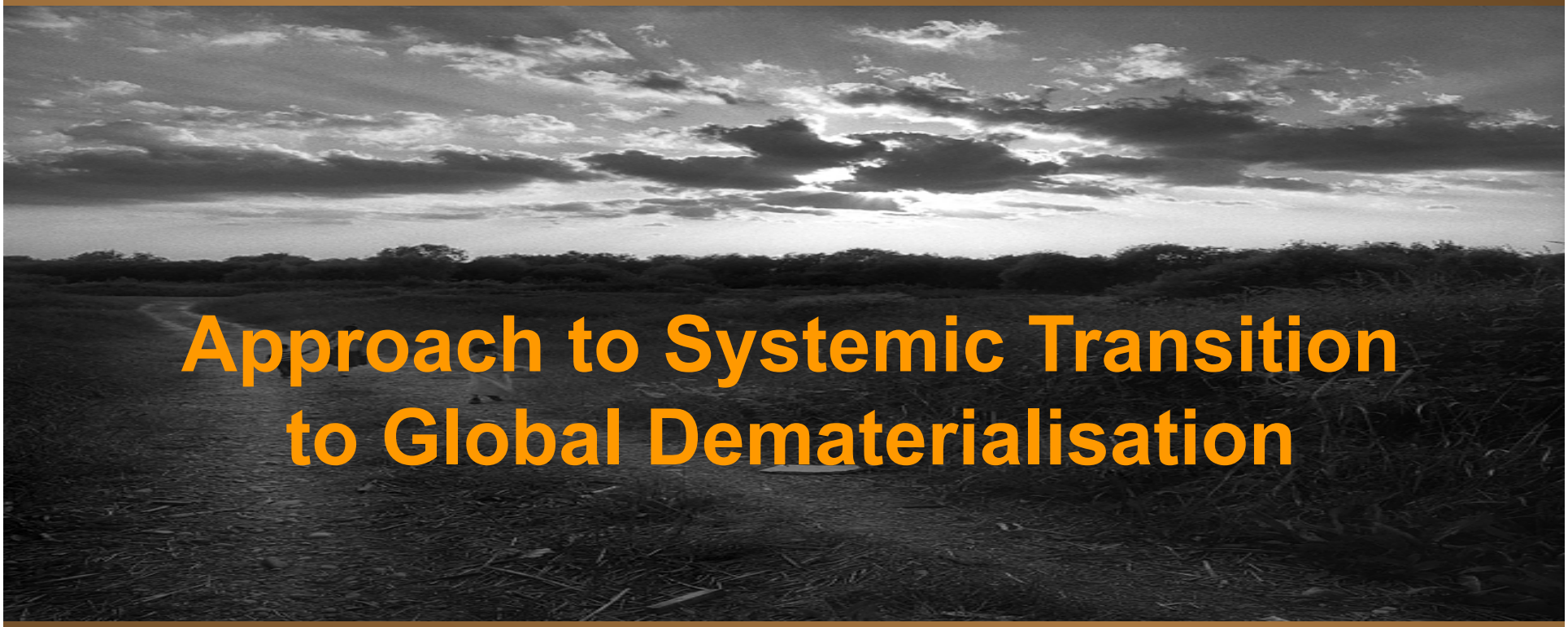
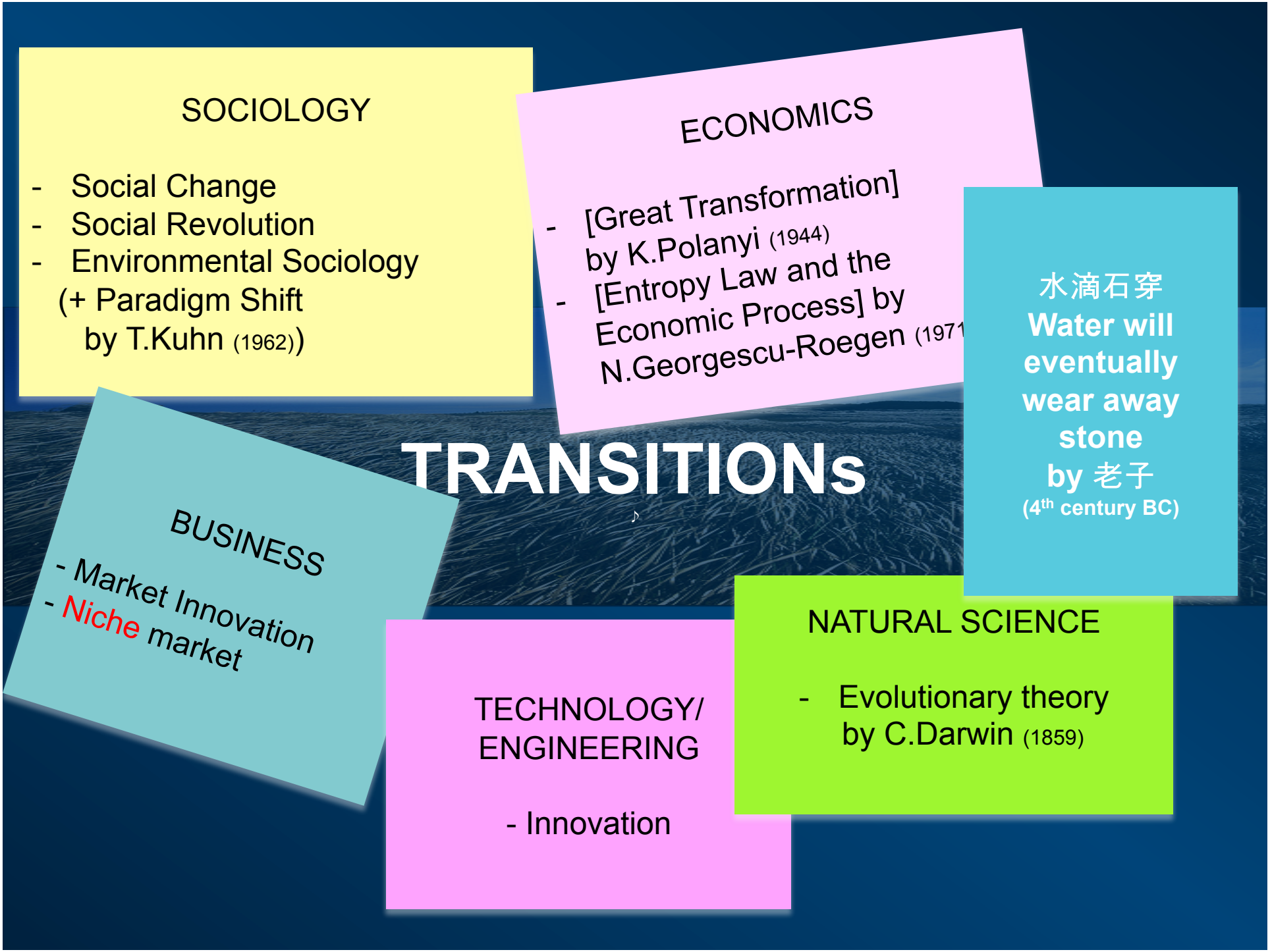
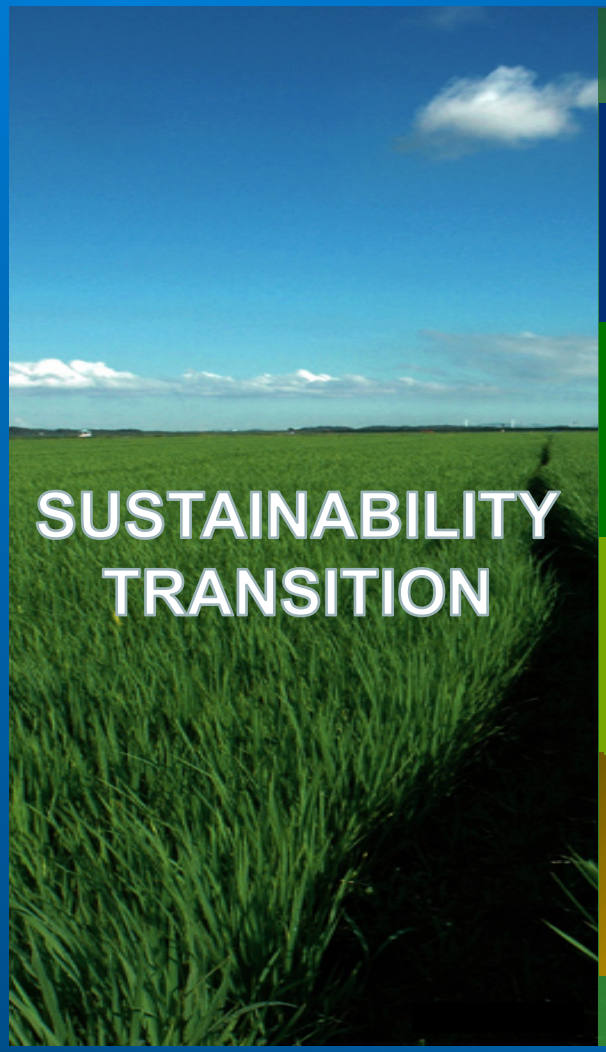


Approach to Systemic Transition to Global Dematerialisation

Eric Zusman, So-Young Lee, Paul Ofei-Manu
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies


SOCIOLOGY
- Social Change
- Social Revolution
- Environmental Sociology
(+ Paradigm Shift
by T.Kuhn (1962))
ECONOMICS
- [Great Transformation]
by K.Polanyi (1944)
- [Entropy Law and the
Economic Process] by
N.Georgescu-Roegen (1971
水滴石穿
Water will
eventually
wear away
stone
by 老子
(4th century BC)
TRANSITIONs
BUSINESS
- Market Innovation
- Niche market
TECHNOLOGY/
ENGINEERING
- Innovation
NATURAL SCIENCE
- Evolutionary theory
by C.Darwin (1859)



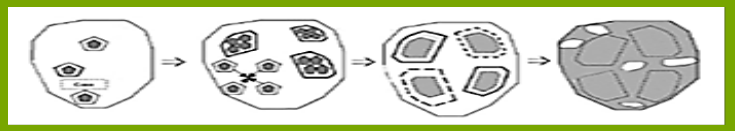
MLP

Tech-social change
Multi-stakeholder &
Multi-level : Niche, Regime, Landscape

TM

Tech-social change
Multi-stakeholder partnerships
Governance

Niche Formation – modified from Ieromonachou 2004



g & Network

TIS

Technology-focused
Market & System failure
Supply-driven

Governance
Social Learning
Networking

Social Innovation in Seoul

(Source: Seoul City Homepage)

“Sharing Ten Million Things, Ten Million Happiness”

Forbes · New Posts (+2 posts this hour) · Most Popular (Highest-Paying Diplomas) · Lists (Most Powerful Women) · Video (10 Years Of Power Women)

Federico Guerrini, Contributor
I write about how technology can make our lives smarter.
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TECH | 5/25/2014 @ 10:29AM | 4,553 views

How Seoul Became One Of The World's Sharing Capitals

+ Comment Now + Follow Comments

Say Seoul and you'll most likely think of a highly technological and modern city. Which it certainly is. With an amazing IT infrastructure, the world's highest broadband penetration (97.5 % of South Koreans citizens have broadband connections), home to the headquarters of companies like Samsung and LG and 60% of mobile users owning a smartphone, this Asian metropolis has been rightly called "The world's most wired city". What is probably less-known, is that Seoul is also quickly becoming a leader in the sharing economy space. This was partly born out of necessity: simply put, too many people, too many problems, and not enough room. About 10 million people are living in the city alone, a number which climbs up to 25 million, if we take into account also the whole "Seoul Capital Area".

The population density is twice the population density of London and nearly 5 times that of New York City. It is an ageing population, with all that this implies in terms of giving the elderly the care they deserve and youth unemployment is quite high. Pollution is also an issue. Combine all this factors together and you'll beging understand why the city's resources are under stress, and how the situation could soon reach a breaking point. Unless something happens. Let's call it a change of attitude; instead of accumulating, of building new houses and buying new cars and other goods, people could start to share what they already have.

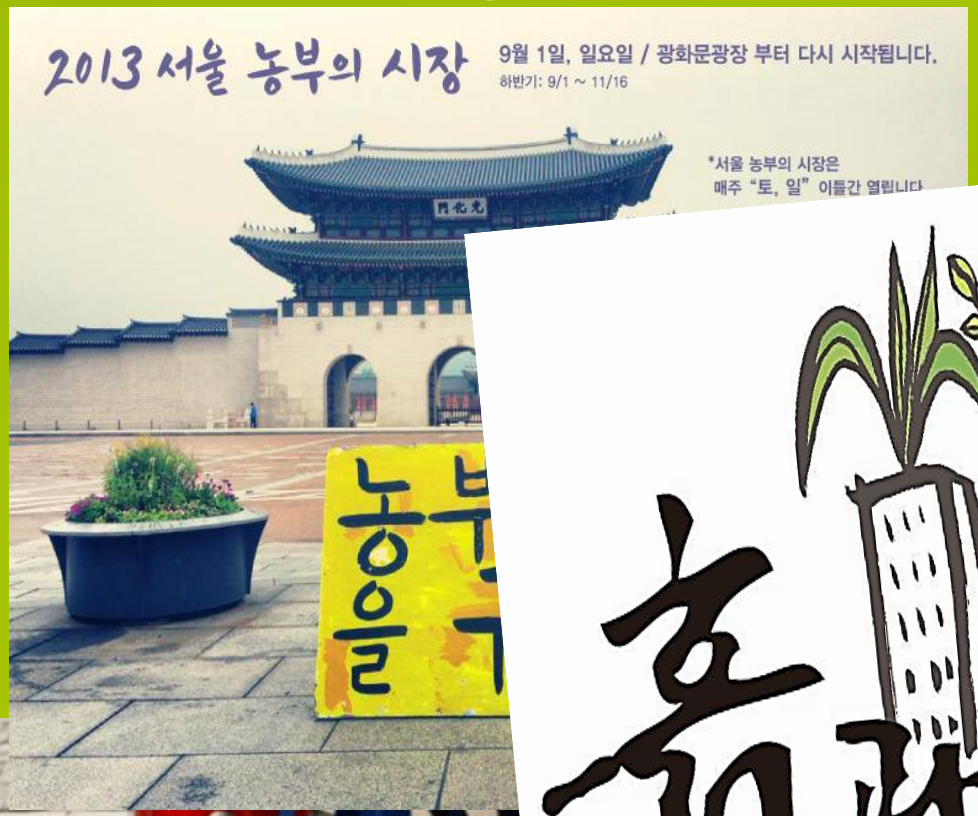
Civic Participant Governance

♪

시민의 의견을 듣고
정책에 반영합니다. 청책토론회

(Listening Open Forum 聽策)

Soil & the City Forum



Sustainability Transition required in Asia
Networking, Social Learning, Governance are crucial drivers
Current Seoul shows positive potential
Innovative and reflexive citizens needed

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