus connected with local farming so that visitors can raise interest about the environment issue.



Greenhouse and Heat | Twenty-five, Nohyeong-dong

This resident-based energy cafe offers independent eco-friendly programs using beverages and exhibits for general public of Jeju.



Daejeong Youth Loft | Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo

This is a cafe that uses public space in Seogwipo where it exhibits installation arts showcasing the concept of and raising awareness of the Carbon free island Jeju.



Carbon Free Island Jeju | New & Renewable Energy Exhibit Hall, Gujwa-eup

A cafe that promotes new and renewable energy issues to the visitors of the New & Renewable Energy Exhibit Hall who already are generally highly interested in new and renewable energy.

Interview

A place to imagine a future where one can eat and live with mind at ease, Green Pebble

Green Pebble is a cafe that you can get to by walking amidst the beautiful scenery of Jeju past Olle Trail 14 on a wide-open field with a view of Hallasan Mountain. Green Pebble is also an entity which operates the '1.5°C', a space that the Jeju Energy Corporation established as a space for communication among residents. I met with Director Kim Sung-eun of Green Pebble who is working hard on safeguarding the '1.5°C' line for suppressing the average temperature rise of Earth to prevent global warming.



Green Pebble Cafe

Q Please tell us about Green Pebble.

At Green Pebble, we develop a healthy menus using 'sweet flag' and our brand name represents the very scene where sweet flag grows between stones. Green represents sweet flags while pebble represents, well obviously, pebbles.

Q How did you come to start the Jeju Energy · Communication · Sympathy Cafe?

I frequently used eco-friendly products and was always interested in environmental issues, so people around me recommended this opportunity to me. I applied to work here because I liked its purpose, and I was fortunate to be chosen.

Q Were you always interested in the environment?

Yes. I prefer using products that can minimize carbon emissions and I try to farm using eco-friendly methods. In three months, we will replace all the utilities into biodegradable containers for take-out cups and packaging, and my ultimate goal is to achieve zero-waste. I am also working hard on developing vegan menus.

Q Is there a vegan menu that you would like to recommend?

Our cafe's signature menu is milk tea that uses soymilk instead of regular milk. That's why it's called 'Milkong (milk + bean) Tea' and customers really like it. We also make scones without using milk or butter.

Q How do you feel after opening the Jeju Energy · Communication · Sympathy Cafe?

To be honest, people still are not familiar with this issue. And eco-friendly products are a bit inconvenient to use, and they costs more. But I always believed that value should take preference over price. Through farming, I learned the importance of the environment and food that you can eat with a peace of mind. From this aspect, I think that environmental issues are crucial and despite it being a bit tough, I am working with a mindset that I am taking the lead for this.

Q What are your plans for the future?

Jeju-do and Jeju Energy Corporation offer education programs at the cafe for residents to raise awareness on CFI and help them to truly understand the climate crisis. I plan to rent the cafe space to any organization or institution that wishes to offer education programs to people related to the environment issues.

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