SEOUL METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE ON ENERGY

Enactment No. 3949, Jan. 05, 2002
Amendment of Other Laws No. 4629, May. 29, 2008
Whole Amendment No. 4954, Mar. 02, 2010
Partial Amendment No. 4955, Mar. 17, 2011
Partial Amendment No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012
Partial Amendment No. 5489, May. 16, 2013
Amendment of Other Laws No. 6016, Oct. 08, 2015
Partial Amendment No. 6020, Oct. 08, 2015
Amendment of Other Laws No. 6093, Jan. 07, 2016
Partial Amendment No. 6103, Jan. 07, 2016
Partial Amendment No. 6396, Jan. 05, 2017
Partial Amendment No. 6500, May. 18, 2017
Partial Amendment No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018
Partial Amendment No. 6989, Jan. 03, 2019
Partial Amendment No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019
Partial Amendment No. 7179, May. 16, 2019
Partial Amendment No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019
Amendment of Other Laws No. 7423, Dec. 31, 2019
Partial Amendment No. 7731, Oct. 05, 2020
Whole Amendment No. 7992, May. 20, 2021
Partial Amendment No. 8270, Dec. 30, 2021

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONSThe purpose of this Ordinance is to contribute to the sustainable development of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the enhancement of the quality of life of citizens by preparing and promoting systematic and comprehensive policies related to energy, such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by means of energy conservation and the promotion of the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy.

Article 2 (Basic Direction)

(1) The Seoul Metropolitan Government (hereinafter referred to as the "Seoul Government") shall endeavor to reflect the following matters in the formulation of policies related to energy: <Amended by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

1. Establishment of sustainable energy systems;
2. Energy conservation and efficient energy use;
3. Promotion of the development, use, and diffusion of new energy and renewable energy (hereinafter referred to as "new and renewable energy") and unused energy;
4. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

(2) The Seoul Government shall actively utilize an energy and greenhouse gas information system established pursuant to the Green Building Creation Support Act when it formulates and manages policies related to building energy. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

Article 3 (Definitions)

(1) The terms used in this Ordinance shall be defined as follows: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6020, Oct. 8, 2015; Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019>

1. The term "sustainable energy system" means an actual, policy-oriented, and technical system that provides citizens with energy necessary for their living at the minimum economic, social, and environmental costs;
2. The term "civic organization" means a non-profit non-governmental organization under the Assistance for Non-Profit, Non-Governmental Organizations Act, among organizations that conduct research, surveys, and citizen participation campaigns in relation to energy conservation and the promotion of the use and diffusion of new and renewable energy and organizations that conduct joint activities relating to energy;
3. The term "business entities" means energy users under subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Energy Act and energy suppliers under subparagraph 7 of the same Article;
4. The term "enterprise specializing in energy conservation" means an enterprise registered with the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy pursuant to Article 25 of the Energy Use Rationalization Act;
5. The term "voluntary agreement" means a promise that a business entity makes to the Mayor of the Seoul Metropolitan Government (hereinafter referred to as the "Mayor") to voluntarily formulate and implement a plan on reduction goals for greenhouse gas emissions and methods for achieving goals, through energy conservation and the rational use of energy pursuant

to Article 28 of the Energy Use Rationalization Act;
6. The term "model district for new or renewable energy" means a district designated by the Mayor to facilitate the development, use, and diffusion of new, renewable, and unused energy and efficiently use energy;
7. The term "energy-poor classes" means eligible recipients of the basic livelihood security and second-lowest income bracket under the National Basic Living Security Act;
8. The term "energy welfare" means welfare provided to ensure that energy-poor classes to whom the universal use of energy is limited because of economic reasons, etc. are guaranteed to use the minimum amount of energy they need to survive.
(2) Except as provided in the subparagraphs of paragraph (1), the terms used in this Ordinance shall be as defined in the Energy Act and the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy.

Article 4 (Responsibilities of the Seoul Government)

(1) The Seoul Government shall devise reasonable and comprehensive policies for energy conservation and efficient energy use, the promotion of the diffusion of new and renewable energy, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, etc.
(2) When promoting energy policies under paragraph (1), the Seoul Government shall endeavor to conduct research on, development of, surveys on, and expansion of energy, and may work in concert and cooperation with autonomous Gus, business entities, citizens, civic organizations, and academic circles or provide support to them therefor.
(3) The Seoul Government shall contribute to the universal supply of energy to all citizens, including energy-poor classes, in cooperation with autonomous Gus and energy suppliers and shall include it in its energy plans.

Article 5 (Responsibilities of each Autonomous Gu)

(1) Each autonomous Gu shall formulate its energy plan in accordance with energy policies of the Seoul Government, taking into consideration the characteristics of the area within its jurisdiction, and shall be held responsible for implementing the plan conscientiously.
(2) Each autonomous Gu shall participate and cooperate in the Seoul Government's energy plans and policies actively.

Article 6 (Responsibilities of Business Entities)

(1) Each business entity shall endeavor actively to improve energy conservation and energy efficiency, facilitate the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
(2) Each business entity shall cooperate actively in the energy plans and policies implemented by the Seoul Government, autonomous Gus, etc.

Article 7 (Responsibilities of Citizens)

(1) Every citizen shall endeavor to use energy in a rational and efficient manner and purchase and use high-efficiency energy-saving machines and materials and products certified with the environment mark for energy conservation.
(2) Every citizen shall participate and cooperate actively in policies implemented by the Seoul Government or each autonomous Gu for energy conservation, the efficient use of energy, the facilitation of the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

CHAPTER II FORMULATION OF ENERGY PLANS

Article 8 (Energy Plans)

CHAPTER II FORMULATION OF ENERGY PLANS(1) The Mayor shall formulate and implement an energy plan of the Seoul Metropolitan Government (hereinafter referred to as "energy plan") every five years, which covers the period of at least five years, pursuant to Article 7 of the Energy Act for energy conservation and the facilitation of the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy.
(2) An energy plan shall include the following matters:
1. Matters concerning the trends and prospects of energy supply and demand and the stable supply of energy;
2. Matters concerning energy conservation and the efficient use of energy;
3. Matters concerning the use of environment-friendly energy, such as new and renewable energy;
4. Matters concerning the rationalization of energy use and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the rationalization;
5. Matters concerning assistance to energy-disadvantaged classes, including energy-poor classes;
6. Matters concerning assistance to energy-poor classes in cooperation with the Seoul Metropolitan Government, energy-related agencies, energy suppliers, etc.;
7. Matters concerning technical development, training of human resources, education and public relations, and domestic and international exchange and cooperation related to energy;
8. Matters concerning the development and use of unused energy sources;
9. In case of an area designated as an area for integrated energy supply pursuant to Article 5 (1) of the Integrated Energy Supply Act, matters concerning integrated energy supply to the relevant area;

10. Other matters that the Mayor considers necessary for energy policies and related programs.
(3) Deleted. <by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>
(4) The Mayor may require a specialized research institute to formulate an energy plan on his or her behalf.

Article 9 (Action Plan for Rationalization of Energy Use)

(1) The Mayor shall formulate and implement an action plan for the rationalization of energy use of the Seoul Metropolitan Government (hereinafter referred to as "action plan for energy use rationalization") every year pursuant to Article 6 of the Energy Use Rationalization Act in order to use energy rationally.
(2) An action plan for energy use rationalization under paragraph (1) shall include the following matters:
1. Matters concerning yearly energy conservation in the public and private sectors in order to convert into an energy-saving economic structure;
2. Matters concerning technical development and public relations and education for energy use rationalization;
3. Matters concerning reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through rational energy use;
4. Matters that the Mayor considers necessary to promote energy use rationalization.
Articles 10 and 11 Deleted. <by Ordinance No. 4955, Mar. 17, 2011>

Article 10 Deleted. <by Ordinance No. 5083, Mar. 17, 2011>

Article 11 Deleted. <by Ordinance No. 5083, Mar. 17, 2011>

CHAPTER III ENERGY CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

Article 12 (Composition and Operation of the Committee)

CHAPTER III ENERGY CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY(1) The Mayor may establish the Energy Policy Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") to provide advice on the following matters concerning energy plans and implementation thereof, including energy conservation and production, and energy efficiency in the use of buildings: <Amended by Ordinance No. 5489, May 16, 2013; Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015; Ordinance No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019>
1. Matters concerning the formulation and revision of an energy business plan;
2. Matters concerning the implementation of an energy business plan;
3. Matters concerning evaluations of the results of the promotion of energy business;
4. Matters concerning the participation of citizens, such as gathering opinions of citizens;
5. Matters concerning the calculation of the rates of user fees and leasing fees;
6. Matters concerning energy diagnosis for energy rationalization.
(2) The Committee shall be composed of not more than 50 members, including one chairperson who shall be elected by and from among the Mayor and commissioned members, and the members shall be the following persons: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6989, Jan. 3, 2019; Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019; Ordinance No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019>
1. Ex officio members: The head of Climate and Environment Headquarters, and deputy mayors, chief officers and director generals engaged in energy-related tasks;
2. Commissioned members: Members of the Seoul Metropolitan Council, and persons with knowledge and expertise in the environment and energy sector, who are commissioned by the Mayor.
(3) The term of office of the commissioned members shall be two years and they may be recommissioned only twice: Provided, That the term of a member for filling a vacancy shall be the remaining term of his or her predecessor. <Amended by Ordinance No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019>
(4) The chairperson shall convene meetings of the Committee, and a majority of the Committee members shall constitute a quorum.
(5) The Committee may establish and operate subcommittees in order to efficiently perform tasks of the Committee. <Amended by Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019>
(6) The Mayor may provide support for meetings and activities necessary to perform tasks of the Committee within budgetary limits. <Amended by Ordinance No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019>
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

Article 12-2 (Rationalization of Energy in Existing Buildings)

(1) The Mayor shall endeavor to increase the number of high energy-efficient buildings for energy conservation and the efficient use of energy.
(2) The Mayor may formulate and promote a plan for the following programs in order to increase the number of high energy-efficient buildings under paragraph (1):
1. Assistance in providing loans for investments in improvement projects for high energy-efficient buildings;

2. Operation of the environment-friendly building certification system based on an efficiency rate of energy conservation;
3. Assistance in evaluation programs for encouraging the energy diagnosis of existing buildings;
4. Surveys, etc. on the current status of use of energy for establishing guidelines for annual energy consumption in existing buildings.
(3) The Mayor may recommend the owners or managers of buildings deemed necessary for energy conservation by increasing high-efficiency buildings to conduct energy diagnosis under the Energy Use Rationalization Act. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>
(4) The Major may prepare and implement further detailed standards for the Regulations on the Promotion of Energy Use Rationalization by Public Institutions publicly notified by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy for the energy diagnosis of buildings of an affiliated agency. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015>

Article 13 (Guarantee of Energy Performance of New Buildings)

(1) The Mayor may establish and implement standards for energy-saving environment-friendly buildings in the public and private sectors in order to induce and facilitate the guarantee of energy performance of new buildings, etc.
(2) The Mayor may recommend the use of products certified as high-efficiency energy apparatus and machinery, and new and renewable energy systems, such as solar heat and solar energy systems, in order to guarantee energy performance of buildings when he or she grants a building permit pursuant to Article 11 (1) of the Building Act.
(3) When a person designs a building, the Mayor shall check the energy performance of the building based on an environment-friendly energy building design as prescribed by rule of the Seoul Government.
(4) The Major shall examine an energy-saving plan submitted by a building project owner pursuant to Article 14 (1) of the Green Buildings Construction Support Act and may request the building project owner to supplement the energy-saving plan, where necessary. <Amended by Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015>

Article 14 (Environment-Friendly Energy Transportation Measures)

The Mayor shall promote the following policies for energy conservation and efficient energy use:
1. Fuel measures for the promotion of energy use by environment-friendly motor vehicles under subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act on Promotion of Development and Distribution of Environment-Friendly Motor Vehicles;
2. Encouraging citizens to participate in the car-free day system and expanding the reduction of and exemption from local taxes for vehicles participating in the system;
3. Increasing the establishment of convenience facilities and available facilities for the promotion of use of bicycles;
4. Encouraging public parking lots to voluntarily participate in the car-free day system and discounting parking fees for vehicles participating in the system;
5. Introduction of futuristic automobiles and establishment of infrastructure for futuristic automobiles;
6. Other environment-friendly transportation measures.

Article 15 (Energy Conservation in Public Sector)

(1) The Mayor shall conduct the following matters in order to reduce energy cost, lead energy conservation efforts in the private sector, and prepare a sustainable energy system by means of energy conservation and efficient energy use in the public sector: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015>
1. Establishing and managing goals for energy conservation based on the total energy consumption control system;
2. Purchasing and using green products under the Seoul Metropolitan Government Ordinance on the Promotion of Purchase of Green Products when constructing public buildings or remodeling or repairing public facilities;
3. Promoting energy-saving programs by enterprises specializing in energy saving, taking characteristics of each institution into consideration;
4. Conducting an energy diagnosis and promoting energy improvement projects to enhance energy efficiency of public buildings;
5. Giving priority to purchasing compact cars or environment-friendly motor vehicles under subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act on Promotion of Development and Distribution of Environment-Friendly Automobiles first of all when a public agency purchases official vehicles;
6. Maintaining appropriate indoor temperatures in buildings for each season;
7. Enforcing the car-free day system for official vehicles.
(2) The Seoul Government shall install energy-saving equipment (LED lighting, etc.), etc., in the public sector pursuant to Article 7 (1) of the Act on Contracts to Which a Local Government Is a Party and Article 6 (2) of the Enforcement Decree of the same Act, utilizing the private funds procured by an outside business entity for the facilitation of energy-saving programs; and may promote energy-saving programs in which the energy cost saved by installing such equipment is repaid in installments to the outside business entity. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015; Ordinance No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018>
(3) In cases of promoting energy-saving programs under paragraph (2), LED products shall be used for interior lighting devices; and products certified under the Regulations on the Promotion of the High Energy-Efficiency Equipment Supply shall be used for street lamps, security lights, and tunnel lights (including underpass lights). <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 6396, Jan. 5, 2017>

Article 16 (Establishment of Unit of Energy Sources)

(1) The Mayor may determine and recommend energy consumption targets for each unit of a product made using energy and annual energy consumption targets for each unit area for each specific use of buildings (including new and existing buildings) in order to improve energy efficiency.
(2) Standards for unit of energy sources for products and buildings under paragraph (1) shall conform to Article 35 (1) of the Energy Use Rationalization Act.

Article 17 (Voluntary Agreement)

(1) The Mayor may enter into a voluntary agreement with business entities in order to respond to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by means of energy conservation and efficient energy use.
(2) The Mayor may perform public relations for the promotion of the voluntary agreement system and may grant subsidies, tax reduction or exemption, etc. to business entities who have entered into a voluntary agreement according to the results of energy conservation.

CHAPTER IV TEMPERATURE CONTROL OF HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING IN BUILDINGS

Article 18 (Buildings Subject to Temperature Control)

CHAPTER IV TEMPERATURE CONTROL OF HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING IN BUILDINGS(1) Where deemed necessary for energy conservation, the Mayor may designate the following buildings as buildings subject to heating and air conditioning temperature control (hereinafter after referred to as "buildings subject to temperature control"): Provided, That this shall not apply to multi-family residential buildings, factories, medical institutions, social welfare facilities, military installations, religious facilities, etc.:
1. High-electric energy consumption buildings which use electric power for ordinary and educational purposes, a power purchase agreement of which concluded with Korea Electric Power Corporation is over 100kW;
2. High-energy consumption business entities under Article 35 of the Enforcement Decree of the Energy Use Rationalization Act;
3. Commercial facilities in a residential and commercial complex.
(2) Restrictions on heating and air conditioning temperature shall not be imposed on the following areas in buildings subject to temperature control:
1. Areas for quality control of food, etc.;
2. Inside areas of guest rooms in accommodation facilities;
3. Areas used for special purposes, such as laboratories;
4. Areas necessary to maintain functions of equipment, such as computer rooms and communication rooms;
5. Areas related to social welfare, such as kindergartens, child care centers and infirmaries;
6. Areas for the purpose of learning, such as lecture rooms and libraries;
7. Other areas in which heating and air conditioning are deemed necessary for the preservation of objects, facilities, etc.
(3) The Mayor shall give guidance in advance on the details of designation, heating and air conditioning temperature control standards, methods of inspection, etc. to the owners or managers of buildings subject to temperature control falling under paragraph (1).
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

Article 19 (Temperature Control Standards)

Heating and air conditioning temperature control standards (hereinafter referred to as "temperature control standards") in buildings subject to temperature control and the timing for application shall be as follows: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6989, Jan. 3, 2019>
1. Summer (from June to September): Air conditioning temperature not lower than 26°C;
2. Winter (from November to March): Heating temperature not higher than 20°C.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

Article 20 (Methods of Inspection)

The Mayor shall conduct regular inspections as to whether buildings subject to temperature control comply with temperature control standards; and measuring methods established under the public notification of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy shall apply to temperature measuring: Provided, That temperature measuring shall not apply where heating and air conditioning systems are not operated. <Amended by Ordinance No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018>
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

Article 21 (Results of Inspections and Post Management)

(1) The Mayor may disclose the results of inspections and energy consumption on buildings subject to temperature control.
(2) The Mayor may recommend the owners or managers of buildings subject to temperature control who fail to comply with temperature control standards to correct such failure.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

Article 22 (Indication of Energy Consumption)

(1) The Mayor may require the owners of buildings subject to temperature control under Article 18 to designate an energy manager, and indicate and manage heating and air conditioning temperature and energy consumption.
(2) The Mayor may recommend the owners of buildings subject to temperature control to voluntarily control energy consumption at the time energy consumption is concentrated.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012]

CHAPTER V FACILITATION OF DEVELOPMENT, USE, AND DIFFUSION OF NEW, RENEWABLE, AND UNUSED ENERGY

Article 23 (Development, Use, and Diffusion of New, Renewable, and Unused Energy)

CHAPTER V FACILITATION OF DEVELOPMENT, USE, AND DIFFUSION OF NEW, RENEWABLE, AND UNUSED ENERGY(1) The Mayor shall set goals for the diffusion of new, renewable, or unused energy under the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy and shall formulate and promote policy programs in order to achieve the goals.
(2) The Mayor may organize and operate a separate conference composed of energy-related experts in order to actively promote mid-and long-term policies for the development, use, and diffusion of new, renewable or unused energy meeting the characteristics of the Seoul Government.
(3) The Mayor may establish and publicly notify standards for support, etc. of new and renewal energy facilities suitable for each area. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

Article 24 (Model Districts for New and Renewable Energy)

(1) The Mayor may formulate and administer a basic plan for the designation of model districts for new or renewable energy in order to facilitate the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy.
(2) New and renewable energy targeted for the designation of a model district under paragraph (1) shall be as follows: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6093, Jan. 7, 2016>
1. New energy prescribed in subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy and renewable energy prescribed in subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the same Act;
2. Unused energy suitable for the characteristics of Seoul Metropolitan City, as prescribed by rule of the Seoul Government.
(3) The Mayor shall endeavor to promote the use, diffusion, and public relations of model districts for new and renewable energy.
(4) Requirements and procedure for the designation of model districts for new or renewable energy shall be separately prescribed and publicly notified. <Amended by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

CHAPTER VI ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFICIENT PROMOTION SYSTEM

Article 25 (Administrative, Tax, and Financial Measures)

CHAPTER VI ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFICIENT PROMOTION SYSTEM(1) The Mayor shall devise administrative, tax, and financial measures necessary to promote policies for energy conservation, the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy, and the energy use rationalization.
(2) The Mayor may provide information and technology necessary for surveys and research conducted by a citizen, business entity, civic organization, or research institute or may provide tax or financial support to the following facilities installed and operated by a citizen, business entity, civic organization, or research institute: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6989, Jan. 3, 2019>
1. Photovoltaic facilities for balcony;
2. Photovoltaic facilities for house;
3. Photovoltaic facilities for buildings;
4. Other facilities the Mayor deems necessary to expand the diffusion of new and renewable energy.
(3) Articles 5 and 6 of the Seoul Metropolitan Government Ordinance on Establishment and Operation of Climate Change Fund shall apply to financial support.
(4) The Mayor may permit a person to use or make a profit on administration property and general property or to lease such property to expand the diffusion of new and renewable energy; and the rates of user fees and leasing fees for such property shall be at least 10/1000 of the relevant property evaluation price: Provided, That where a person installs a solar energy generating system on the rooftops of public assets, the rates of user fees or leasing fees for such public assets shall be at least 10/1000 of the relevant property evaluation price pursuant to the Criteria for the Operation of Public Assets of Local Governments; and where a person installs a solar energy generating system in a place other than on the rooftops of public assets, he or she shall calculate and publicly announce the rates of user fees or leasing fees of such public assets every year, based on the capacity of the

generating system. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012; Ordinance No. 5489, May 16, 2013; Ordinance No. 6500, May 18, 2017>
(5) The Mayor shall use the total amount of profits earned from the diffusion of new and renewable energy for the creation of the Climate Change Fund of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and use the Climate Change Fund exclusively for the diffusion of new and renewable energy. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>
(6) Where the Mayor has provided financial support, etc. for the diffusion of new and renewable energy, he or she may secure the right to emit greenhouse gases generated in the relevant facilities. <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

Article 25-2 (Hearing of Opinions)

Where the Mayor calculates and publicly announces the rates of user fees and leasing fees under the proviso of Article 25 (4), he/she shall hear opinions of the Seoul Metropolitan Council (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”): Provided, That the forgoing shall not apply where the rates of user fees or leasing fees decrease or are frozen, or increase within the consumer price increase rates of the preceding year. <Amended by Ordinance No. 6103, Jan. 7, 2016; Ordinance No. 7179, May 16, 2019>
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5489, May 16, 2013]

Article 25-3 (Consent of the Council)

(1) The construction of permanent facilities on public property under Article 26 (2) of the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy shall require the consent of the Council.
(2) Any person who intends to construct permanent facilities under paragraph (1) shall submit documents confirming the payment of removal costs signed by the Mayor to property management officers or deposit removal costs.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 7179, May 16, 2019]

Article 26 (Strengthening Cooperation with Citizens)

(1) The Mayor shall endeavor to strengthen cooperation with citizens and civic organizations, such as providing them with relevant data, in order to promote activities for public interests, such as energy conservation, the efficient use of energy, the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and improved energy welfare for energy-poor classes. <Amended by Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019>
(2) The Mayor may provide support for the following matters to a foundation, etc. established and operated for the purpose of energy conservation, diffusion of new and renewable energy, energy welfare, etc.: <Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>
1. Provision of data related to energy use and production;
2. Administrative and financial support for energy conservation and efficient energy use;
3. Other matters the Mayor deems necessary.

Article 26-2 (Implementation of Energy Welfare Project)

(1) The Major may implement the following projects to promote energy welfare for energy-poor classes:
1. Projects concerning supporting energy supply;
2. Projects to install new and renewable energy, including solar energy;
3. Projects to use energy efficiently by upgrading housing, etc.;
4. Research and surveys to promote energy welfare;
5. Other projects necessary to promote energy welfare.
(2) The Major may fully or partially subsidize a corporation or entity, etc. which promotes projects pursuant to paragraph (1) for necessary expenses, within budgetary limits.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018]

Article 26-3 (Fact-Finding Survey)

(1) The Mayor may conduct fact-finding surveys on residential environments, energy demand, etc. of energy-poor classes, if necessary for implementing energy welfare projects under Article 26-2.
(2) If deemed necessary for fact-finding surveys, the Mayor may request related administrative agencies, relevant agencies and organizations, etc. to provide necessary cooperation, such as the submission of data.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019]

Article 26-4 (Energy Diagnosis)

The Mayor may provide energy-poor classes with energy diagnosis and energy saving consulting services for their house.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019]

Article 27 (Energy Education, Public Relations, and Awarding Prizes)

(1) The Mayor may conduct education or perform public relations of matters necessary for the diffusion and promotion of environment-friendly energy for citizens, business entities, etc.
(2) The Mayor may award a prize to a person who has rendered distinguished service to the promotion of policies for energy

conservation, efficient energy use, the facilitation of the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

CHAPTER VI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 28 (Restrictions on Use of Energy)

CHAPTER VI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONSWhere the Mayor deems that significant frustration occurs or is likely to occur in the supply and demand of energy due to changes in the domestic or international use of energy, he or she may request the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy to take the following measures on business entities or the owners and managers of apparatus and machinery using energy to the extent necessary to stabilize the demand and supply of energy: <Amended by Ordinance No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018>

1. Restrictions on the use of energy in hospitality businesses and other facilities using energy;
2. Restrictions on the use of apparatus and machinery using energy, including vehicles;
3. Restrictions on the timing and methods for the use of energy;
4. Other matters particularly necessary for the stabilization of the demand and supply of energy.

Article 29 (Energy White Paper)

(1) The Mayor may prepare and publish the Energy White Paper every year in order to inform citizens of the main points of energy policies and the current status of the promotion thereof.

(2) The Energy White Paper under paragraph (1) shall include the following matters:

1. Trends and prospects of the demand and supply of energy;
2. The current status of the promotion of energy conservation policies through the efficient use of energy;
3. The current status of the development, use, and diffusion of new and renewable energy;
4. The current status and prospects of the promotion of energy policies, including assistance to energy-poor classes.

ADDENDUM

This Ordinance shall enter into force on April 14, 2010.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 5083, Mar. 17, 2011>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 5320, Jul. 30, 2012>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Article 2 (2) shall enter into force on February 23, 2013.

ADDENDA <Ordinance No. 5489, May 16, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Rates of User Fees and Leasing Fees)

Article 25 (4) shall apply to solar energy generating systems installed after January 1, 2013.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6016, Oct. 8, 2015>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6020, Oct. 8, 2015>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6093, Jan. 7, 2016>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6103, Jan. 7, 2016>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6396, Jan. 5, 2017>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6500, May 18, 2017>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6833, Mar. 22, 2018>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 6989, Jan. 3, 2019>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 7073, Mar. 28, 2019>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDA <Ordinance No. 7179, May 16, 2019>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Prior Approval for Construction of Permanent Facilities)

Permanent facilities which were or have been constructed under the previous Ordinance as at the time this Decree enters into force shall be deemed approved under Article 25-3 of this Ordinance.

ADDENDUM <Ordinance No. 7247, Jul. 18, 2019>

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Article 12 (2) 1 and 2 shall enter into force on April 1, 2021.