

Sustainable Land Development

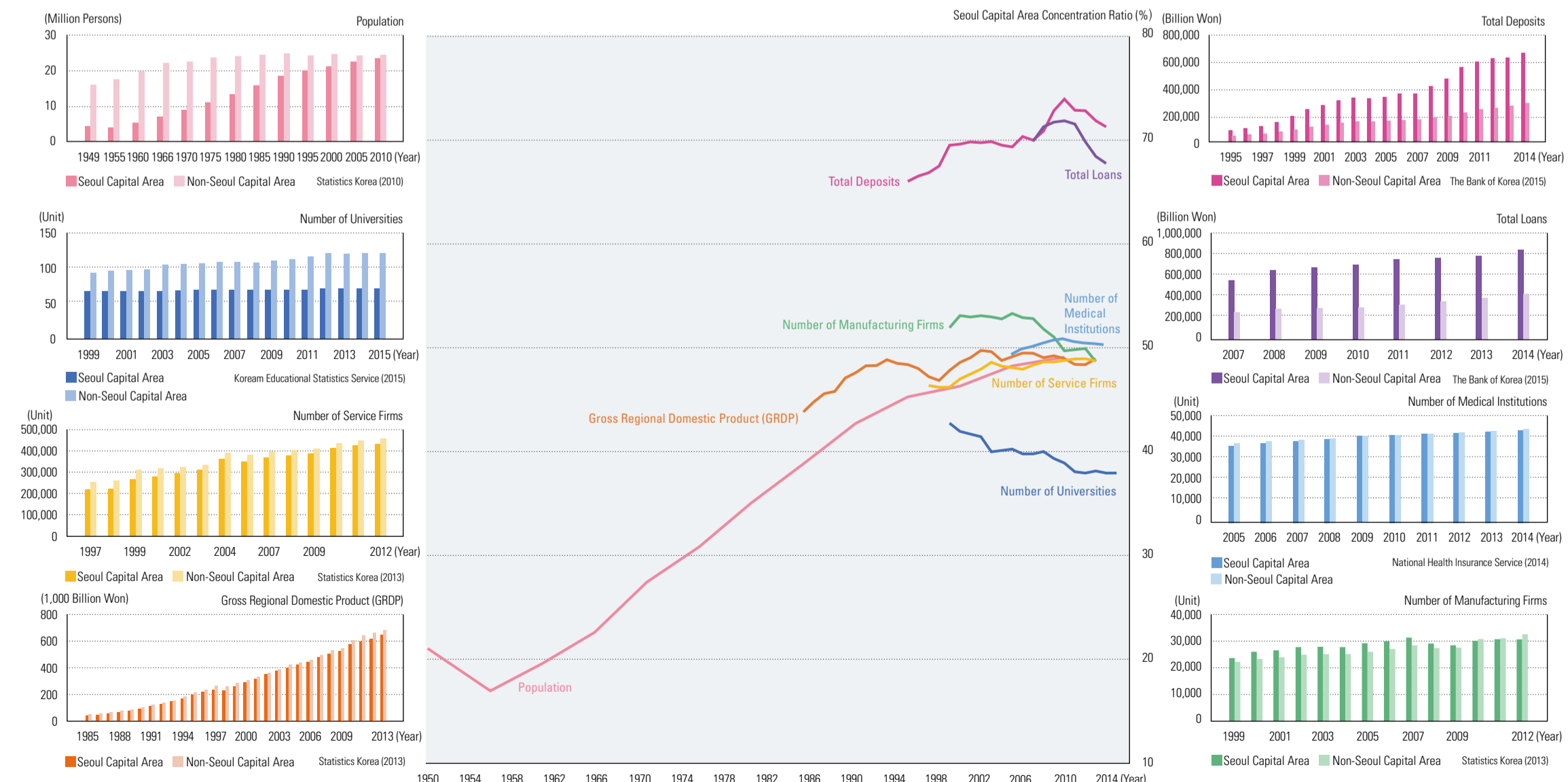
In 1960, the population of the Seoul Metropolitan Area was approximately 20.8% of Korea's entire population. Thirty years later in 1990, the share more than doubled to 42.8%, and by 2010, it reached 48.9%. Almost half of Korea's entire population now lives in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In addition, most socioeconomic indicators such as gross regional domestic product (GRDP), number of businesses, and number of service firms show that the Seoul Metropolitan Area accounts for 50% of the entire country. Further-

more, the concentration of financial services—total deposits and total loans—far exceeds 50% and is almost 70%. Approximately 40% of higher education institutions are located in and around Seoul. Since the 1960s, the Korean Government has pursued policies to mitigate the concentration of people and capital in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and has promoted policies reflecting more balanced development. Policies to prevent overcrowding in metropolitan areas were adopted in the 1960s, followed by policies to reduce con-

centration in the Seoul Metropolitan Area in the 1970s. Despite these efforts, people continued to move to Seoul well into the 1980s. In 1982, the "Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act" was enacted, followed by the First Capital Region Readjustment Plan (1984 – 1996) in 1984—both of which provided a comprehensive development framework with legal binding force. In the 1990s, Korea's territorial plans were amended as the autonomy of the local governments was restored. In this context, the First and

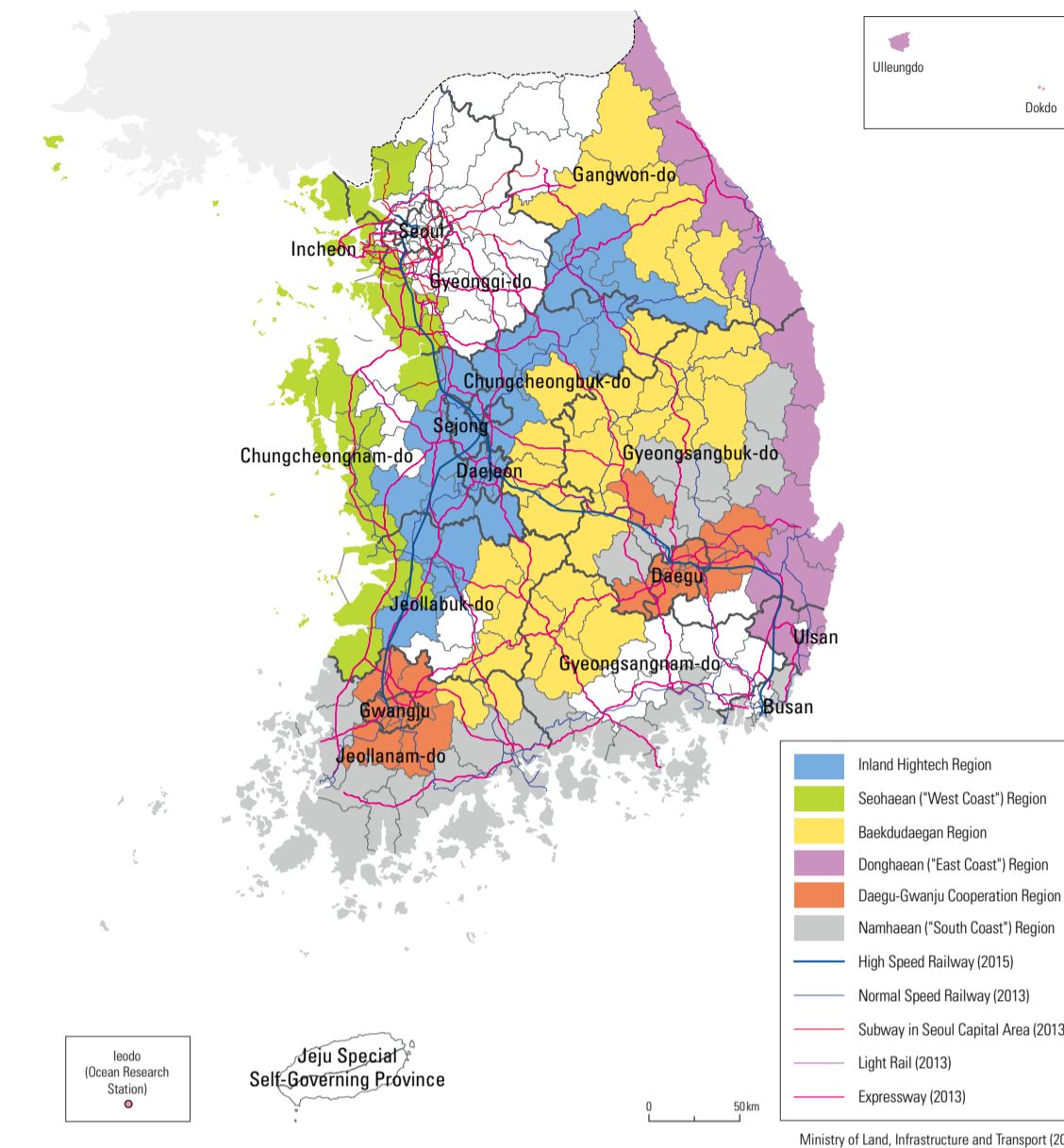
Second Capital Region Readjustment Plans were announced, in 1994 and 1997, respectively. As the Second Capital Region Readjustment Plan (1997 – 2011) was approved and introduced, new ideas about planning and development were emerging, and the Third Capital Region Readjustment Plan (2006 – 2020) was prepared well before the target year 2006. This plan heeded calls for deregulation and brought about a paradigm shift in local development.

Concentration in Seoul Capital Area

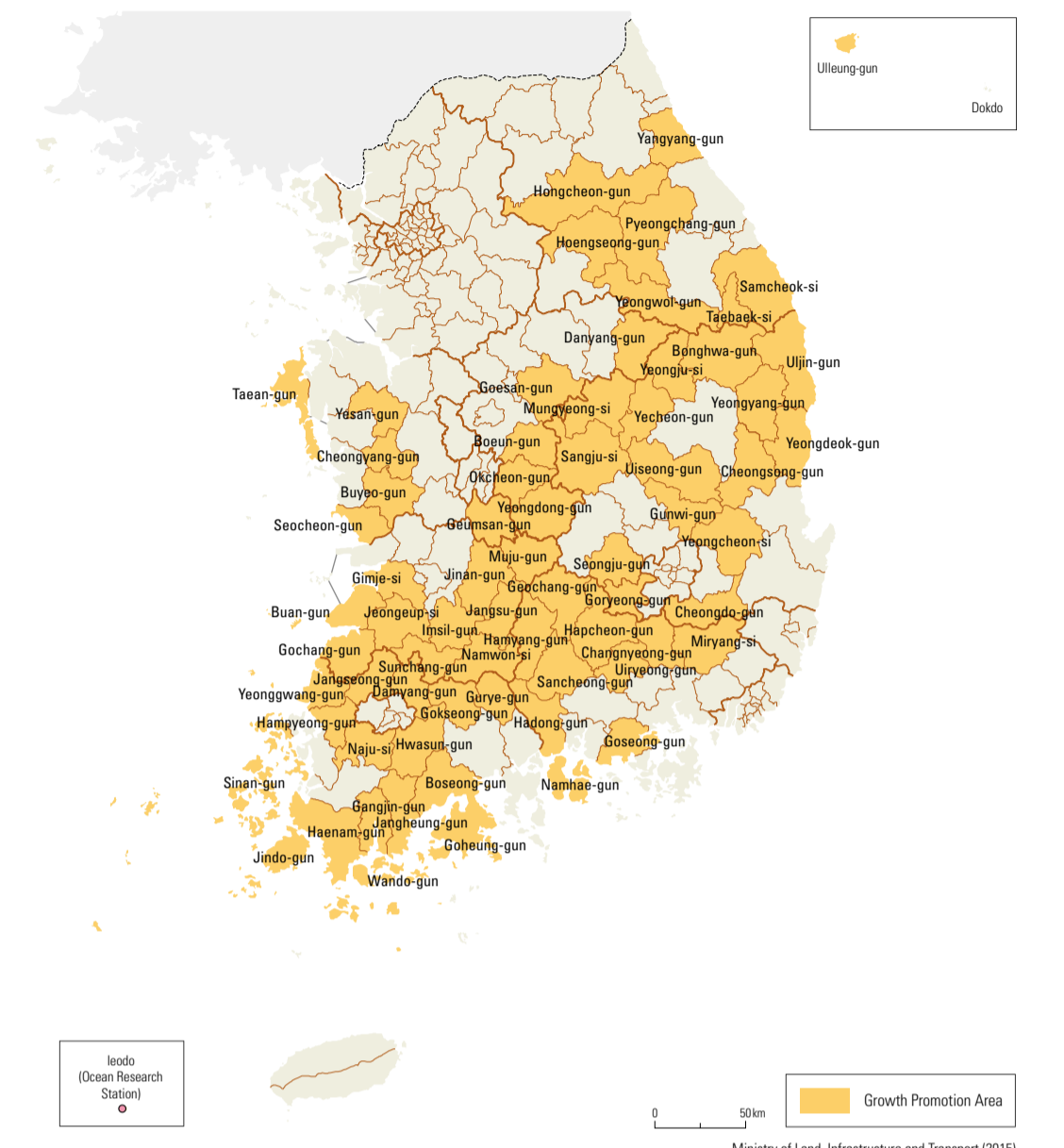


Regional Development Policies

Development Plan for Coastal and Interior Regions



Growth Promotion Area



Balanced Development Policy

Period	Policy
1970s	First Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (Ministry of Construction, 1971)
1980s	Second Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (Ministry of Construction, 1981) Office of Balanced National Development Established (1989)
1990s	Third Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (Ministry of Construction, 1991) Development Promotion District Adopted (1994)
2000s	Fourth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (Ministry of Construction & Transportation, 2000) Enactment of Special Act on Decentralization (2003) Enactment of Special Act on Balanced National Development (2004) First Five-Year Balanced National Development Plan (2004) Fourth Comprehensive National Territorial Revised Plan (Ministry of Construction and Transportation, 2005) First Regional Development Plan (2009)
2010s	Second Regional Development Plan (2014)

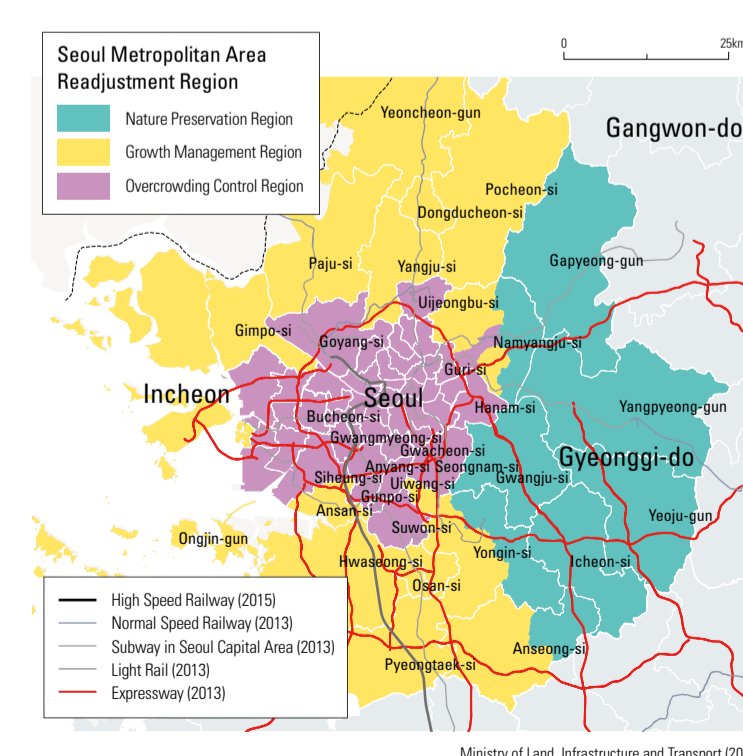
Growth Regulations for Seoul Metropolitan Area

Period	Policy
1960s	Measures to Prevent Population Concentration in Large Cities (Ministry of Construction, 1964) Measures to Readjust Population and Facilities in Large Cities (Minister without Portfolio, 1969)
1970s	Basic Guidelines for Prevention of Overcrowding in Capital Region (Ministry of Construction, 1970) Policy to Disperse Population in Large Cities (Economic Planning Board, 1972) Seoul Population Dispersion Plan (Seoul Metropolitan Government, 1975) Master Plan for Population Redistribution in Seoul Capital Region (Minister without Portfolio, 1977)
1980s	Plan for Regulation of Public Office Buildings and Large-Scale Buildings in Capital Region (Ministry of Construction, 1982) Enactment of Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Act (1982) First Seoul Capital Region Readjustment Plan 1984 – 1996 (1984)
1990s	Complete Revision of Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Act and Enforcement Decree (1994) Second Seoul Capital Region Readjustment Plan 1997 – 2011 (1997)
2000s	Revision of Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Act (2004) Third Seoul Capital Region Readjustment Plan 2006 – 2020 (2006)

Growth Promotion Area

Province	Growth Promotion Area
Gangwon (7)	Taebeek-si, Samcheok-si, Hoengseong-gun, Yeongwol-gun, Pyeongchang-gun, Yangyang-gun, Hongcheon-gun
Chungcheongbuk-do (5)	Boeun-gun, Yeongdong-gun, Goesan-gun, Danyang-gun, Okcheon-gun
Chungcheongnam-do (6)	Seocheon-gun, Geumsan-gun, Buyeo-gun, Cheongyang-gun, Yesan-gun, Taean-gun
Jeollabuk-do (10)	Namwon-si, Gimje-si, Jinan-gun, Muju-gun, Jangsu-gun, Imsil-gun, Suncheon-gun, Gochang-gun, Buan-gun, Jeongup-si
Jeollanam-do (16)	Naju-si, Damyang-gun, Gokseong-gun, Gurye-gun, Goheung-gun, Boseong-gun, Hwasun-gun, Jangheung-gun, Gangjin-gun, Haenam-gun, Hwangyeon-gun, Jangseong-gun, Wando-gun, Jindo-gun, Sinan-gun, Yeonggwang-gun
Gyeonggi-do (16)	Sangju-si, Mungyeong-si, Gunwi-gun, Uiseong-gun, Cheongsong-gun, Yeongyang-gun, Yeongdeok-gun, Cheongdo-gun, Goryeong-gun, Seongju-gun, Yechon-gun, Bonghwa-gun, Uijeongbu-si, Uijeong-si, Yeongju-si
Gyeongangnam-do (10)	Uiryeong-gun, Changnyeong-gun, Goseong-gun, Namhae-gun, Hadong-gun, Sancheong-gun, Hamyang-gun, Geochang-gun, Hapcheon-gun, Miryang-si
Total	70 -si/-gun

Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Plan (2006 – 2020)



The Coastal Region refers to multiple local governments along the coasts. It was designated in the Comprehensive Plan for Developing Coastal Areas, supported by the "Special Act on Developing Coastal and Inland Regions." The plan originally only included development plans for coastal regions. However, inland regions were later added.

Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Regions (Growth Control Regions) are areas designated to reduce the concentration of population and industries in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. They are based on the "Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act" (Article 6) and its executive ordinance (Article 9), which divides the Seoul Metropolitan Area into three regions.

Overcrowding Restriction Region: a region with overcrowding, or expected to be overcrowded and in need of readjustment or relocation of facilities.

Growth Control Region: a region that accommodates relocated people or facilities from the Overcrowding Restriction Region. Locations of industries and urban development are carefully managed.

Nature Conservation Region: a region where the natural environment needs to be conserved, for example, the green space and water bodies of the Hangang River system.

By Presidential Decree of the Special Act on Balanced National Development, Growth Promotion Area refers to an area requiring special support from the national and local government for the construction of infrastructure necessary to promote its economic and social growth, such as road and water supply systems, because of its poor living conditions and considerably underdeveloped local economy.

A Growth Promotion Area is co-designated by the ministers of both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation based on the area's income, population, and financial standing, among other factors. The first Growth Promotion Area was designated in June of 2009. As of September 2014, 70 -si/-gun areas had been designated as Growth Promotion Areas. Once designated, an area retains that status for five years and is also entitled to full financial support (100% government subsidies).

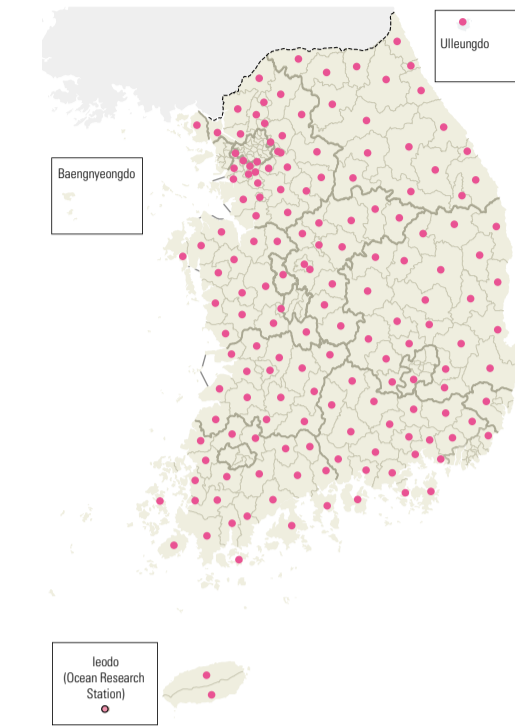
Regional Development Plans

First Balanced National Development Plan (2004)	First Regional Development Plan (2009)	Second Regional Development Plan (2014)
<p>Development by Distributing Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of Sejong City - Leading Industries Enterprise City - 4 + 9 Promotion of Regional Strategic Industries <p>Establish Foundation for Balanced National Development</p>	<p>5 + 2 Economic Regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of Economic Regions' Leading Industries - Focus on Talent Development in Economic Regions - Selection and Promotion of 30 Flagship Projects <p>Emphasize Need for Cooperation Between Regions to Achieve Development</p>	<p>HOPE Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build HOPE - Provision of Locally Customized Packaged Support - Initiative by the Local Government, Strengthening of Cooperation <p>Create Environment for Locally Initiated Development</p>

The regional development plan is a statutory plan defined in the "Special Act on Balanced National Development" (enacted in 2004). In 2009, the plan was reorganized from the Five-Year Plan for Balanced National Development to a Five-Year Regional Development Plan. The early balanced development plans focused on relocating public institutions in the Seoul Metropolitan Area to different provinces for balanced development, as well as constructing the Multifunctional Administrative City (Sejong-si) and innovation cities. These efforts aimed at creating regional innovation clusters.

The First Regional Development Plan, prepared in 2009, presented a vision of linking "5+2" economic regions for better cooperation and growth. Specific policies to build economic growth momentum included building techno-parks, innovation clusters, and talent development centers. A flagship project appropriate for each economic region was implemented. The Second Regional Development Plan, prepared in 2014, focuses on improving the quality of life for residents in step with the HOPE (Happiness, Opportunity, Partnership, Everywhere) Project announced in 2013.

The First Regional Development Plan (2009)
163 Basic Settlement Areas



5+2 Mega Economic Regions



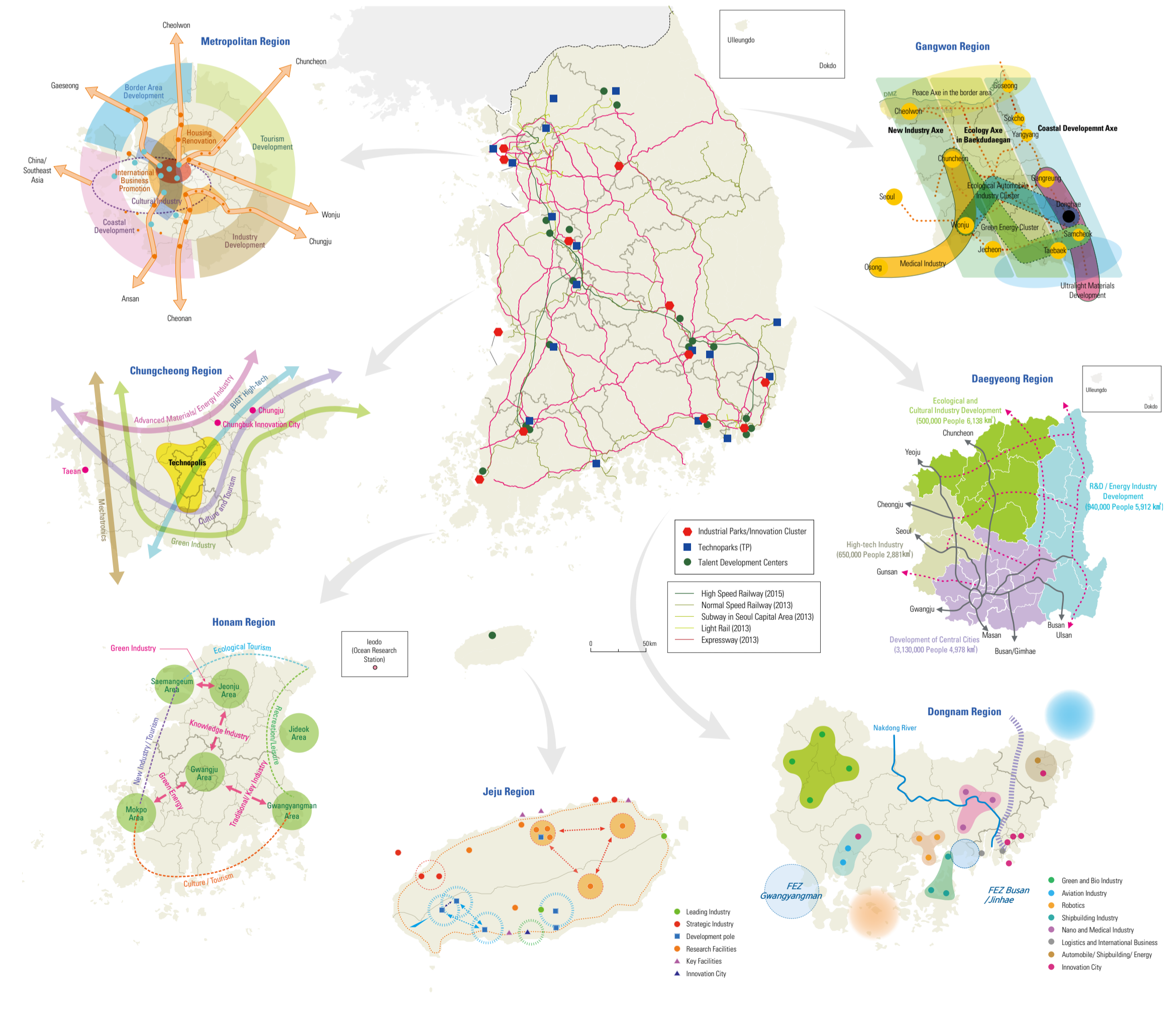
Supra-Economic Regions



Plans for Innovation Cities within the First National Balanced Development Plan (2004)

<p>Chungbuk Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT Technopolis of & BT Industry - Realize -biotopia Chungbuk- Technopolis with Active R&D Activities, the Center of IT and BT along with the Ochang Science Complex by Fostering IT Policies and Human Resources <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jincheon-gun Duckson-myeon, Ulsong-gun Maengryong-myeon : 2,090,000 pyeong - 12 IT, Human Resource Development and Science Technology Related Agencies <p>Relocate IT Function Group Taking into Consideration the Growth Potential of Local IT Industry Linked with BT Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Become an innovation cluster with active R&D activities by fostering related policies and human resources. <p>Relocate Human Resource Development Function Group Taking into Consideration the Strong Local Educational Infrastructure and Proximity to other Regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the education demand arising from the nearby Multifunctional Administrative Town. Relocate Science Technology and Gas Safety Related Agencies Taking into Consideration the Proximity to other Regions and Work Relationship with the Central Government 	<p>Gangwon Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitality City Realizing Harmony of Health, Life and Happiness - Gangwon will be promoted as Hub for Life and Health by Establishing an Innovation Cluster Focused on Tourism, Human and Life through the Relocation of Public Agencies Related to Tourism, Health & Life and Resource Development. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gangwon-do Wonju-si Barga-dong : 1,030,000 pyeong - 13 Tourism Promotion, Health & Life and Tourism Related Agencies <p>Relocate Resource Development Function Group Taking into Consideration the Characteristics of Local Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the development of relevant industries and job creation <p>Relocate Health & Life Function Group Taking into Consideration the Long Term Development Vision (Capital of Health & Life Industry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the development of relevant industries (Biotechnology and Medical Devices Industry, etc.) <p>Relocate Tourism Related Agencies Taking into Consideration the Clean Environment, Extensive Mountain Area and its Connection with Local Characteristics.</p>
<p>Chungnam Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Korea's Administrative Center Setting Future Direction - Chungnam will be promoted as a new administrative capital where central administrative agencies will be relocated in accordance with the balanced national development. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-Functional Administrative Town will be established in Gongju and Yeon-Gi, Chungnam and no other innovation city will be constructed in the region. - 40 related agencies will be relocated to the region including central administrative agency, governmental organization and government-supported institutes. - 6 individual public agency will be transferred to Chungnam except to the region where the Multi-Functional Administrative Town will be moved into. <p>Site Designation for Individually Relocated Public Agencies to Chungnam and Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (Iseon), Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. (Boryeong), National Defense University (in the process of selecting region), National Police College (in the process of selecting region), Police Comprehensive Academy (Asan), Korea Institute for Special Education (Asan) 	<p>Gyeongbuk Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hub for State-of-the-Art Science Technology and Transportation - Gyeongbuk will be promoted as a place where cutting edge science technology and industries coexist in harmony through the exchanges among industry, academia and research institution in the fields of logistics and agro-livestock backed by the relocation of agriculture supporting agencies as well as the introduction of high-speed railroad and express way. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gimcheon-si Nongpo-myeon, Nam-myeon : 1,050,000 pyeong - 13 Road Transportation, Innovative Agricultural Technology and Electric Power Technology Related Agencies <p>Relocate Road Transport Function Group Taking into Consideration the Connection with Major Express Way Road Network and Local Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster as a leading traffic safety region by developing East-West Transport Corridor as well as facilitating the development of underdevelopment areas. <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies Taking into Consideration the Production Volume & Plan of Electric Power and Local Characteristics</p>
<p>Jeonbuk Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bio Industry Mecca Connecting Traditional Culture with State-of-the-Art Technology - Jeonbuk, the traditional agricultural city will be transformed into world class cluster of national territory & urban development research institutions and agriculture & BT industry. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wangju-gun Iseon-myeon, Junsi-si Mansong-dong : 2,800,000 pyeong - 13 National Territory Development & Management, Agricultural Biotechnology and Food Research Related Agencies <p>Relocate National Territory Development & Management Function Group Taking into Consideration the Government-led Projects such as Large Scale National Industrial Complex and Multifunctional Administrative Town and the Geographical Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a new development model linked with the specialization strategy of local universities while carrying out the current large scale Metropolitan Area Development plan. <p>Relocate 1st Agriculture Support Group Taking into Consideration its Characteristics as the Central City of Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the establishment of BT & Life innovation cluster in line with the fostering of food, BT and traditional oriental medicine industry in Jeonbuk. - Promote to become a hub for driving value-added agricultural industry. <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies Taking into Consideration the Proximity with the Multi-Functional Administrative Town and the Relationship with Local Industries</p>	<p>Daegu Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mecca of Educational & Academic Industry and Center of South-East Asia's Industrial Cluster - Daegu will be promoted as the center for international education by relocating the related industries based upon the geographical advantage (located in the Southeast of Korea) and extensive pool of talented workforces. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daegu-si Dongsu-Sinseo-dong : 13,280,000 pyeong - 12 relevant industries in the fields of industry promotion, education and gas <p>Relocate 1st Industry Support Function Group Taking into Consideration the Characteristics of Daegu and Gyeongbuk as the Central City of Industrial Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to establishing a cluster's networking foundation for the related industries in Gumi, Pohang and Ulsan. <p>Relocate Road Transport Function Group Taking into Consideration the Image of Daegu as the Central City for Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to facilitating academic exchanges among 30 universities located in the city. <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies for Smooth Supply of City Gas, Balanced Rearrangement of Relocated Agencies and IT Industry Support</p>
<p>Gwangju/Jeonnam Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital of High-tech Futuristic Industrial Cluster - Gwangju-Jeonnam as joint innovation city will be promoted as a cultural capital merging with the regional economy by forming an industrial cluster of energy, IT and culture & art industries. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Naju City Keamcheon : 2,300,000 pyeong - Gwangju : 3 Electric Power Related Organizations - Jeonnam : 15 Organizations Related to IT, Agriculture and Culture & Art Industries <p>Gwangju</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated Gwangju as the City to Relocate Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Two Related Agencies Korea Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd. and Korea Power Exchange through a Thorough and Transparent Evaluation According to the Basic Agreement Between the Central Government and Local Governments. - Foster as new hub for Korea's energy industry by building up a cluster of metropolitan energy industry. - Be in line with the advancement of energy technology and clean energy related research institutes such as new and renewable energies. <p>Facilitate Synergy Effect by Linking with the Relocated Agencies such as Korea Electric Power Data Network Co., Ltd, IT Center and Cultural Contents Institute Jeonnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocate IT Industry Function Group to Speed Up the Establishment of Metropolitan Cluster Linked with Gwangju and High-Tech Industry - Contribute to advancement of local industrial structure by forming a network with power industry cluster and film & culture industry of Gwangju. <p>Relocate Agricultural Industry Function Group to Strengthen Local Development Strategy Focused on the Characteristics of the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to upgrade the agricultural structure by playing the role of locomotive to promote the local strategic industry, agriculture and biotechnology industry. <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies Taking into Consideration the Ways to Support Culture & Art Industry and Relationship with the KEPCO and Local Characteristics.</p>	<p>Ulsan Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally-Friendly High-Tech Energy Mecca Where Human and Nature Coexist in Harmony - Ulsan will be promoted as a central city for establishing energy cooperative system and long-term national energy policies by transferring energy industry and labor & welfare function group to the manufacturing city. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ulsan-si Jung-gu Hyeon-dong : 840,000 pyeong - 11 Related Agencies including Energy, Labor Welfare and Industrial Safety Related Organizations <p>Relocate Energy Function Group Taking into Consideration the Development of Oil Refining Industry and the Highly Energy-Consuming Industrial Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add energy related functions to the city centered around manufacturing industries including automobile, shipbuilding and petrochemical industry. - Establish innovation-oriented growth foundation by reinforcing the functions related to energy research & development and energy conservation. <p>Relocate Labor/Welfare Function Group Taking into Consideration the Characteristics of Ulsan Metropolitan City as Industrial City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the improvement of quality of life and welfare conditions by increasing the welfare of workers and job training. <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies Taking into Consideration the Strengthening of Industrial Safety and Research on Industrial Accident Prevention</p>
<p>Jeju Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free International City Leading International Exchange and Educational Training - Jeju will be promoted as a hub for both international exchange and educational training thanks to the implementation of Jeju special self-governing and free international city plans. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seogwipo-si Seoho-dong : 345,000 pyeong - 9 International Exchange and Educational Training Related Agencies <p>Relocate International Exchange Function Group to support the Strategy of Jeju Free International City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to peace and development in Northeast Asia through designation as the Island of Peace with International Exchange and Educational Training in Northeast Asia through designation as the Island of Peace with International Exchange and Educational Training <p>Relocate Educational Training Function Group Taking into Consideration the Local Characteristics such as Clean Environment and the Pivotal Effect of Regional Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate region-specific industry such as tourism industry thanks to increased number of tourists <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies Including National Tax Management Agency Taking into Consideration the Characteristics of Agencies, Inducement Effect and Geographical Conditions</p>	<p>Gyeongnam Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hub for Mechatronics Leading Korea - Gyeongnam will be promoted as a hub for Mechatronics, the cluster of intelligent robot industry which is the key industry of Korea along with machinery and aerospace industries, backed by rich tourism resources and good transport system of Namhae. <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jinju-si Munnae-eup Samun-ri : 1,260,000 pyeong - 12 Housing Construction, SME Promotion and National Pension Related Agencies <p>Relocate Housing Construction Function Group Taking into Consideration the Housing Construction Demand in South East Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the development by connecting with Home Automation, Disaster Prevention Technology and Heavy Construction Equipment Industry <p>Relocate other Relevant Agencies for Smooth Supply of City Gas, Balanced Rearrangement of Relocated Agencies and IT Industry Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beef up supportive measures for companies to foster the strategic local industry including knowledge-based machinery and Aerospace industries as a growth engine of Korea - Strengthen industrial foundation by facilitating SME promotion and technology
<p>Busan Innovation City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hub for Maritime Affairs & Fisheries, Film and Finance Connecting Land and Sea - Busan will be fostered as the central city of movie, international events and trade in East Asia by transferring public agencies related to movie, international events and trade in East Asia by transferring public agencies related to movie, international events and trade in East Asia by transferring public agencies related to movie, international events and trade in East Asia <p>Selected Innovation City District & Number of Relocated Public Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-dwelling residential area (Logistics Command Area, Gangeol), public agencies will be relocated to 3 functional areas - (Relocated land in Daegu/Gwangju), Financial complex in Macheon/dong, Centum City - 12 relevant agencies in the industries of maritime affairs & fisheries, finance and movie promotion <p>Relocate Maritime Affairs & Fisheries Function Group by Taking into Consideration the Characteristics of Busan as Hub of Fisheries, Port and Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the Status of Busan as a Bridge Connecting Land and Sea by Becoming Hub for International Port Logistics and Fisheries Distribution <p>Relocate Finance Industry Function Group to Foster the Second Largest Financial Hub by Clustering of Inter-related Institutions such as Korea Exchange (KRX) and Korea Technology Credit Guarantee Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote as the center of metropolitan economy by enhancing international finance and trade functions in line with the development of Busan Free Economic Zone - Play the role of providing industrial infrastructure support to South-East Asian countries. - Relocate film related organizations considering the strong foundation of regional film industry such as Busan International Film Festival and transfer other relevant institutions under the consideration of local industry. 	<p>Honam Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Industry - Ecological Tourism - Knowledge Industry - Culture & Tourism <p>Jeju Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green and Bio Industry - Aviation Industry - Robotics - Shipbuilding Industry - Nano and Medical Industry - Logistics and International Business - Key Facilities - Automobile/Shipbuilding Energy - Innovation City

5+2 Mega Economic Region Concepts for Cities/Provinces - Talent Development Centers & Development of Industrial Hubs



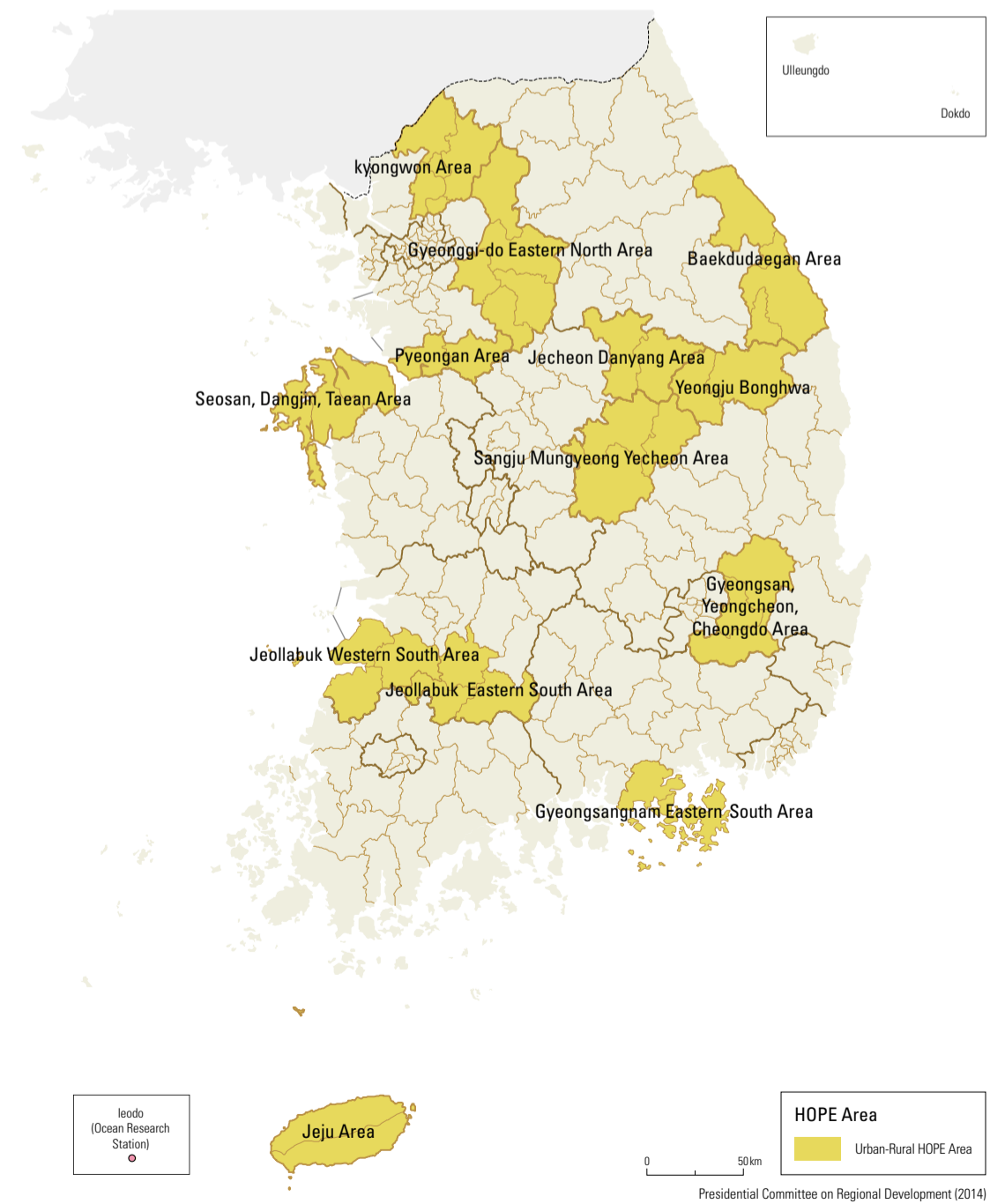
The Second Regional Development Plan with Specific Element Plans (2014)

Classification	Purpose	Ministry in Charge	Affiliated Ministries
Vitalize HOPE Areas	Encourage Locally Initiated Collaborative Projects	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
	Build Infrastructure for People's Everyday Life	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Environment
	Revitalize Local Centers		Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Energize Local Economy by Creating Jobs	Improve Local Transportation/Logistics Networks	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Ministry of the Interior
	Foster Local Leading Industries with Focus on Job Creation		Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Ministry of Employment and Labor
	Build Platform to Accelerate Local Investment	Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning	Small and Medium Business Administration
	Upgrade Industrial Complexes to Achieve Creative Economy		Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
	Promote Research on Locally Based R&D to Expand Creative Economic Regions		Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Improve Education System and Build Creative Workforce	Develop Growth Poles for Local Growth	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
	Enhance Competitiveness of Agriculture and Fish Industries		Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
	Strengthen Local Cultural Capacity and Support Specialization		Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Promote Local Culture, Restore Ecology	Improve Local Primary and Secondary Education Environment	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
	Support Local Universities to Develop Creative Workforce		Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Welfare/Medical Services without Blindspots	Develop Local Workforce by Providing Opportunities to Study While Working	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
	Strengthen Local Cultural Capacity and Support Specialization		Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Narrow Cultural Gap by Providing Customized Cultural Services		Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

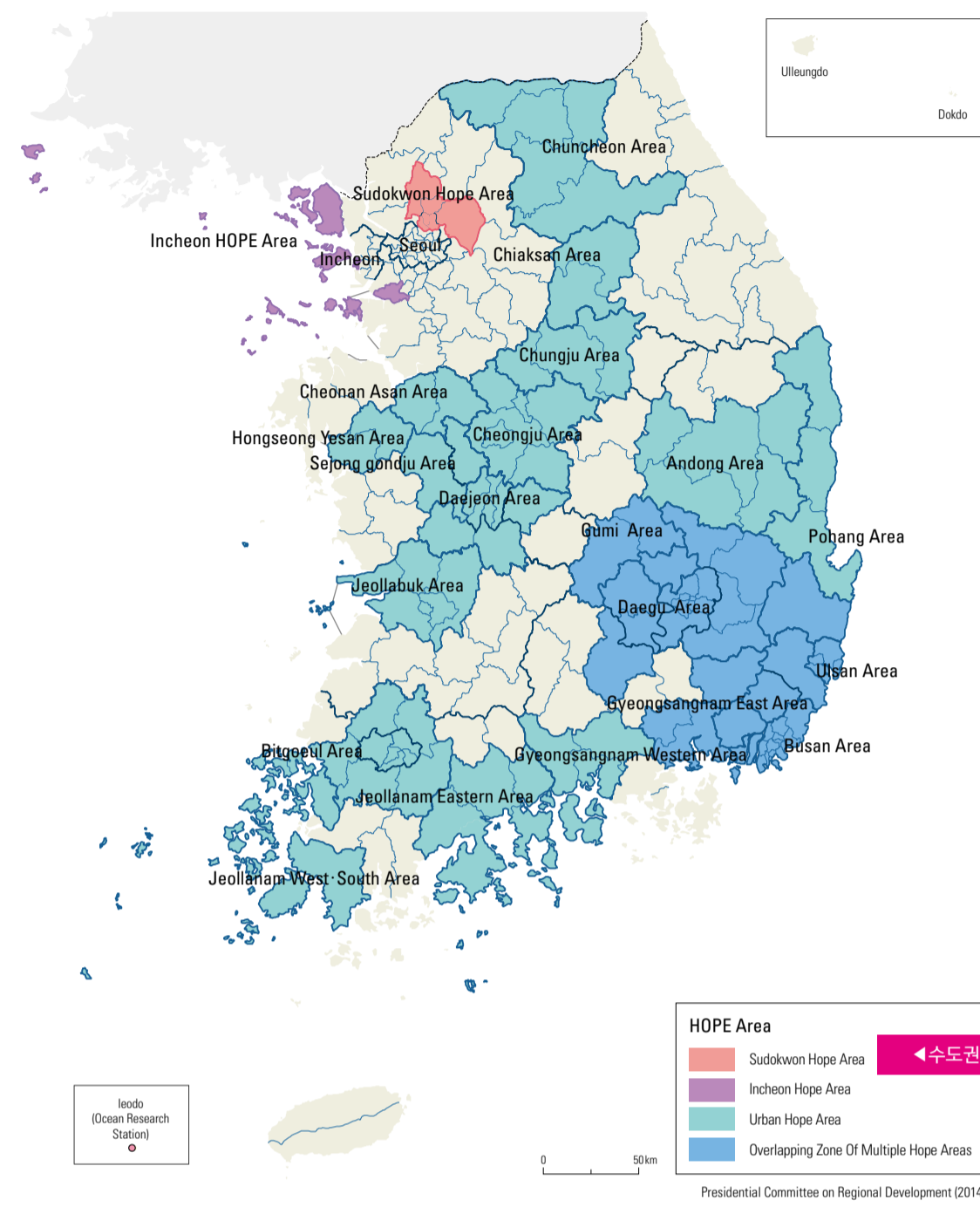
A HOPE area is composed of multiple local governments and supports projects initiated through collaborations between the neighboring local governments. The HOPE projects pursue eliminating inconveniences strategically and improving quality of life for residents, thereby providing a new experience through enhanced governmental cooperation. HOPE areas are further divided into "Urban

HOPE Areas" in urban settings, "Urban-Rural HOPE Areas" where urban and rural areas affect each other closely, and "Rural HOPE Areas" where agriculture or fishing remains the dominant industry. However, specific -si/-gun/-gu districts can cross boundaries and spread over many types of HOPE areas as means of transportation improve and a polycentric metropolis emerges.

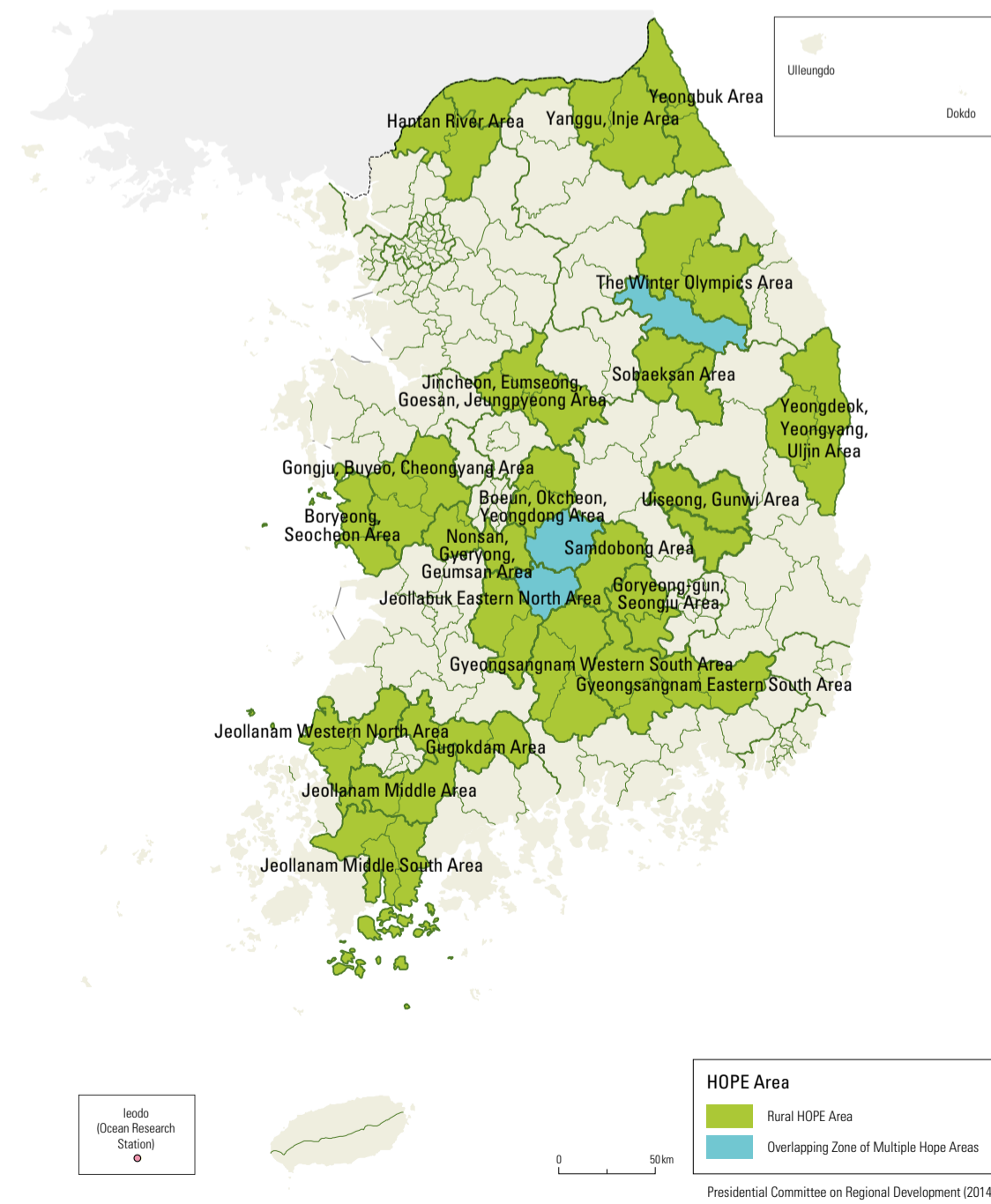
Urban-Rural HOPE Area



HOPE Area Urban HOPE Area



Rural HOPE Area



Regional Specialization Projects

Incheon Vision

Develop as Strategic Hub of East Asia's Service Industries, with Focus on High Value Services for Economic Growth and Job Creation

- Construct Smart Global Campus Phase 2
- Attract Smart MICE Complex Development
- Attract World's Premier Education & R&D Institutions

Gyeonggi-do Vision

Develop DMZ Area as the Mecca of Eco/Cultural Tourism, Providing Comprehensive Experiences of Ecology, History, Culture, National Security, and Tourism Resources

- Develop Aegibong Peace and Ecology Park
- Construct Paju Suri Eco Town (Including Wetland Experience & Learning Center, Dokgaedari Skytower)

Gangwon-do Vision

Foster "Health & Life" Industries, with Worldwide Trend of Aging Society and Shift in Health Paradigm from "Live Longer" to "Live Healthy" to "Live Beautifully"

- Construct Infrastructure to Support Tenant Firms in Healthy Aging Industrial Complex and Attract Investments
- Support Commercialization of Healthy Aging Products (Food and Medicines, Beauty, Medical)

Chungcheongbuk-do Vision

Build World-Class Biomedical Hub, with the Goal of Becoming One of World's Three Bio Clusters by Year 2030

- Build R&D Infrastructure by Developing High Tech Medical Industry Complex in a Natural Environment Setting
- Host Events Including International Bio Expo, World Fair of Beauty Products
- Support Operation of Stem Cell Regeneration Center

Chungcheongnam-do Vision

Contribute to Development of Creative Economy and New Growth Engine by R&D in Flexible Electronics and Convergence of Industries

- Support R&D and Commercialization of Display Parts
- Develop Urban High Technology Industrial Complex and Attract Investment

Gyeongsangbuk-do Vision

Build an Ecosystem of Industries in the IT Convergence Field, the Essential Core Element to Achieve Creative Economy and Development of New Growth Engine

- Development of IT Core Convergence Technology and Commercialization Process
- Establish Creative Commercialization Support Center and Testbed
- Build IT Creative Industry Ecosystem of Small and Medium ICT Businesses in Human Software

Daegu Vision

Develop Local IT/Software Industry to Become the Hub City Leading the Quantum Jump of Korea's Software Industry with Software Convergence

- Build Software Convergence Technology Support Center and ICT Convergence Venture Center
- Develop Software Convergence Industry Cluster
- Support Operation of Support Center for Smart Contents Commercialization

Ulsan Vision

Become the City of Hydrogen Vehicles, with Specialized Infrastructure for R&D and Supply of Hydrogen Vehicles, including Production of World's First Hydrogen Fuel Batteries

- Build Proving Ground for Environment-Friendly Convergence Fuel Cell
- Support Beginning Manufacturing of Hydrogen Vehicles, Charging Stations, and Sales
- Support R&D of Green Fuel Cells and Vehicle/Fuel Cell Parts

Jeollabuk-do Vision

Develop Specialized Bio-Convergence Fields into a Successful Model of Creative Economy to Foster New Industries and Jobs

- Support Commercialization and Investments in Tenant Businesses in National Food Cluster Complex
- Develop Private Sector Seed Industry R&D Complex
- Support Food Culture R&D Center

Gwangju Vision

Become Asia's City of Culture with Global Market Competitiveness in the "Contents Industry," which is Emerging as the Core of Future Growth Engine

- Develop 3D Contents/Media Industry Cluster Complex
- Utilize Vacant Houses Near the Arts Center to Develop Culture & Arts Village
- Build Asian Food & Culture District

Jeollanam-do Vision

Develop Northeast Asia's Hub of Maritime Culture & Tourism with Growth of Pan Yello Rim Economic Region and Number of Marine Tourists

- Construct Entry Roads to the Enterprise Cities
- Foster Maritime Leisure and Equipment Industries
- Construct Heuksando Island Airport

Jeju Vision

Develop World's First Lava Water Industry into Jeju's Creative Industry by Packaging with "Primary Industry+Manufacturing+Healthcare+Tourism"

- Expand Lava and Seawater Industrial Complex and Support Commercialization
- Support R&D and Commercialization of Lava Water Technology

Gyeongsangnam-do Vision

Develop Advanced Aerospace Industry into the Future Growth Engine for the Next 50 Years, Building the Foundation for Creative Economy

- Develop Specialized Industrial Complex of Aerospace Industry and Attract Investments
- Support R&D and Commercialization of Aerospace Parts Industry
- Foster Aerospace Workforce and Promote Equipment Sharing

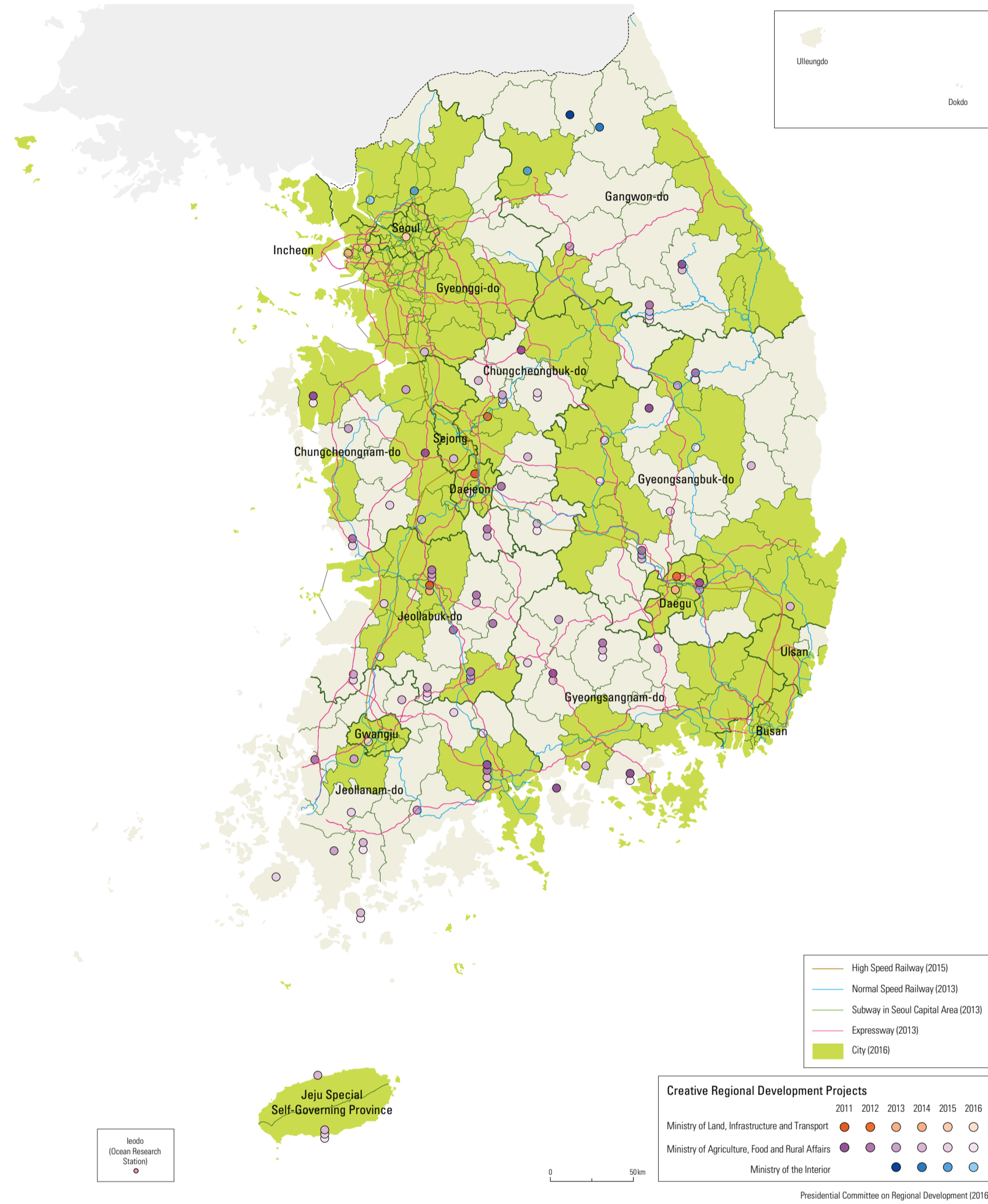
Through a bottom-up process, a total of 15 projects and 80 sub-projects at the -si/-do district levels have been selected as Regional Specialization Projects. The selection process comprehensively considered local characteristics and visions, as well as the compatibility of the projects with the local development strategy and the impact on the local economy. The goal of the Regional

Specialization Projects is to integrate them with a balanced development plan and regional development plan led by the national government, to guarantee consistency of local policies and promote more efficient budget operation and project effectiveness. Based on a local industrial base and growth potential into the future, 15 specialization proj-

ects have been selected to lead the nation. To ensure that local industrial development drives new employment opportunities and the creation of an industrial ecosystem, 16 economic cooperation regions and 63 key industry support systems have been established. The goals are to increase the number of employment opportunities and the productivity of local traditional industries, the

software industry, and local industries with connections to cities, with increasing support from locally-based institutions. To enhance local competitiveness, strategies including deregulation, policy improvement, and better incentives have been reviewed to build growth potential at the centers of local economy and industries.

Creative Regional Development Projects



Creative Regional Development Projects (2011 – 2016)

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	13	16	18	27	21	19
Seoul					1	
Daegu		1	1	1		
Gwangju				1	1	
Daeseon	1					1
Sejong				1		
Gyeonggi-do				1	2	1
Gangwon-do	1	1	2	3	3	1
Chungcheongbuk-do	1	2	1	3	2	3
Chungcheongnam-do	2	2	2	2	2	1
Jeollabuk-do	1	5	5	3	3	2
Jeollanam-do	2	2	3	4	3	4
Gyeongsangbuk-do	2	2	2	3	2	3
Gyeongsangnam-do	3	1	2	3	1	2
Jeju Special Self-governing Province				2	1	1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2	2	2	2	3	2
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	11	14	15	24	16	16
Ministry of the Interior	0	0	1	1	2	1

Presidential Committee on Regional Development (2016)

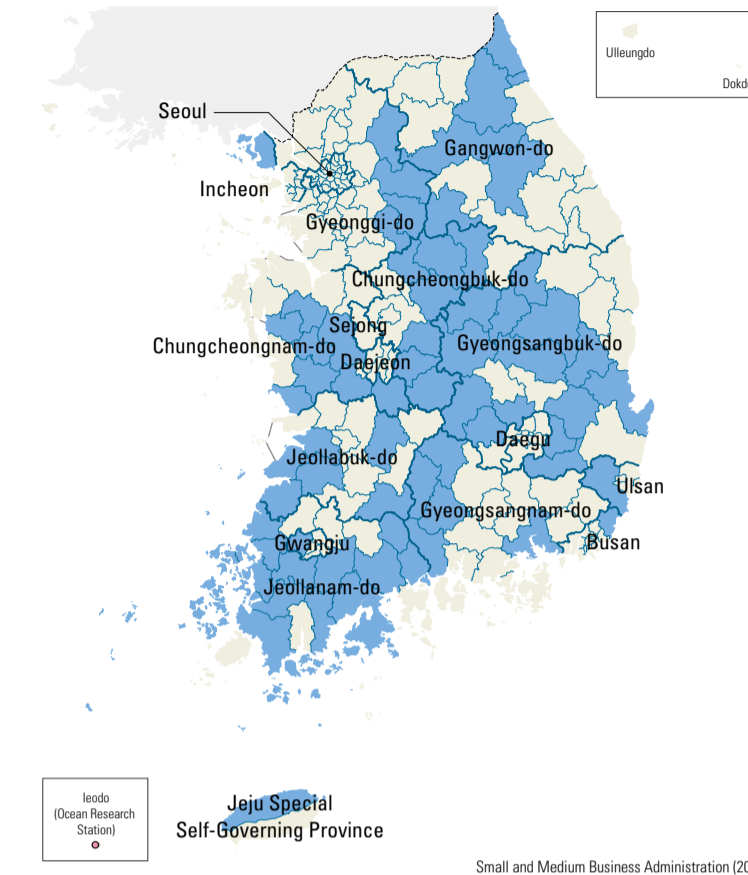
Creative Regional Development Projects (2016)

-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Ministry in Charge
Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do	Ministry of the Interior
Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Seo-gu, Daejeon	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Yeongdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	
Jeungpyeong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	
Goosan-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do	
Seosan-si, Chungcheongnam-do	
Jeongup-si, Jeollabuk-do	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Sunchang-gun, Jeollabuk-do	
Gangjin-gun, Jeollanam-do	
Gurye-gun, Jeollanam-do	
Wando-gun, Jeollanam-do	
Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Andong-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	
Sangju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do	
Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Goseong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	
Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do	
Seogwipo-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	

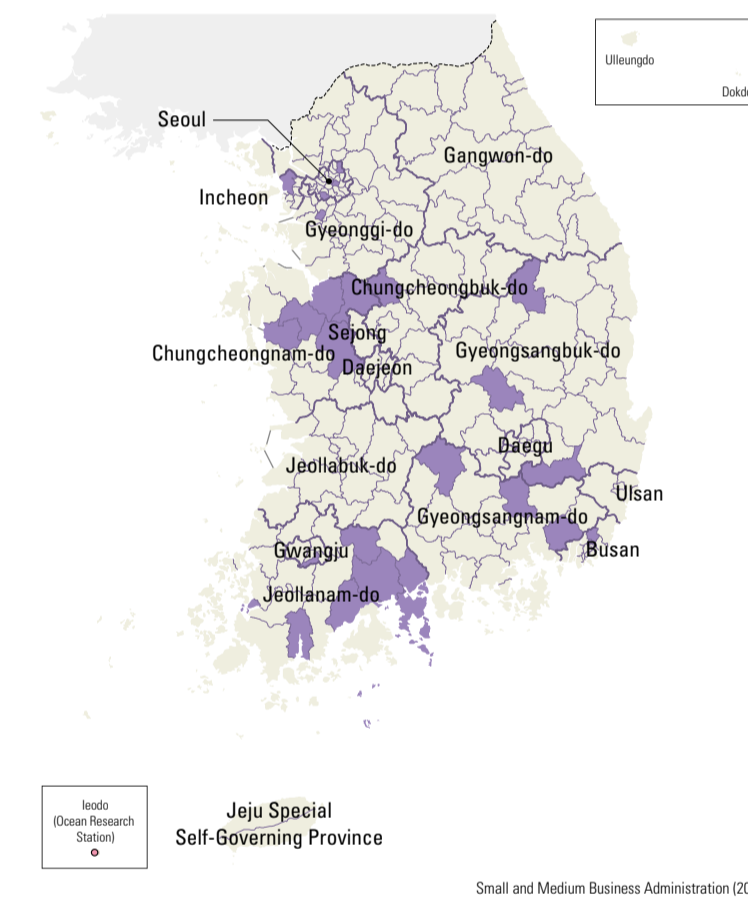
Presidential Committee on Regional Development (2016)

To overcome the limits of regional development approaches that focus on hardware, since 2011 the Presidential Committee on Regional Development (PCRD) has been supporting creative regional projects that utilize local resources. The Committee has been supporting approximately ten projects each year since 2011. The projects were autonomously prepared by different -si/-gun/-gu districts, and the Committee organized an advisory council of experts and interested parties to assist and enhance the business capability of local residents. The Committee aims to utilize both tangible and intangible local assets in order to improve quality of life for local residents and strengthen the sense of community. Over the long-term, the goal is to build a foundation for sustainable regional development.

Designated Regional Specialization Clusters
Commercialization of Local Resources



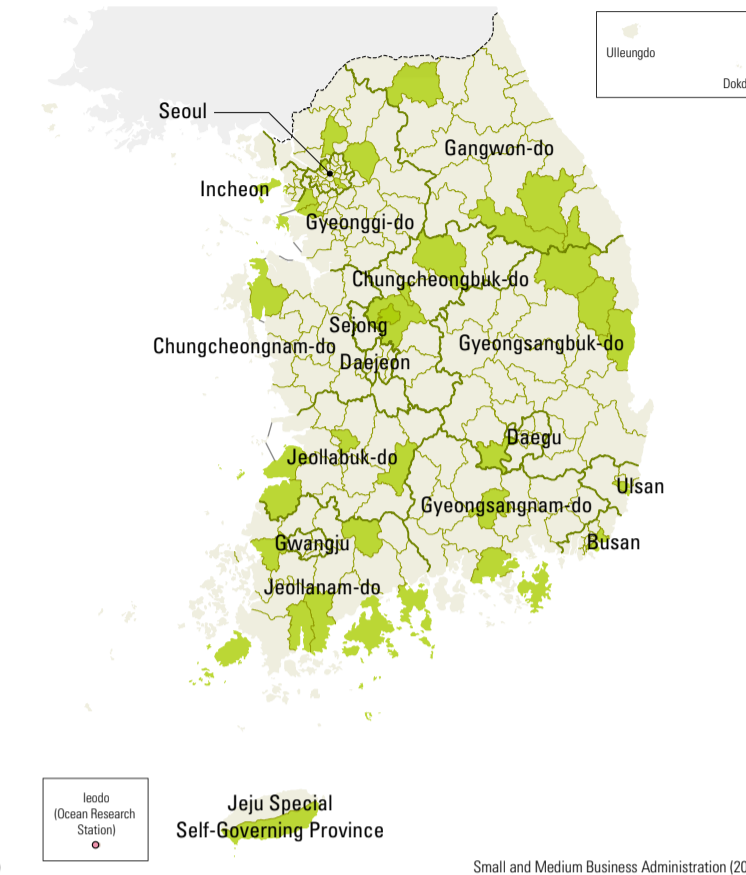
Education



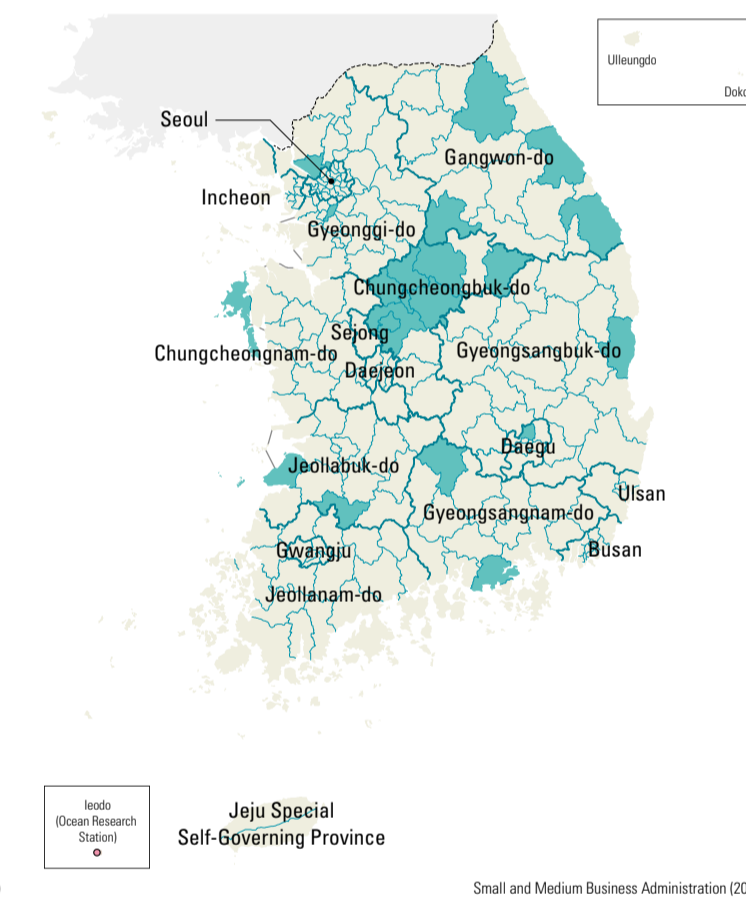
Medical/Welfare



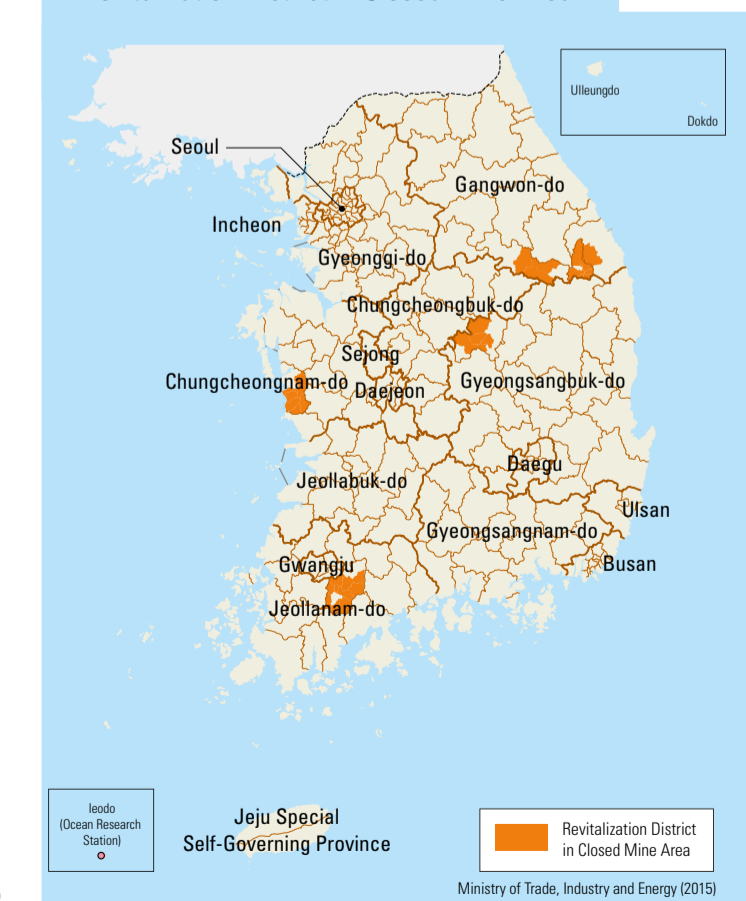
Tourism/Leisure



Industrial R&D

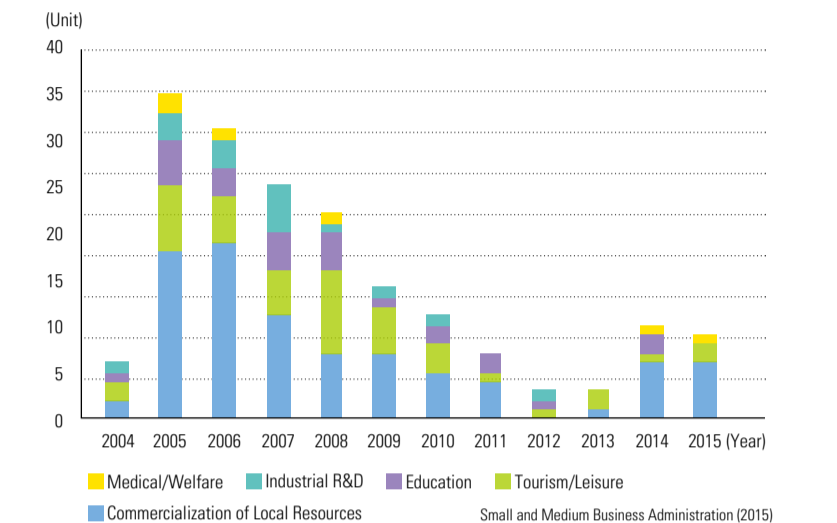


Revitalization District in Closed Mine Area



A Special Economic Zone for Specialized Regional Development refers to an area voluntarily designated for application of specialized development strategies by the local government. It is based on the "Act on Special Cases Concerning the Regulation of the Special Economic Zones for Specialized Regional Development," which enables supporting differentiated and specialized projects, conceptualized and initiated by the local governments without any guidance

Designation of Regional Specialization Clusters



or project prototype from the national government. The local government pursues regulation reform autonomously. The introduction of Special Economic Zones for Specialized Regional Development recognizes the need for regulations to be different depending on local conditions.

Regional Specialization Clusters

Description	Commercialization of Local Resources	Tourism/Leisure	Education	Industrial R&D	Medical/Welfare	Total	Number of Basic Local Governments in Regional Specialization Clusters
Total	84	40	27	17	4	172	131
Seoul	1	2	4		2	9	8
Busan	1	3	2			6	6
Daegu	1			2		3	2
Incheon	1	1	1			3	3
Gwangju	1		1			2	2
Ulsan	1	1				2	2
Gyeonggi-do	4	4	1	3		12	11
Gangwon-do	6	4	3			13	12
Chungcheongbuk-do	9	3	1	2		15	11
Chungcheongnam-do	12	1	4	1		18	12
Jeollabuk-do	6	4	2	2	1	14	10
Jeollanam-do	18	7	7	1		33	20
Gyeongsangbuk-do	17	5	3	1		26	20
Gyeongsangnam-do	5	3	3	2		13	10
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	1	2			3	3	2

Small and Medium Business Administration (2015)

R&D cluster projects build innovation clusters led by research and development, where new knowledge in science and technology is created, transferred, and applied efficiently and productively. The goal is to create knowledge assets, which in turn are operationalized to become Korea's future growth engine.

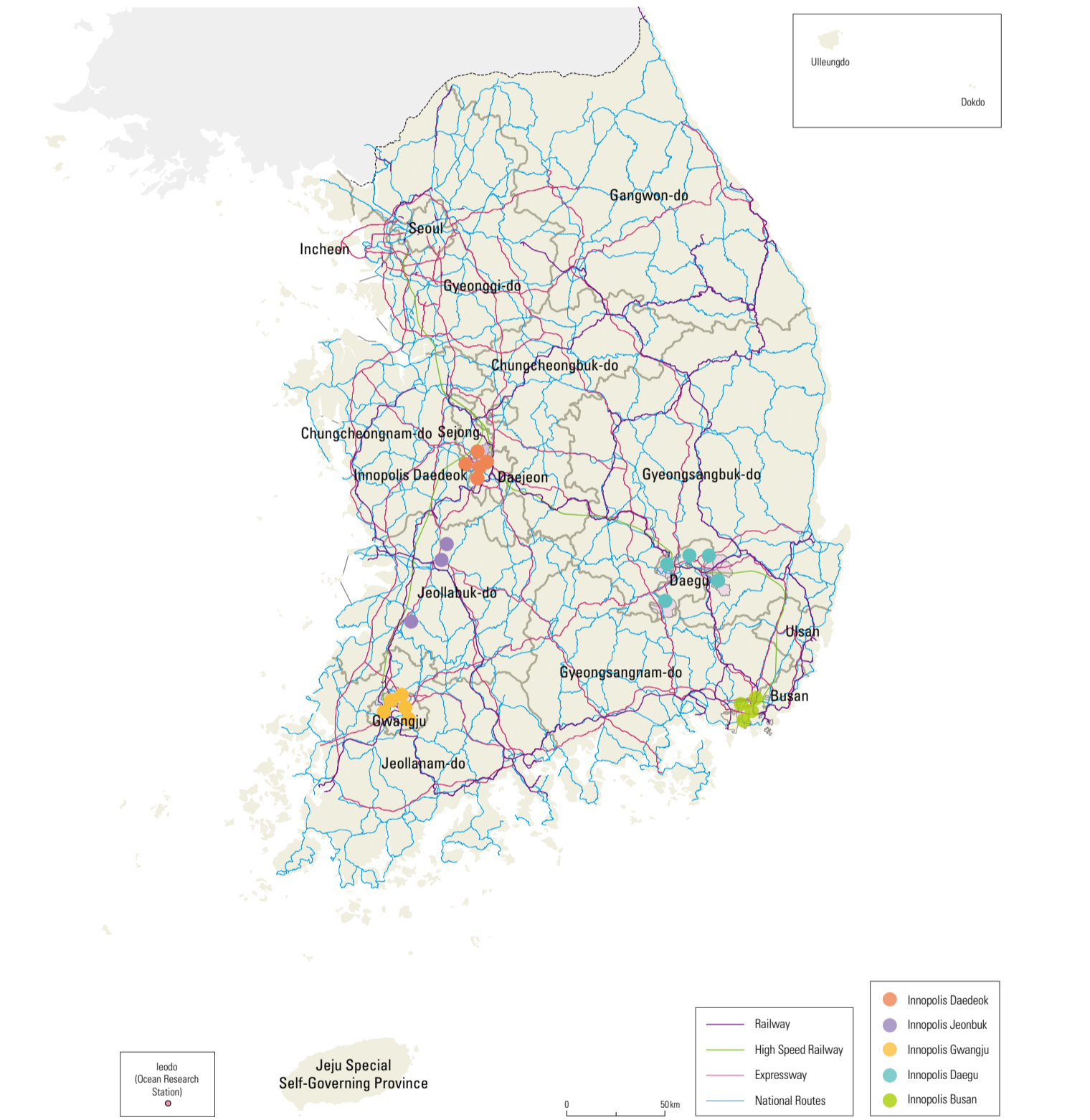
The R&D cluster began in the 1970s with the construction of Daedeok Science Town. The environment for research improved as government-funded research institutions, including Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS) and Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), moved to Daedeok-gu. In the 1990s, Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology (KAIST) and private sector research institutes, including Daelim Technology R&D Institute and Honam Petrochemical Corporation Research Institute, also moved to Daedeok-gu, building a platform for full-scale industry-academia-research cooperation.

In 2003, the national government prepared a plan with a vision to

develop an R&D hub for the entire region of Northeast Asia while celebrating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Daedeok Science Town. This led to the enactment of the "Special Act on Developing Daedeok Special R&D District" in 2005. In accordance with Article 4 of the Executive Order of the Special Act, Daedeok R&D cluster designation now included Daedeok Research Park (27.8 km²), Daedeok Techno Valley (4.3 km²), Daedeok Industrial Park (3.2 km²), the greenbelt area in Buk-gu (28.6 km²), and the Agency for Defense Development area (3.9 km²)—a total area of 67.8 km². The cluster encompasses 32 dong in Daejeon's Yu-seong-gu and Daedeok-gu.

In the second phase of the R&D cluster project, key locations across the country have been designated as R&D clusters since 2011. Currently, there are five R&D clusters, with the recent additions of Gwangju (2011) and Daegu (2011), Busan (2012), and Jeollabuk-do (2015) R&D clusters.

R&D Clusters



Description	Daedeok	Gwangju	Daegu	Busan	Jeollabuk-do
Designated Year	2005/07	2011/01	2011/01	2012/11	2015/07
Location	Daejeon-si Yusong-gu, Daedeok-gu	Gwangju-si Gwangsan-gu, Dong-gu, Buk-gu and Jeollanam Jangseong-gun	Daegu-si Dong-gu, Buk-gu, Dalseo-gu, Dalseong-gun and Gyeongsangbuk Gyeongsan-si	Busan-si Gangseo-gu, Geumjeong-gu, Nam-gu, Yeongdo-gu, Saha-gu, Busanjin-gu, Yeonje-gu	Jeollabuk-jeonju-si, Wanju-gun, Jeongeup-si
Area	Total 67.8 kŃ	Total 18.7 kŃ (Gwangju 15.0 kŃ, Jangseong 3.7 kŃ)	Total 22.2 kŃ (Daegu 16.2 kŃ, Gyeongsan 6.0 kŃ)	Total 14.1 kŃ	Total 15.9 kŃ
Specialization	- IT Convergence - Biomedical - Nano Convergence - Precision Equipment	- Smart Grid - Design & Culture Content - Next Generation Optical Convergence - Environmentally-friendly Automobile Parts - Biomaterials	- Smart IT Convergence - Medical Equipment & Material Convergence - Green Energy Convergence - Mechatronics Convergence	- Green Marine Machinery - Offshore Plant Engineering & Services - Shipbuilding & Offshore Plant Material	- Agriculture Biotechnology Convergence - Advanced Materials

InnoPolis Foundation (2015)

1970 - 1979
Period of Infrastructure Building

1980 - 1989
Period of Research Base Expansion

1990 - 1999
Period of Innovations

2000 -
Period of Innovation Cluster Building and Take-Off

- 1970 - Built Foundation to Increase National R&D Capacity
- 1973 - Master Plan to Construct Daedeok Science Town Prepared
- 1974 - Land Prepared for Daedeok Science Town, and Construction of Research Institutions Begins
- 1980 - Government-Funded Research Institutions Begin Moving into Daedeok
- 1981 - New Master Plan for Daedeok Science Town Prepared
- 1986 - Daedeok Science Town Becomes Part of City of Daejeon
- 1990 - Private Research Institutions Move-In; Platform for Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation Built
- 1992 - Daedeok Science Town Completed
- 1993 - Daedeok Science Town Management Act Enacted
- 2000 - Construction of Science & Technology Network and R&D Innovation Cluster
- Declaration of Daedeok Valley, High Tech Companies Begin Move-In
- 2004 - Daedeok R&D Cluster Approved
- Daedeok R&D Cluster, Beginning of a New Period of Take-Off
- Creation of Venture Ecosystem for Industry-Academia-Research Network and High Technology Commercialization
- 2005 - 'Special Act on Promotion of Special R&D Zones' Enacted; Daedeok R&D Cluster Declared and Cluster Support Center Established
- 2010 - Infrastructure for Technology Commercialization Established, Including Daedeok Tech Business Center (TBC) and Convergence Technology Research Commercialization Center (CTCC) to Export Korea's Science Park Prototype
- Period of Growth to Become a World-Class Innovation Cluster
- A World-Class Innovation Cluster Leading Commercialization of Leading Technologies
- 2011 - Second R&D Cluster Comprehensive Plan Prepared - Gwangju and Daegu Clusters Newly Designated
- 2012 - 'Special Act on Promotion of Special R&D Zones' Amended
- R&D Cluster Support Office Name Changed to R&D Cluster Promotion Foundation; Busan R&D Cluster Newly Designated
- 2013 - 40th Anniversary of Daedeok R&D Cluster Commemorative Event
- 2015 - Designation of Jeonbuk R&D Cluster

InnoPolis Foundation (2015)

Local industrial policies follow two principles: constructing local industrial base facilities and developing projects to support businesses. The gap between the number of secondary industry businesses in the Seoul Metropolitan Area and the non-Seoul metropolitan area continues to widen, from 159,860 and 2,072 in 2008 to 184,545 and 6,854 in 2012. Despite local industrial policies, local leading industries remain vulnerable due to their dependence on an industrial environment centered in the Seoul Metropolitan Area.

The support system to foster industries has changed often over the past few years. In 2012, there were strategic, specialization, and leading industries; in 2013, new specialization and leading industries; in 2014, new specialization, leading, economic cooperation region, and traditional industries. Projects were pursued based on the needs at different periods. Also, implementation

of projects within certain administrative boundaries failed to consider the continuously changing definition of economic regions. At the same time, deterioration of industrial complexes that at one time formed a local area's economic base also diminishes policy effectiveness within an administrative boundary.

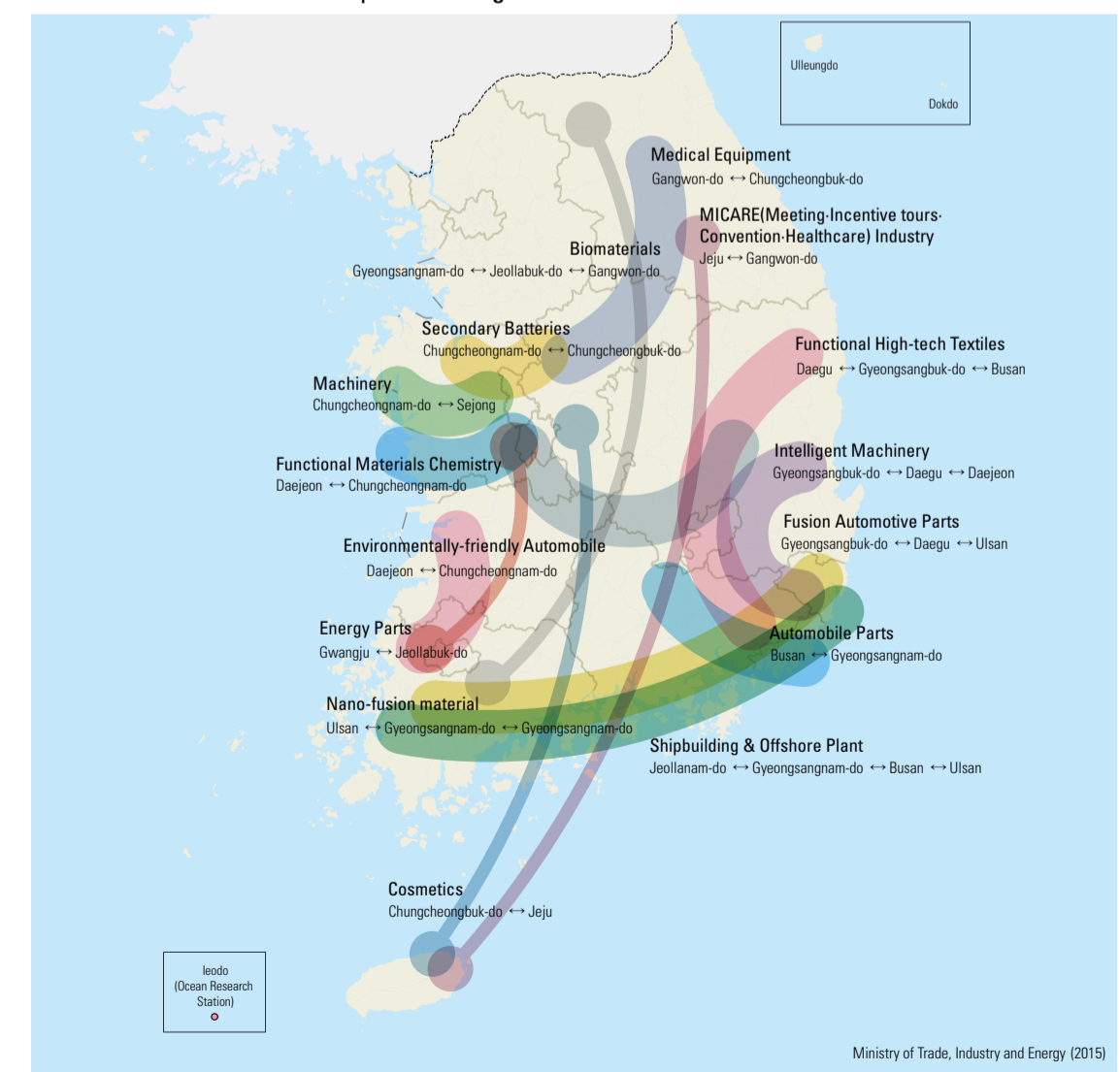
To overcome these issues, the Korean Government's local industrial policies in 2014 introduced the Local Industries Development Plan (2014-2018) with the following principles: First, project implementation follows a medium-to long-term roadmap; second, collaboration occurs in which the local area leads and the national government supports; third, a comprehensive strategy is prepared to support local industries. This plan analyzes the competitiveness of major manufacturing and service industries in local areas, and presents 63 key projects, 39 collaborative projects, and 39

Evolution of Supported Local Industries

Description	1999 - 2002	2003 - 2007	2008 - 2012	2013 - 2016
Inter-Regions			Local Leading Industry Development Project (1) (Total 916.2 Billion Won)	Local Leading Industry Development Project (2) (Total 1,059.5 Billion Won) Economy Cooperation Zone (Total 358.2 Billion Won)
Si/Do	4 Local Development Project (1) 1999 - 2003 Year (Total 702.3 Billion Won)	4 Local Development Project (2) 2004 - 2008 Year (Total 949.6 Billion Won)	9 Local Development Project (2) 2002 - 2007 Year (Total 740.7 Billion Won)	New Specialization (Total 500 Billion Won) Key Industry (Total 420.1 Billion Won)
Si/Gun/Gu		Local Specialization Industry 2004 - (Total 96.3 Billion Won)		Regional Innovation Systems (Total 171.5 Billion Won)
Metropolitan Center				Economic Centers Support Program (Total 973.2 Billion Won)

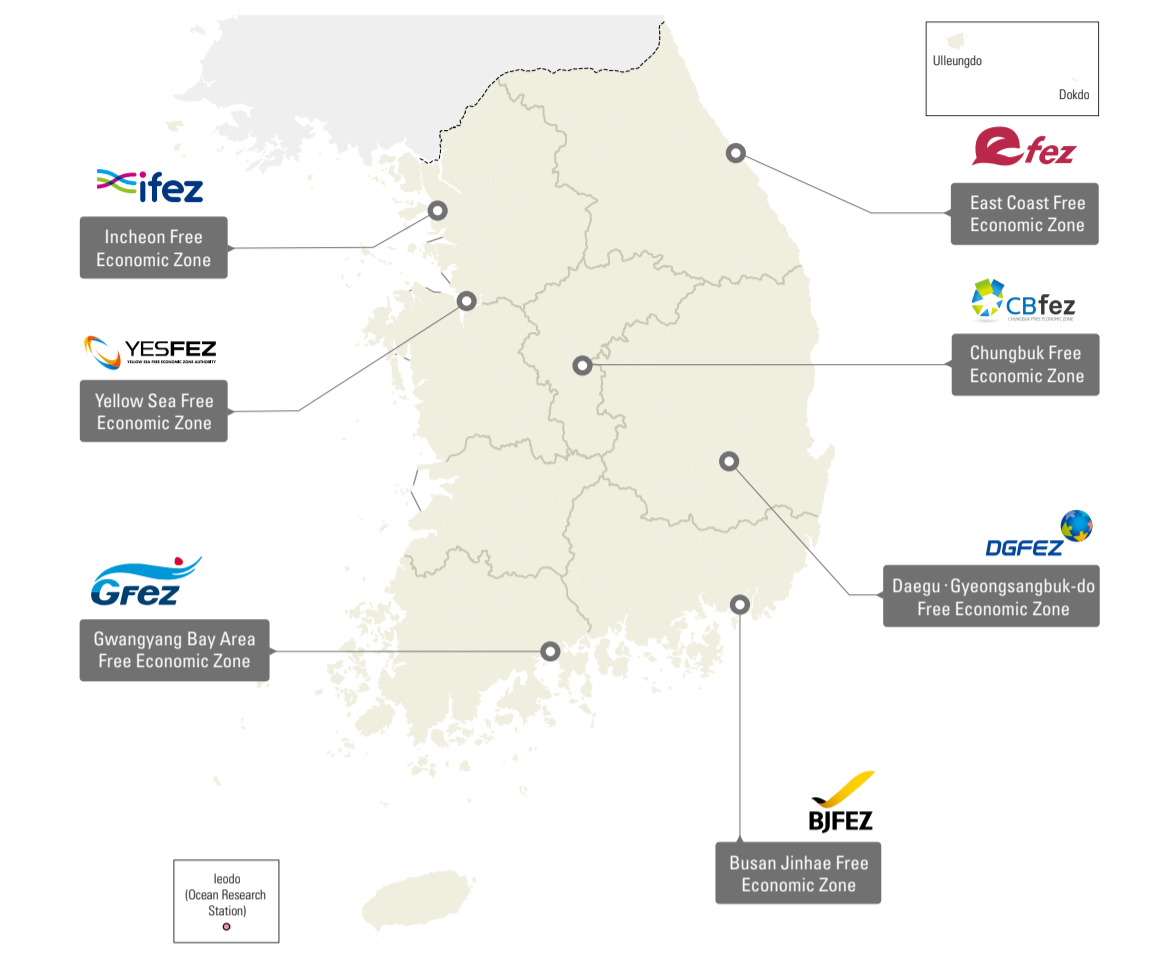
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2015)

Distribution of Economic Cooperation Regions



Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2015)

Free Economic Zones



Designation of Free Economic Zones

Description	Periods	Area (km ²)	Planned Population (Ten Thousands)	Total Cost (Trillion Won)	Investment Amount (Trillion won)			Number of Districts		
					Central Government	Local Government	Private Section			
2003	Incheon	2003	170	63.9	78.02	0.30	2.73	42.90	45.93	27
	Busan, Jinhae	-	83	18.9	11.85	0.56	0.32	4.28	5.16	21
	Gwangyangman	2020	85	7.0	12.38	0.80	0.66	1.50	2.96	23
2008	Hwanghae	2008	15	7.0	4.70	-	-	-	-	5
	Daegu, Gyeongbuk	-	30	9.2	7.89	0.17	0.08	2.00	2.25	10
	Saemangeum, Gunsan	2020	50	3.2	5.24	0.91	0.00	0.19	1.10	4
2013	Donghaean	2013	8	0.8	1.31	-	-	-	-	4
	Chungbuk	2024	9	4.4	1.99	-	-	-	-	4
Total		450	110	121.39	2.74	3.79	50.87	57.40	98	

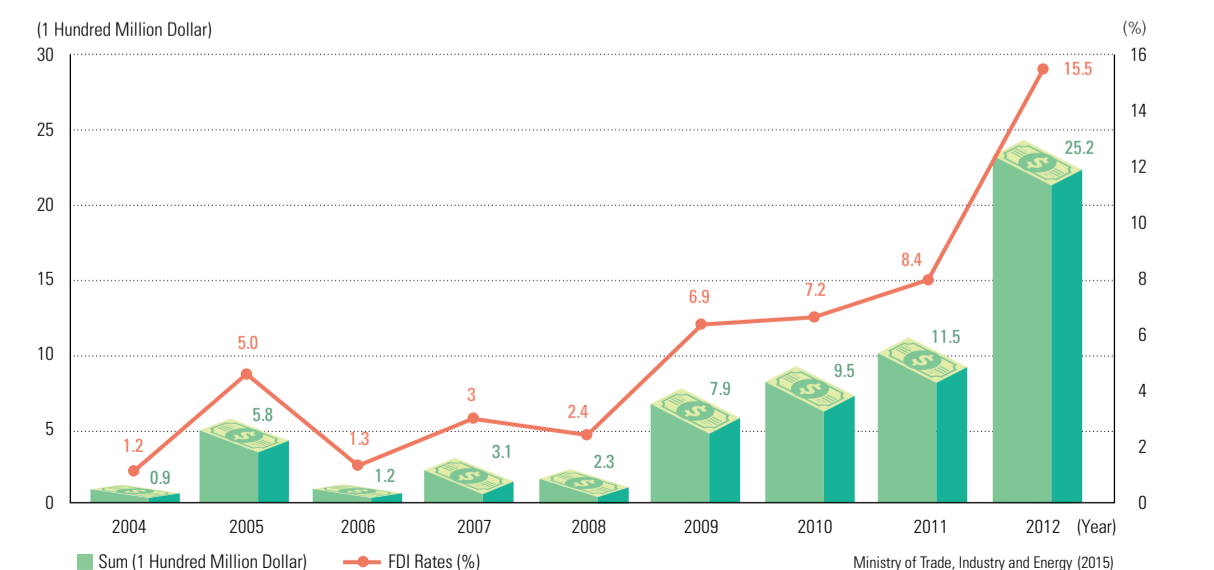
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2013)

locally based projects that have been selected. In particular, the Plan introduces the concept of industrial cooperation regions, based on demand for cooperation among -si/-do districts where given businesses are located. This enables policies that foster local industries beyond the administrative boundaries.

Free economic zones are created to improve the investment climate for foreign businesses and living conditions for foreigners. As Korea's potential growth rate decreased in the early 2000s, the "Act on Designation and Management of Free Economic Zones" (Free Economic Zone Act) was enacted after a discussion to enhance competitiveness at the national level began. Under this law, incentives including exemptions of

tax and regulations are offered, as well as special benefits to facilitate the settlement of foreigners. Four zones were designated in 2003: Incheon, Busan, Jinhae-si, and Gwangyangman. Repeated amendments of the Act attempted to change zone designation eligibility, relax building restrictions, and ease regulations to permit foreign medical institutions inside the zones. In 2009, the Act was upgraded as the "Special Act on Designation and Management of Free Economic Zones" (Free Economic Zone Act). As of December 2015, there are free economic zones in the Incheon, Busan/Jinhae-si, Gwangyangman, Hwanghae, Daegu/Gyeongsangbuk-do, Saemangeum/Gunsan-si, East Coast, and Chungcheongbuk-do regions.

Designation of Free Economic Zones



Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2015)

Making the National Territory Safer

Local Governments with a First-Class Local Safety Index Rating in Each Category

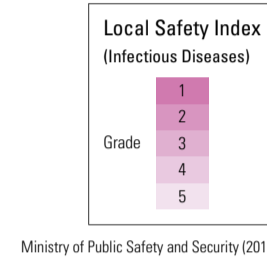
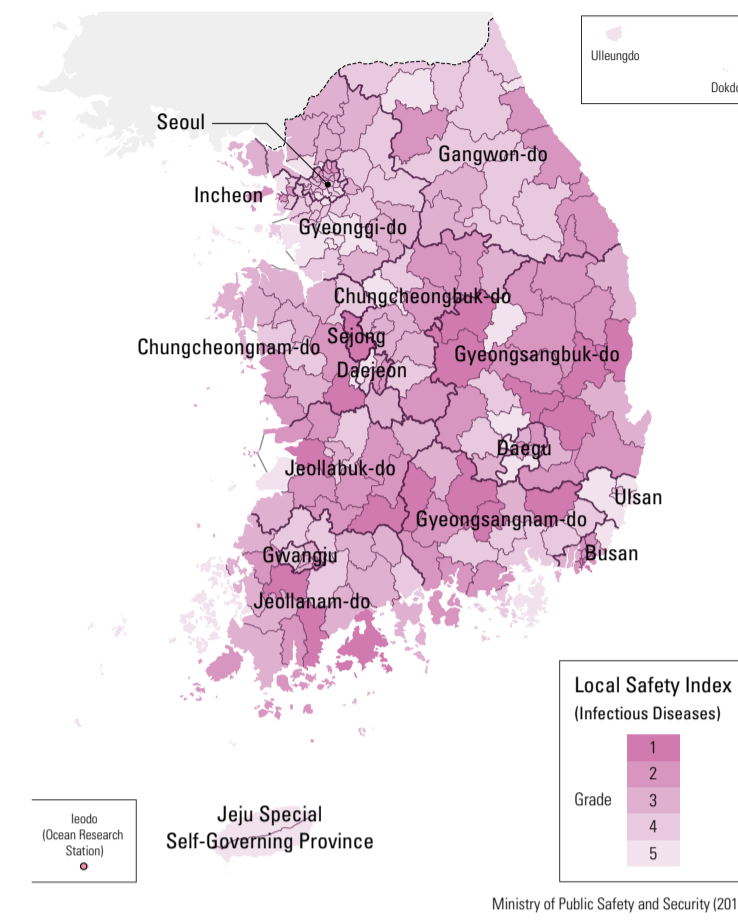
Description	Special megalopolis	-Do	-Si	-Gun	-Gu
Fires	Seoul	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon, Gunpo, Seongnam, Anyang, Bucheon, Ansan, Uiwang	Dalseong, Gijang, Uiju, Jeungpyeong, Jeongseon, Yangju, Goseong, Uilleung	Guro, Dongjak, Busanbuk, Yeosu, Bupyeong, Gyeong, Ulsanbuk
Traffic Accidents	Seoul	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon, Gunpo, Seongnam, Anyang, Bucheon, Gwangmyeong, Guri	Dalseong, Gijang, Ongjin, Uiju, Jeungpyeong, Hwacheon, Chilgok, Uilleung	Songpa, Gwangjin, Jungnam, Yangcheon, Dongjak, Gangdong, Bupyeong
Natural Disasters	Sejong	Jeollabuk-do	Goyang, Gimpo, Sokcho, Gimcheon, Yeongju, Sangju, Yangsan	Dalseong, Uirju, Yeongdong, Jinan, Miju, Imsil, Goryeong, Changmyeong	Jongno, Seongdong, Gwangjin, Mapo, Gwanak, Daegu, Ulsan
Crimes	Sejong	Jeollanam-do	Hwacheon, Namyangju, Uirwang, Yongin, Gyeongju, Namwon, Sangju	Ongjin, Jinan, Imsil, Sunchang, Sinan, Yeongyang, Uilleung, Hapcheon	Dobong, Suseong, Yeosu, Gyeong, Incheonseo, Yuseong, Ulsanbuk
Safety Accidents	Sejong	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon, Gunpo, Bucheon, Gwangmyeong, Yangsan, Siheung, Jeonju	Dalseong, Gijang, Jeungpyeong, Eumseong, Hongseong, Muan, Yeongwang, Chilgok	Songpa, Yangcheon, Gangdong, Daegu, Yeosu, Bupyeong, Gyeong
Suicides	Sejong	Gyeonggi-do	Gunpo, Gwacheon, Uirwang, Yongin, Hwaseong, Gyeongju, Geje	Dalseong, Ongjin, Uiju, Jeungpyeong, Hwacheon, Yangju, Muan, Uilleung	Songpa, Gwangjin, Seodaemun, Yangcheon, Seocho, Daejeonseo, Yuseong
Infectious Diseases	Ulsan	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon, Gwacheon, Osan, Yongin, Hwaseong, Gyeongju, Geje	Dalseong, Gijang, Uiju, Jeungpyeong, Hwacheon, Jincheon, Chilgok, Uilleung	Songpa, Secho, Incheonseo, Yuseong, Ulsan Nam-Dong Buk

Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Determining the level of safety in an area is a prerequisite for making the national territory safer. In this context, the Ministry of Public Safety and Security announced a local safety index for all local governments in November 2015. The index quantifies the safety level of a given area, using official statistics collected by the government in accordance with Article 66 of the "Framework Act on

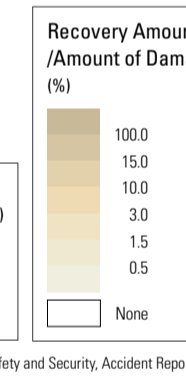
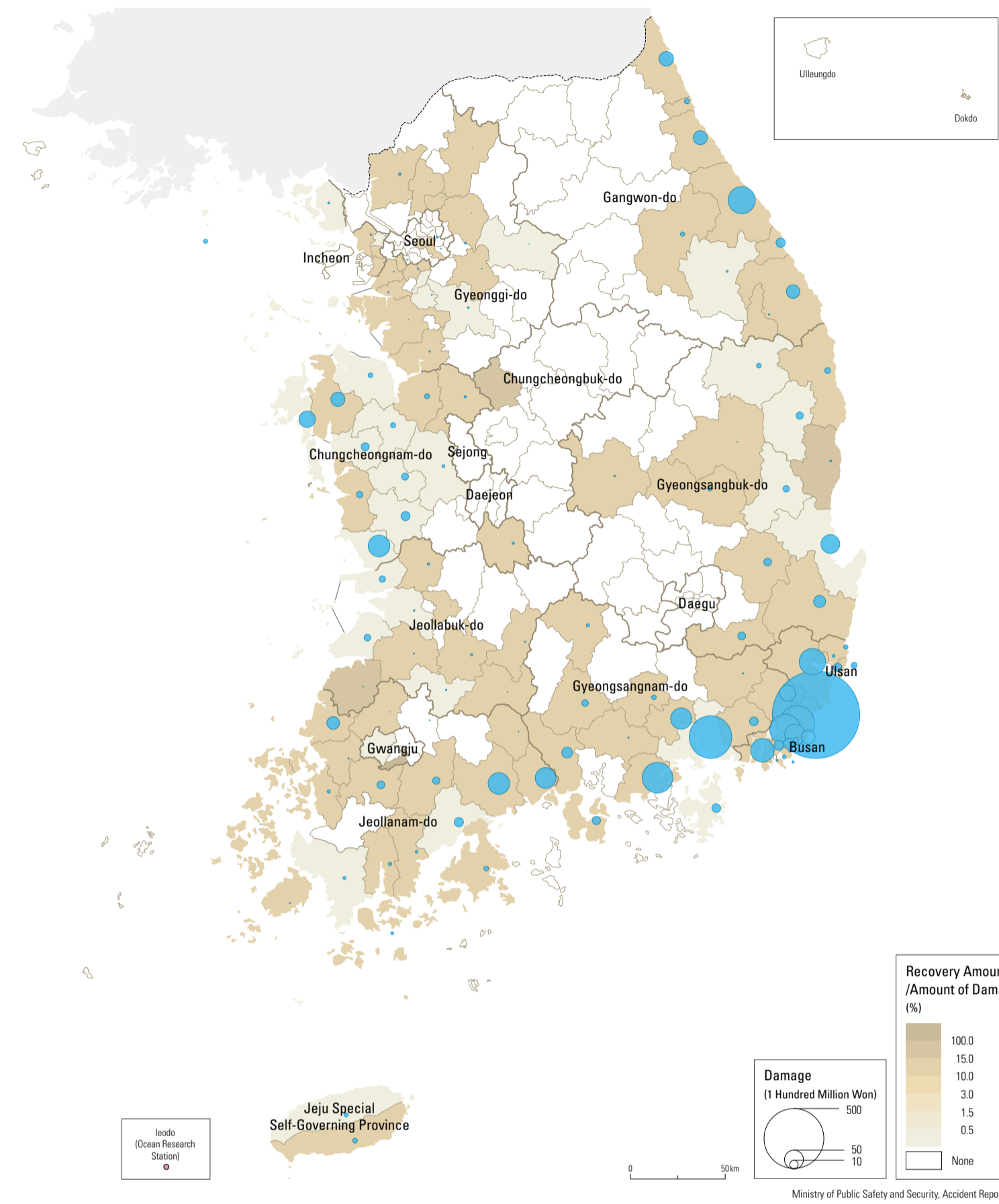
the Management of Disasters and Safety." Specifically, areas were categorized into five safety classes by examining seven fields—fires, traffic accidents, natural disasters, crimes, safety accidents, suicides, and infectious diseases. The percentiles of the five safety classes are 10, 25, 30, 25 and 10, totaling 100.

Infectious Diseases



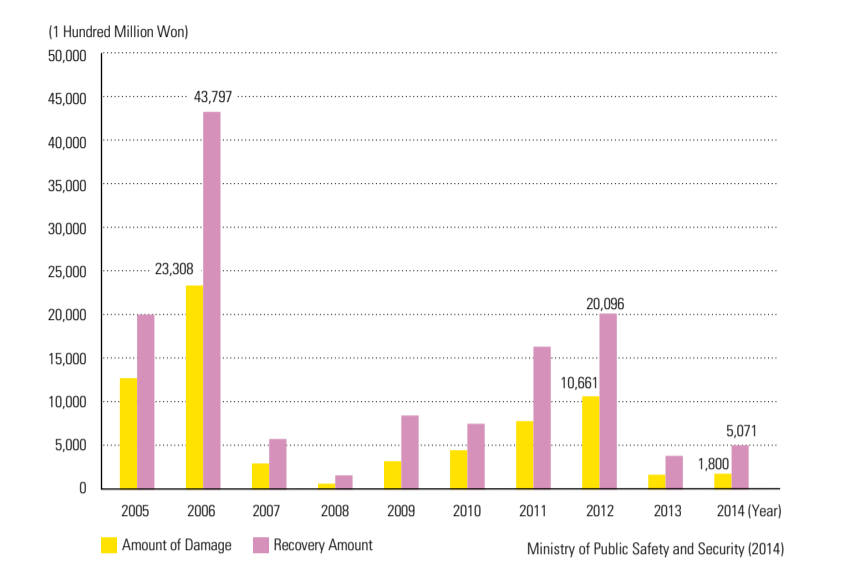
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Natural Disasters (2014)



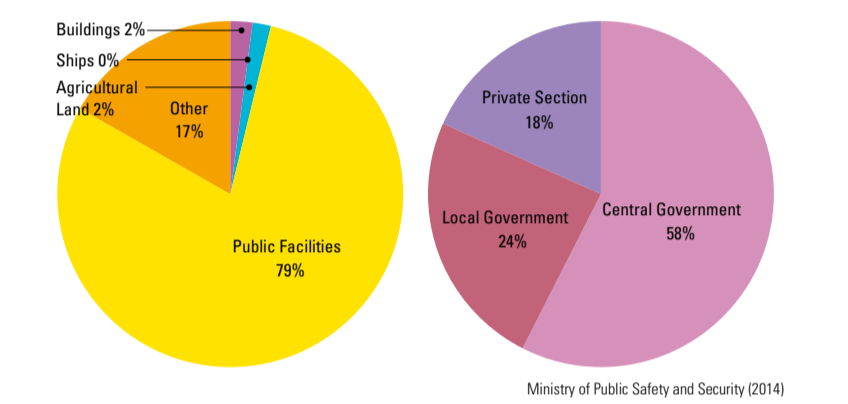
Ministry of Public Safety and Security, Accident Report (2014)

Natural Disasters Property Damage and Repair Costs



Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2014)

Natural Disasters Damage Type and Repair Funding Sources

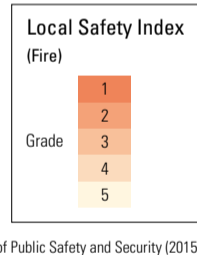
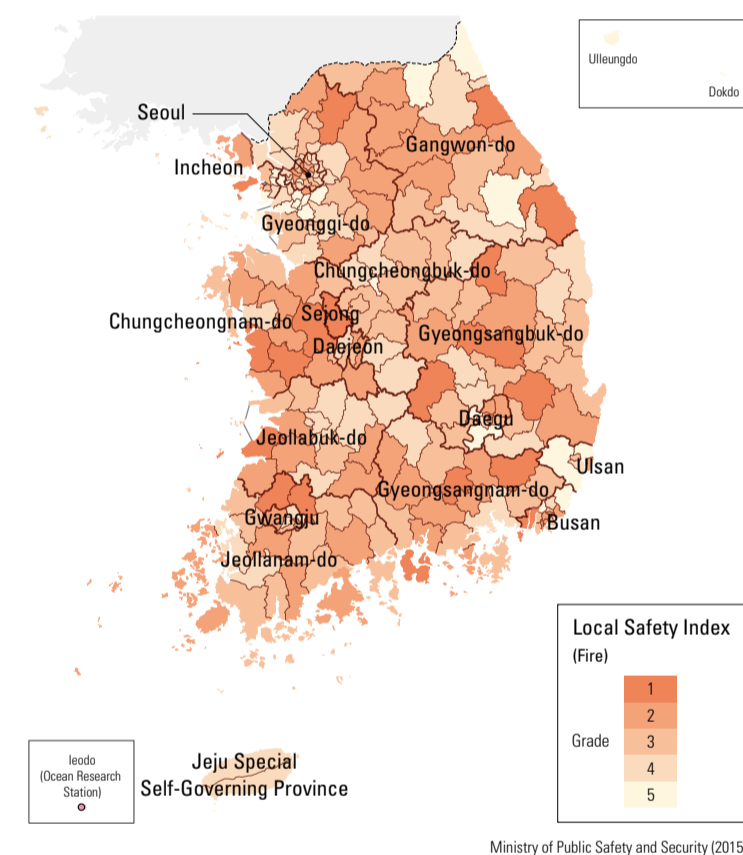


Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2014)

Korea's natural disasters fall into four major categories. In 2014, there were 15 heavy rains, 4 heavy snows, 3 typhoons, and 1 wind-storm. In total, there were 23 events that caused major damage. Based on property damage, Busan accounted for 52% of all damages at 95.1 billion won, followed by Gyeongsangnam-do (32.6 billion won, 18%) and Chungcheongnam-do (13.6 billion won, 7%). These three metropolitan cities and provinces suffered almost 80% of all property damage.

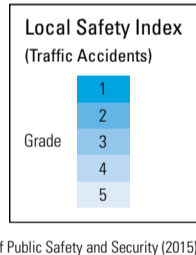
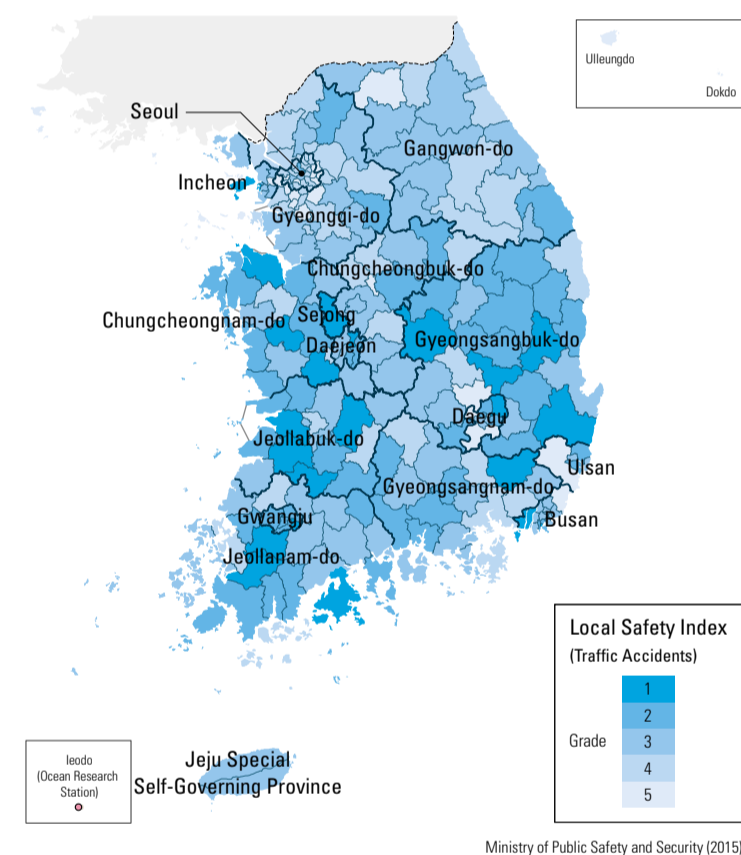
The repair cost was 507.1 billion won in 2014, approximately 2.8 times the property damage value of 180 billion won. The funding for repairs was provided by the national government (58%), the local governments (24%), and the victims.

Fires



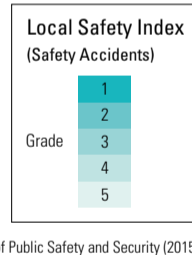
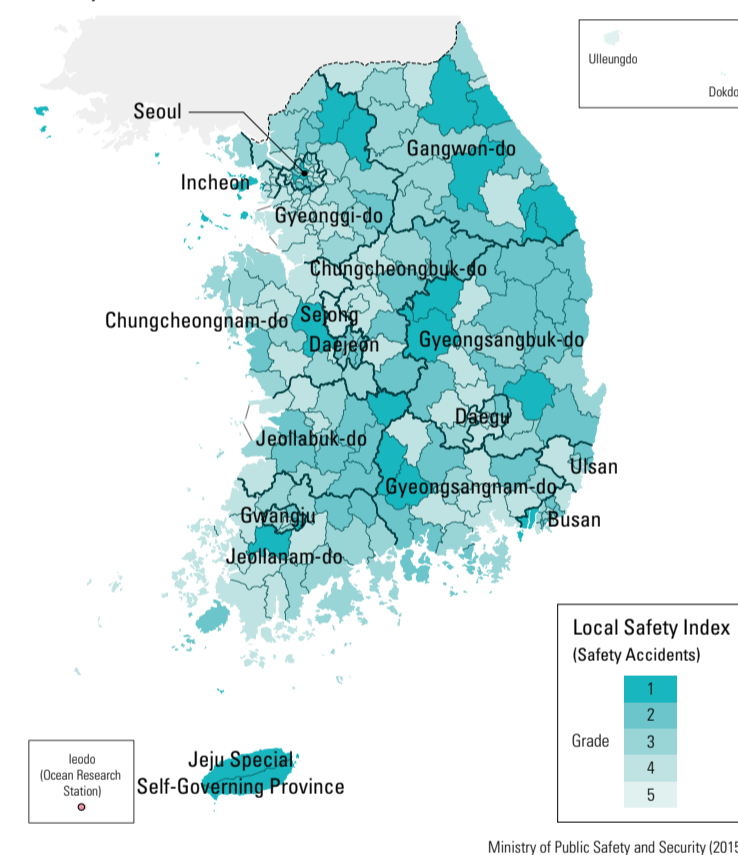
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Traffic Accidents



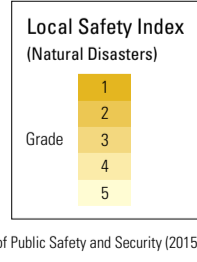
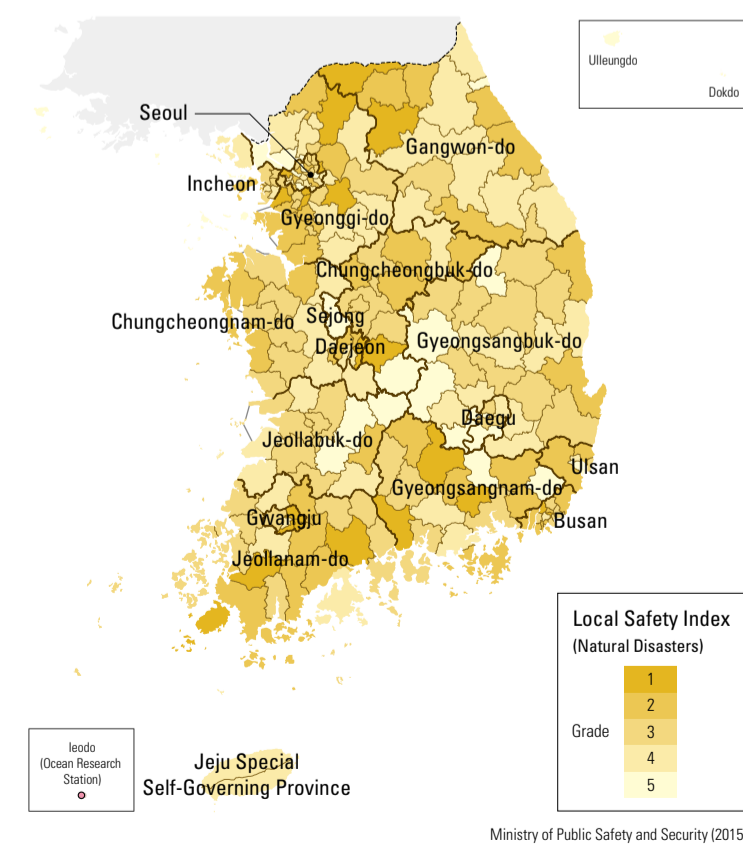
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Safety Accidents



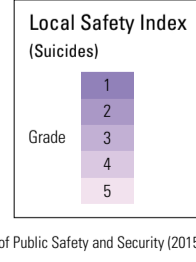
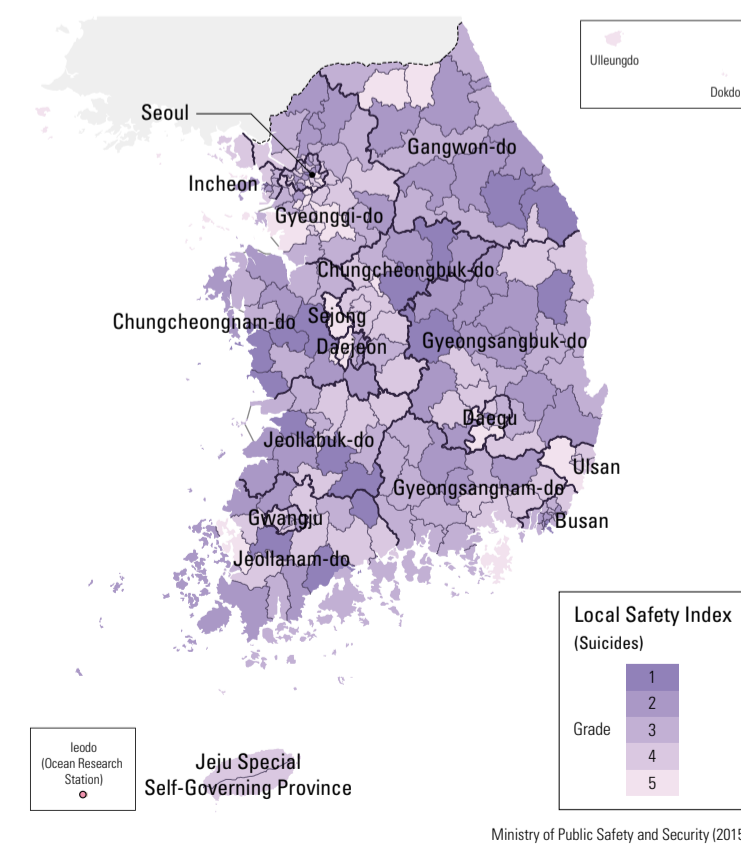
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Natural Disasters



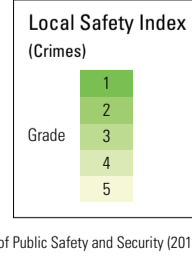
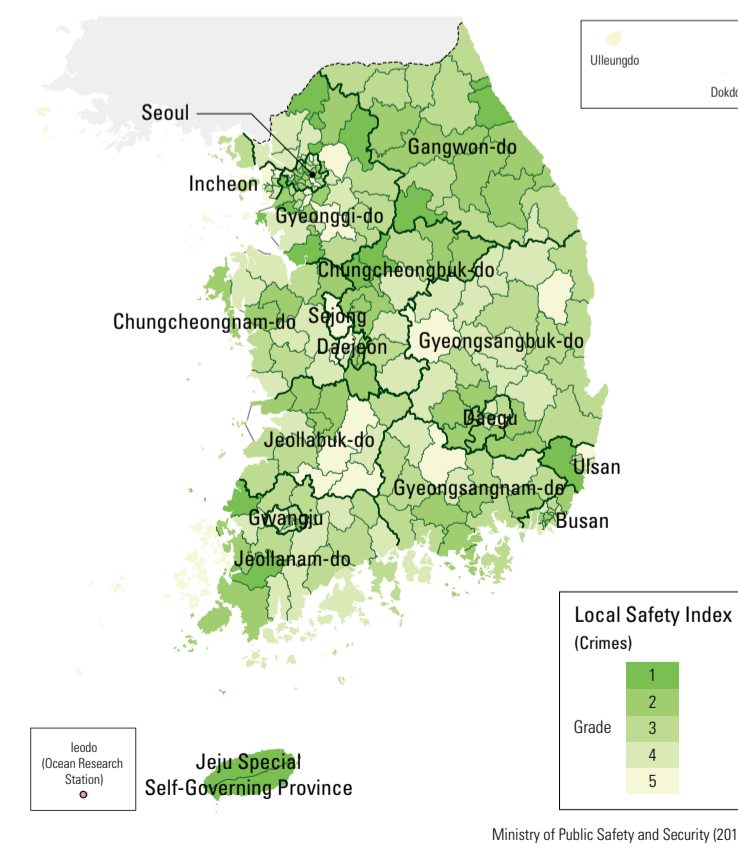
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Suicides



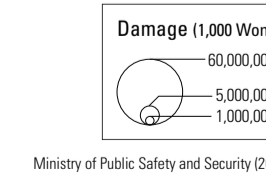
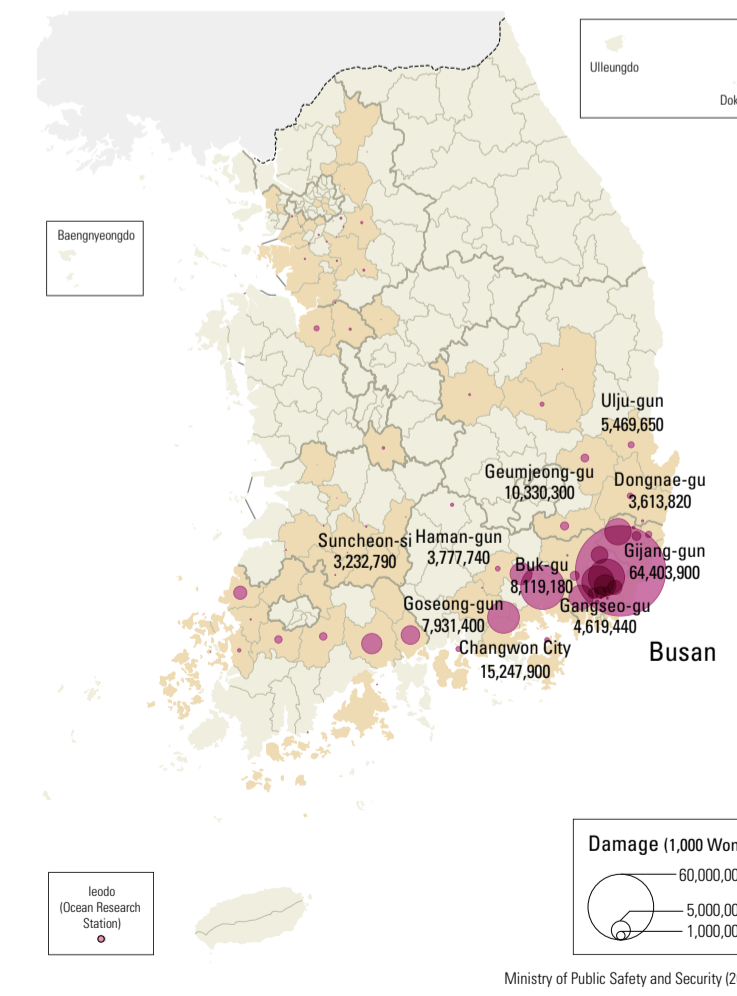
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Crimes



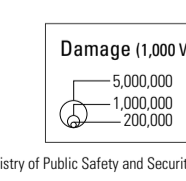
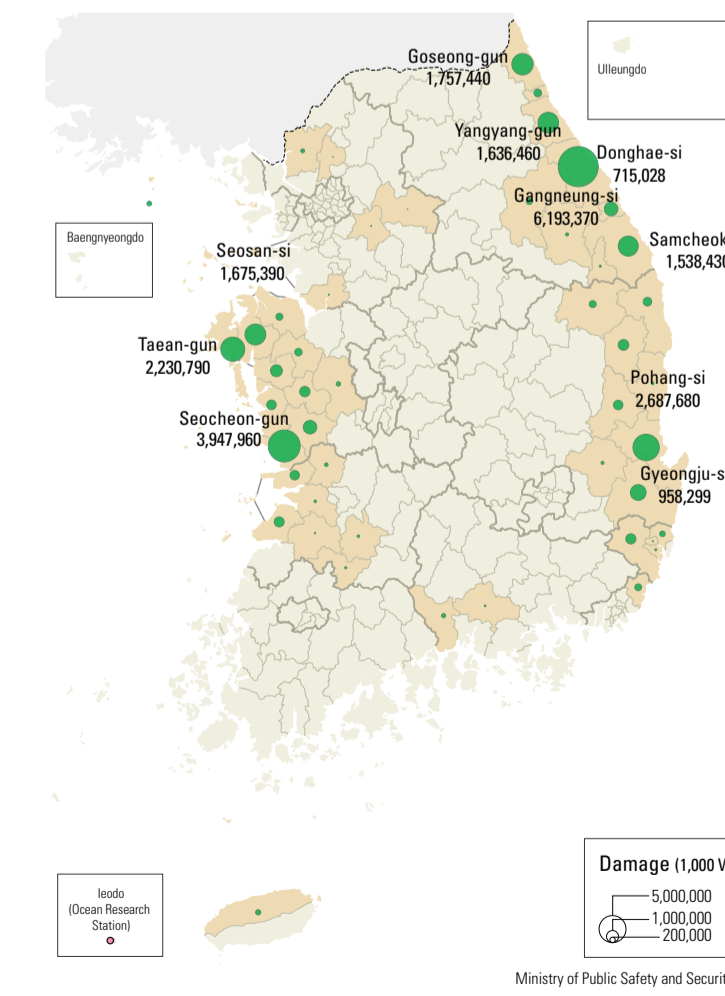
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Heavy Rains



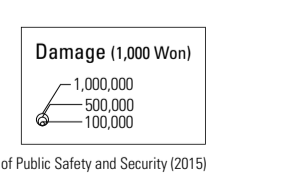
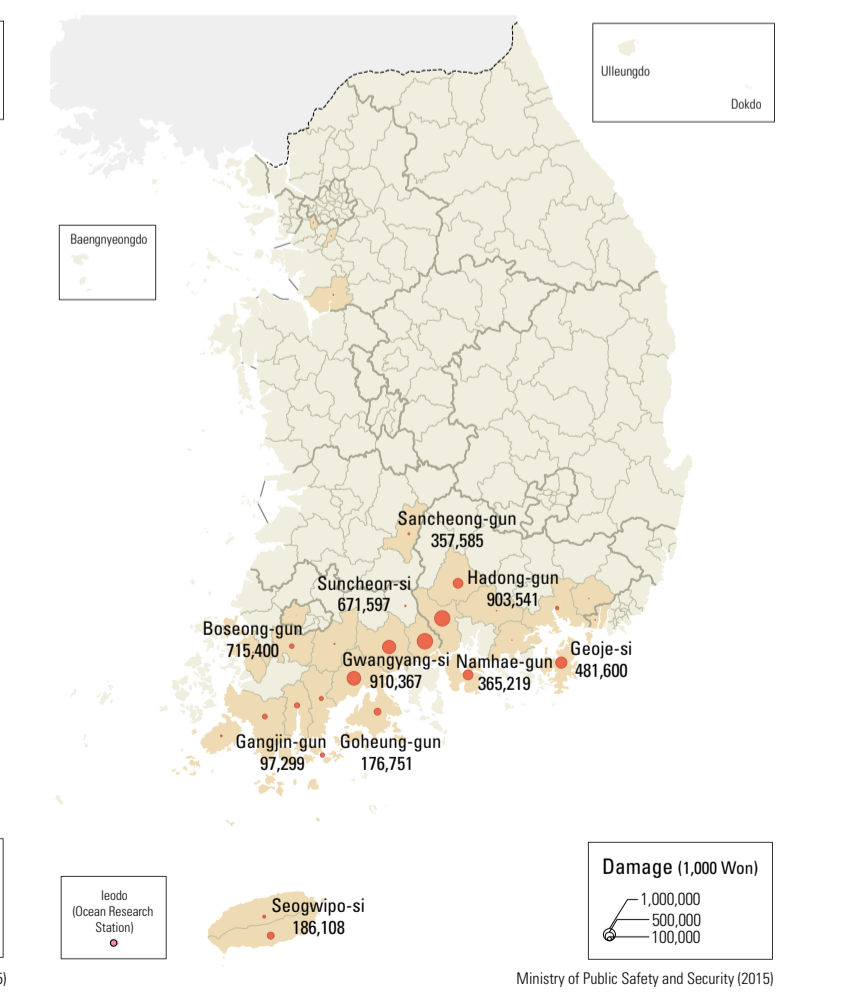
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Heavy Snows



Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

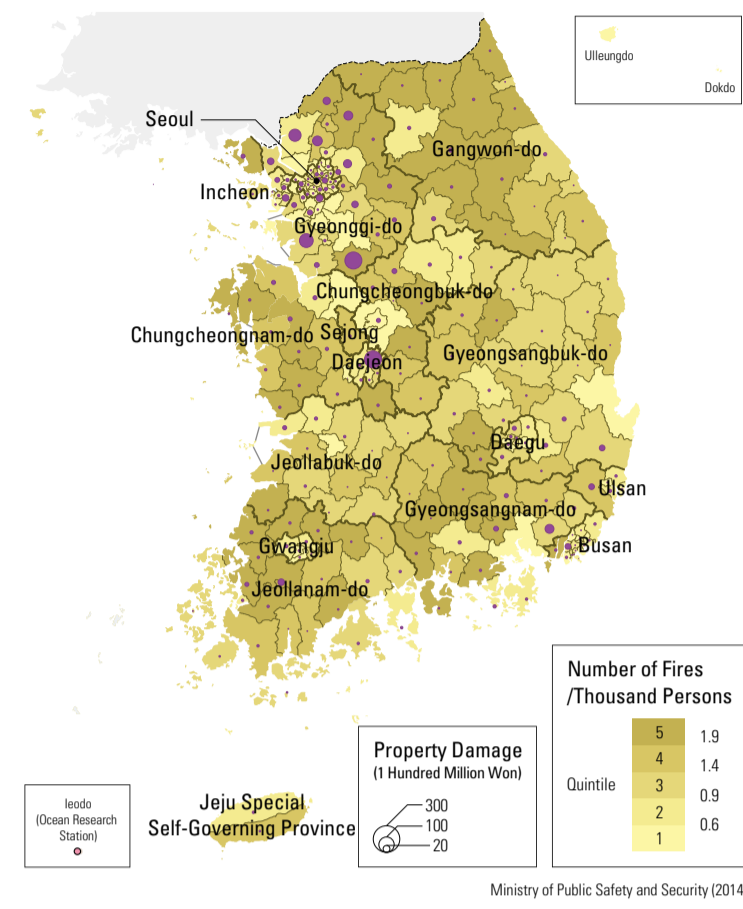
Typhoons



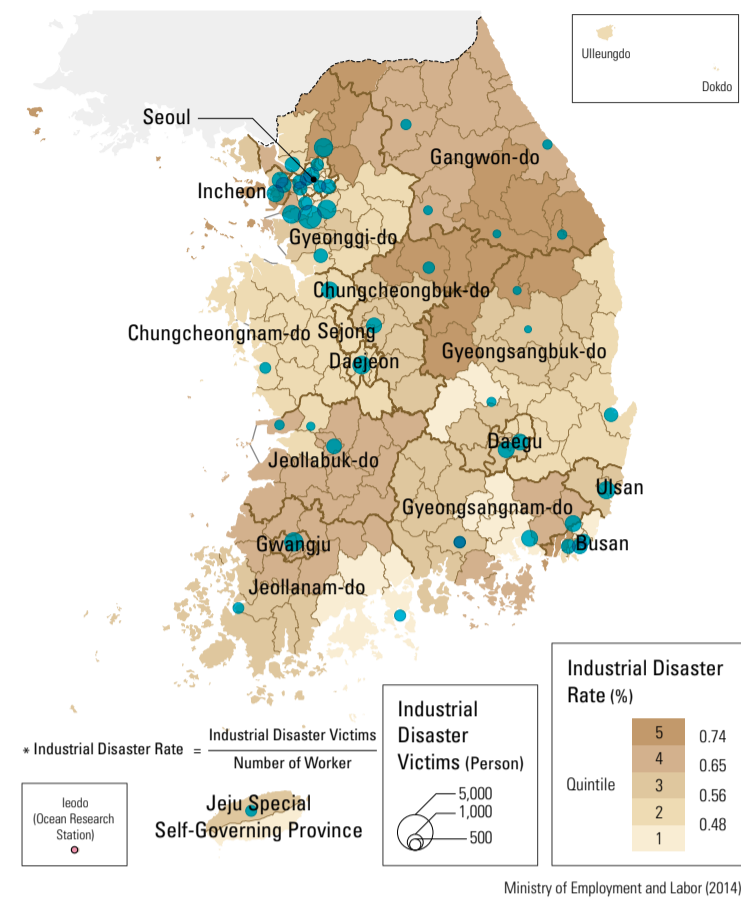
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (2015)

Safety and Emergency Rescue

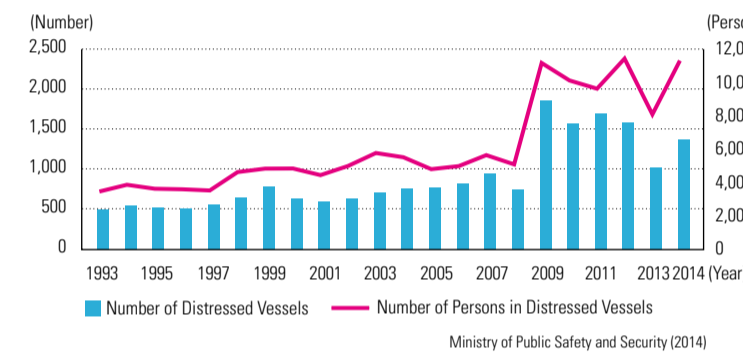
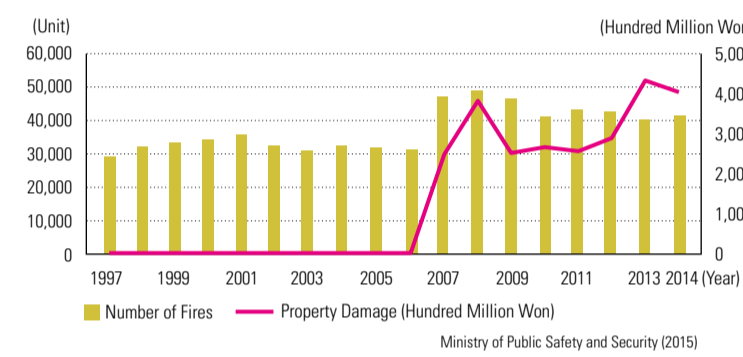
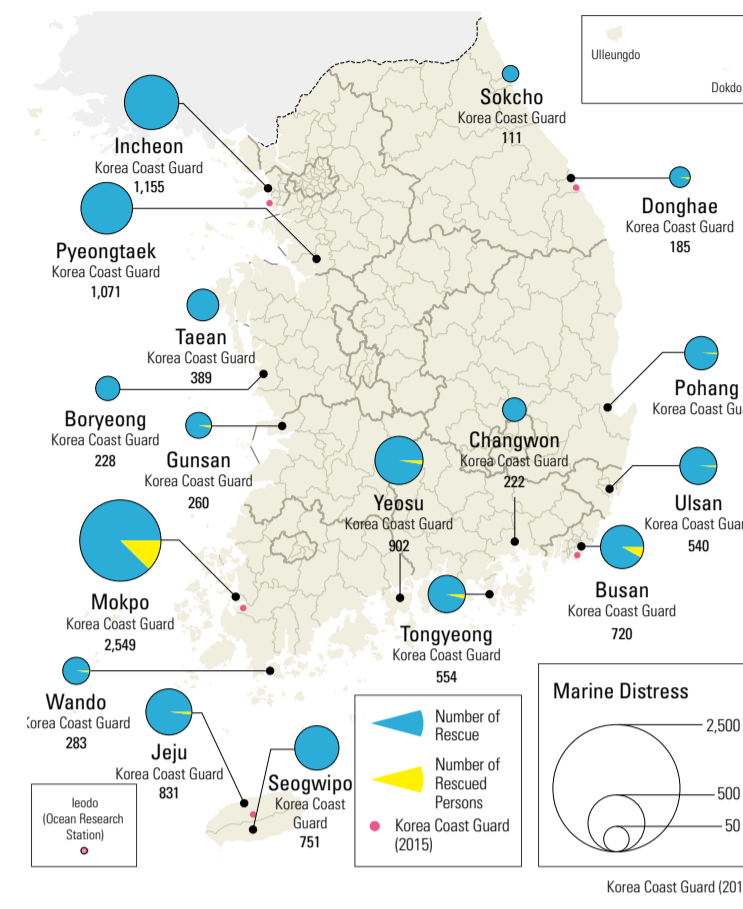
Fires



Industrial Accidents



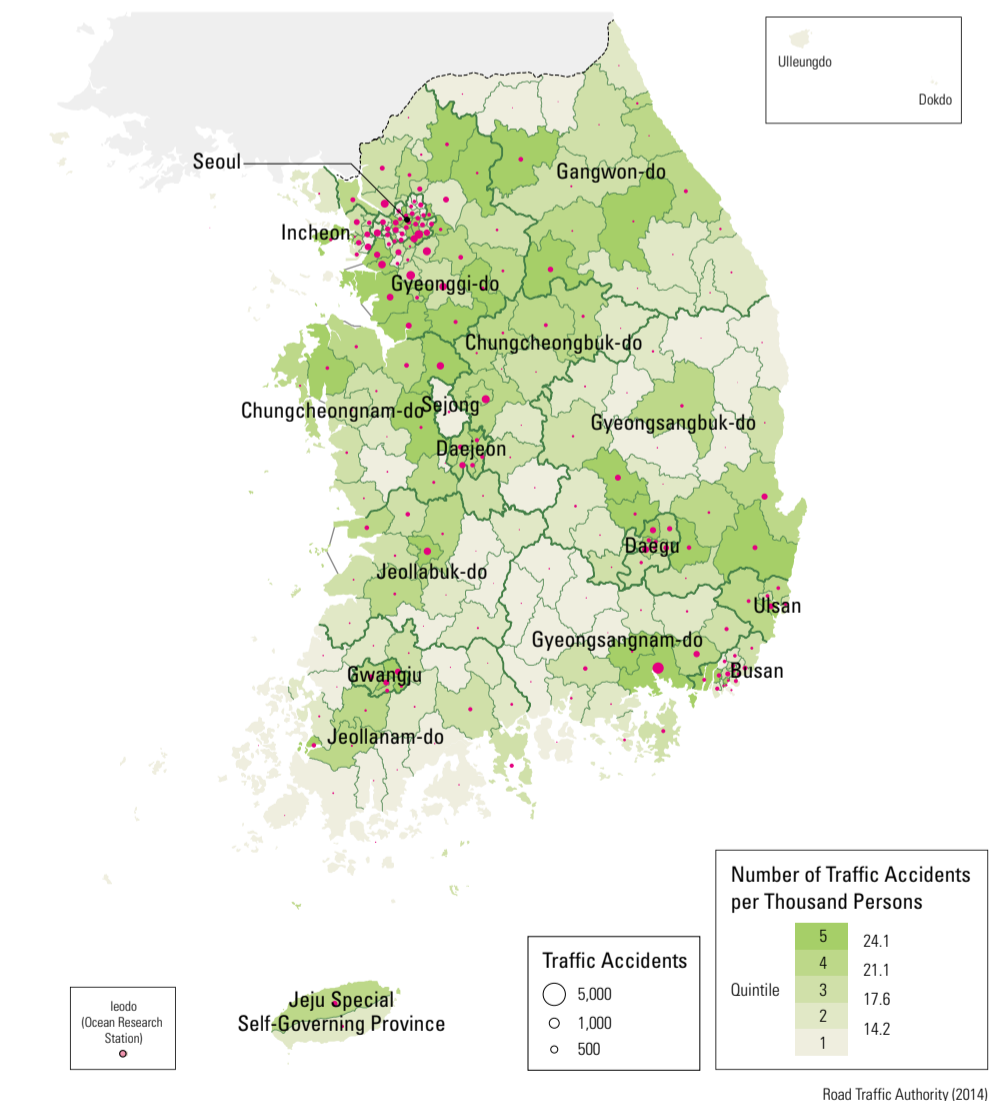
Maritime Distress Incidents



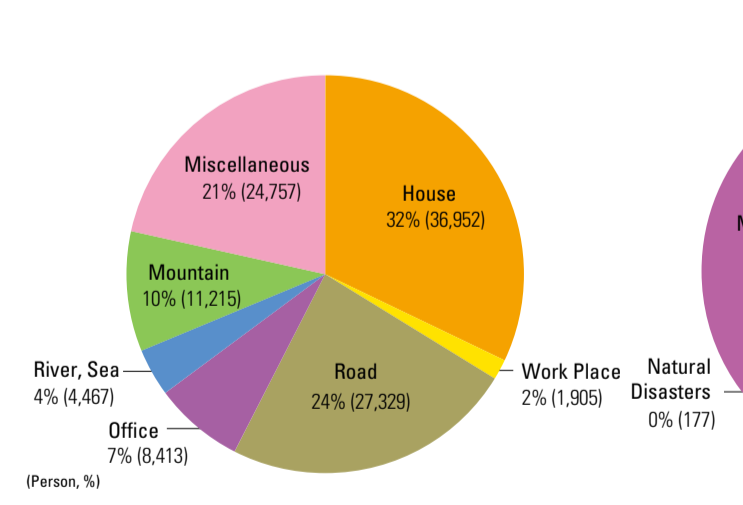
Number of Rescue Activities by Year



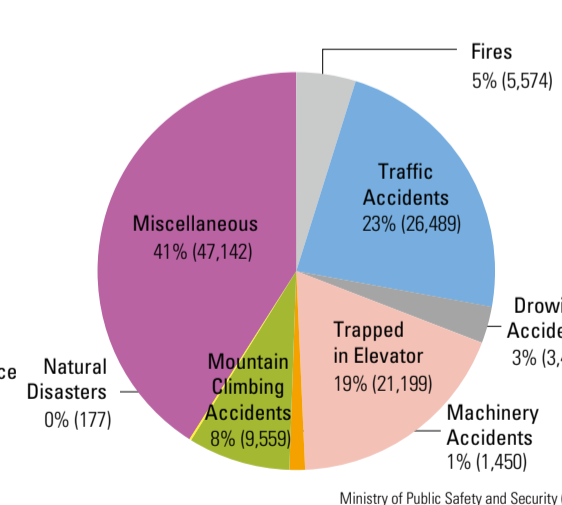
Traffic Accidents



Number of People Rescued by Place



Number of People Rescued by Accident Type



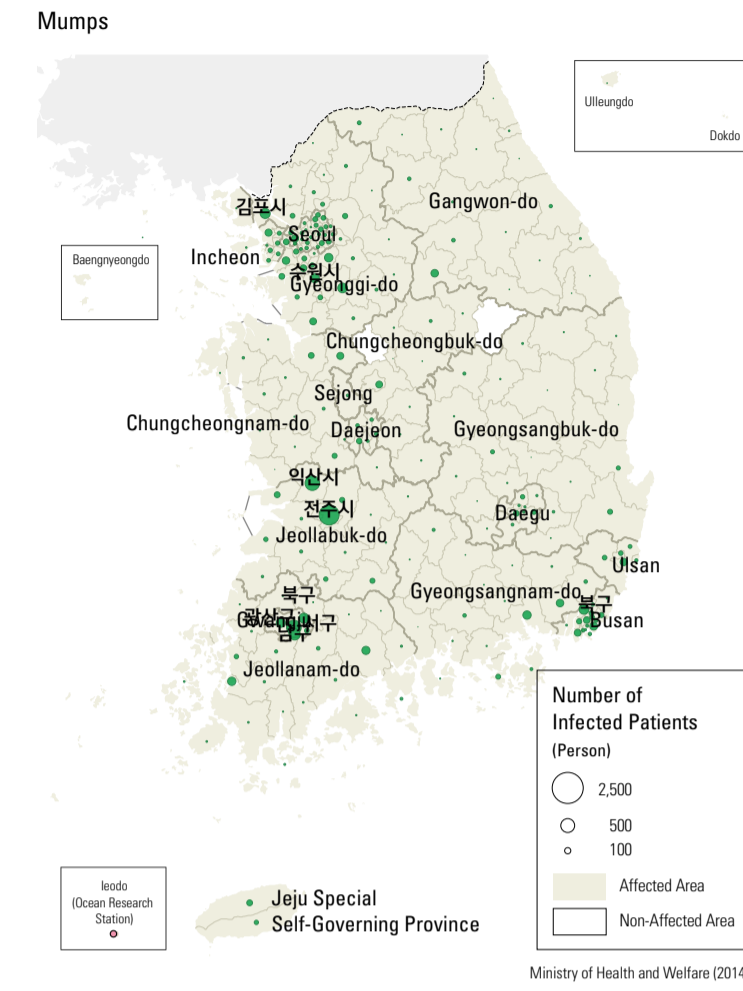
Rescue operations are those that protect life, body, and property, and emergency medical services refers to first aid and transport to hospitals. The data on rescue operations and emergency medical services are based on situations where emergency operations centers in fire stations across the country received 119 calls and dispatched rescue squads to perform the necessary actions. The number of rescue and emergency medical service operations is on the rise, with an aging population and more people enjoying recreational activities,

as well as an increase in the use of cars. In 2014, 1.68 million people were transported for medical treatment, a 56-fold increase from 30,000 in 1985. The number of people rescued reached 120,000 in 2014, twice as many as 60,000 in 2005.

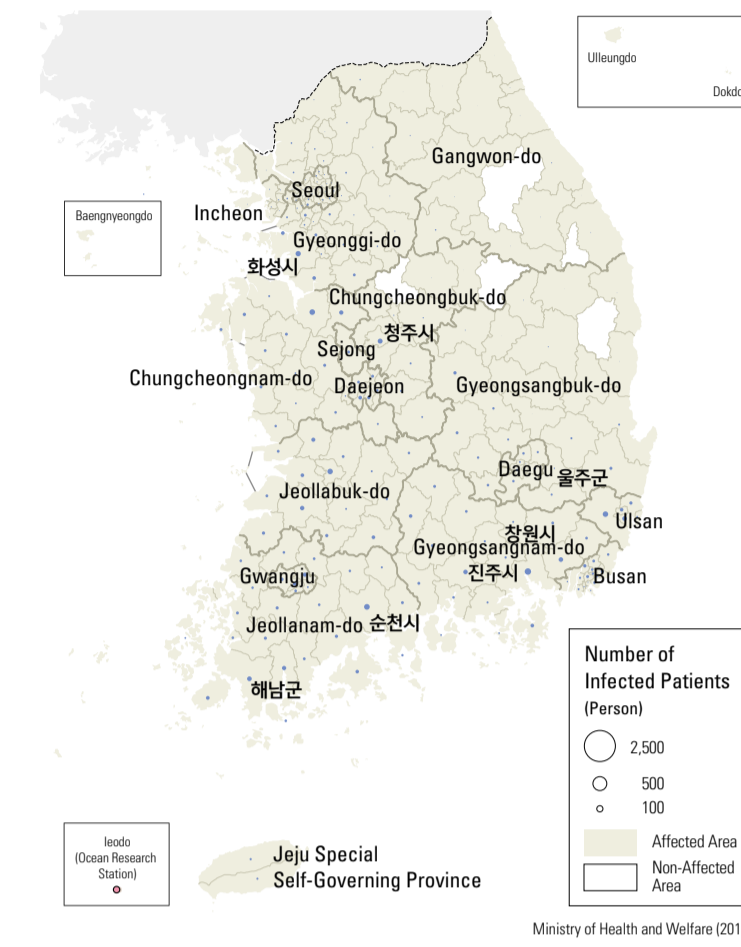
An examination of where the accidents took place reveals that 32% of all rescues took place in homes, and 52% of all medical transport also originated from homes, indicating that the home is the primary place for requesting emergency rescue activities. By

type, traffic accidents are the most common type of emergency situation at 23%, followed by "trapped in elevator" (19%), mountain climbing accidents (5%), fires (5%), and drowning accidents (3%). Annual trends indicate that while the number of traffic accidents and industrial accidents remain relatively stable, the number of fires and maritime distress incidents have increased greatly since 2007 and 2009, respectively.

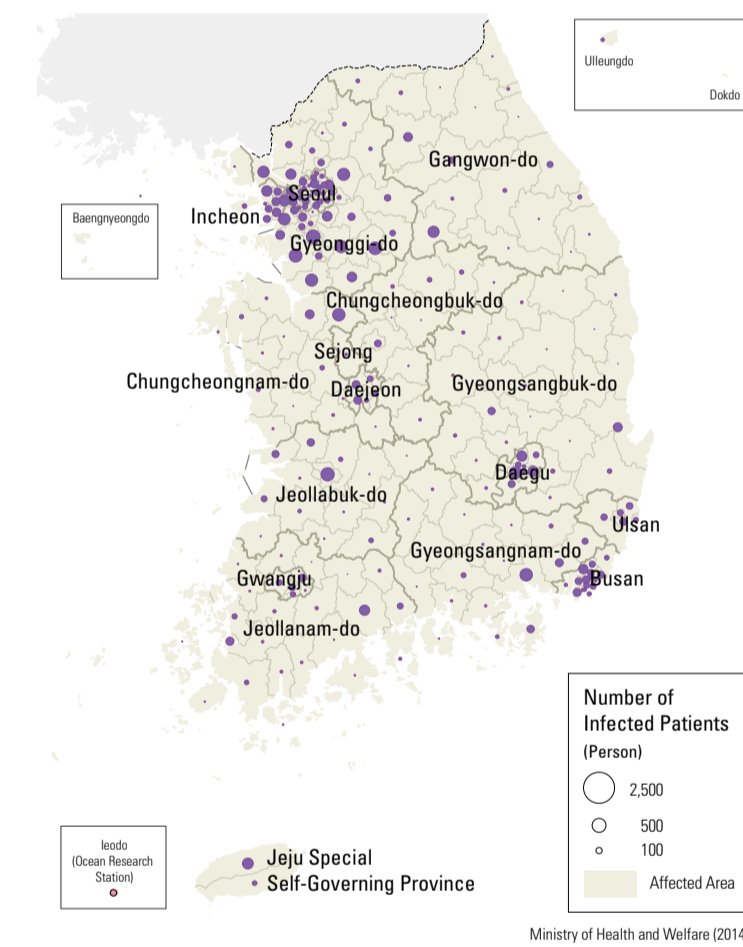
Incidence of Infectious Diseases (2014)



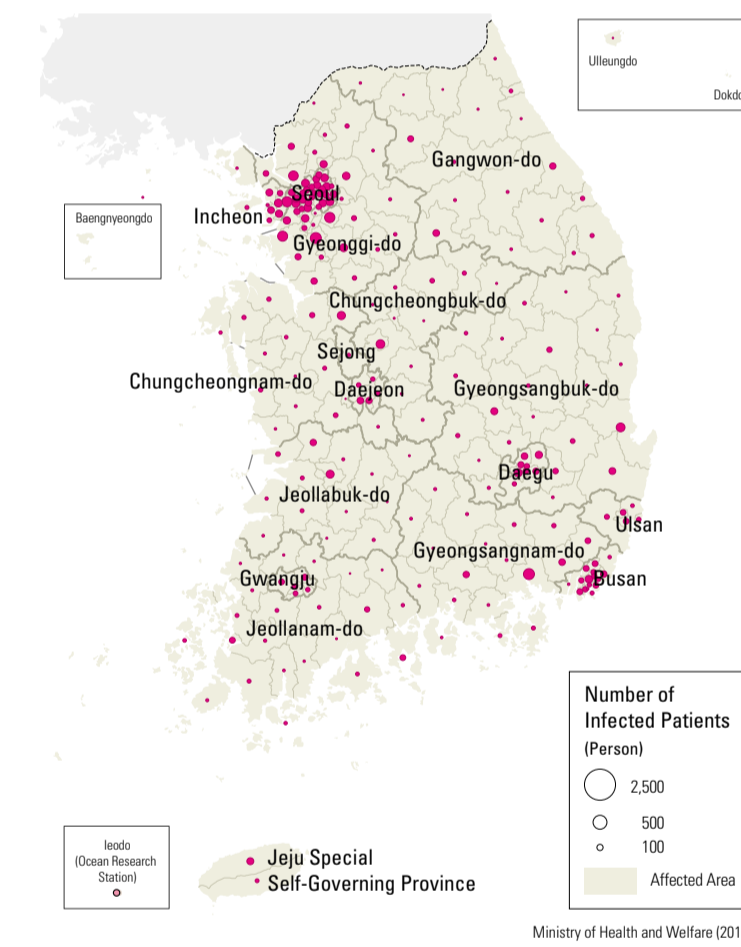
Scrub Typhus



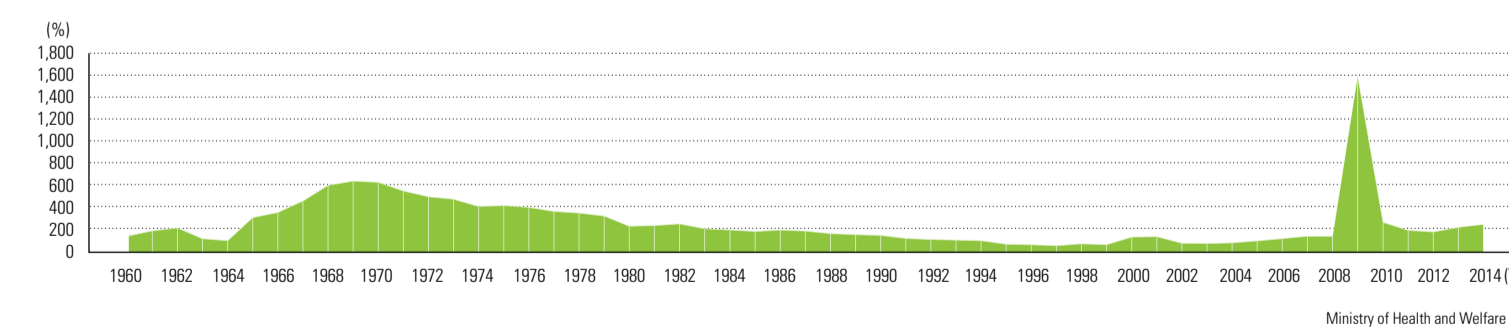
Chickenpox



Tuberculosis



Incidence of Infectious Diseases by Year



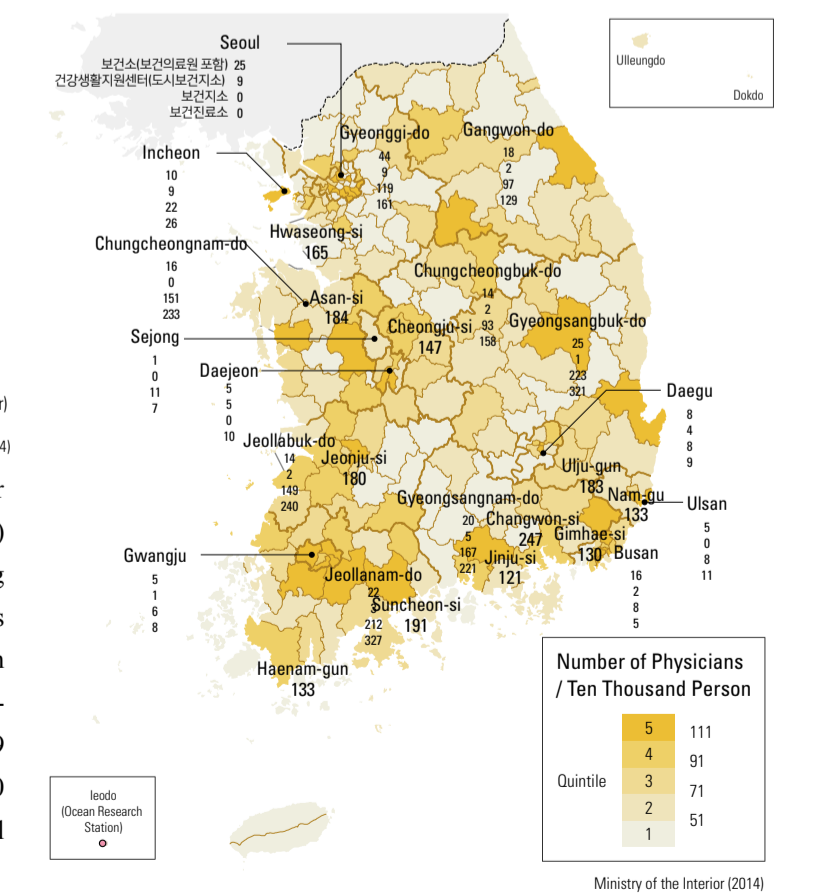
Fueled by many factors such as increased world trade and climate change, infectious diseases easily spread across the world and are being reported in Korea more often. Recent incidences of diseases such as avian influenza (H7N9) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) have increased public awareness as to the importance of prevention and management of infectious diseases. It is in this context that the Korea Center for Disease Control & Prevention monitors outbreaks of infectious diseases through the National Infectious Disease Surveillance System (NIDSS). According to this system, the incidences of 62 nationally notifiable infectious diseases

reached a peak in 1970 and have been decreasing since. The number of outbreaks peaked once again with the spread of swine flu (H1N1) in 2009, and the number of patients who reported acute infectious diseases in 2014 reached 92,722, a 22.4% increase from 2013 with 75,733 patients. In 2014, diseases with the highest number of outbreaks were chickenpox (44,450 cases, 35%), tuberculosis (34,869 cases, 27%), mumps (25,286 cases, 20%), and scrub typhus (8,130 cases, 6%). The sum of these major diseases accounts for 88% of all who were infected.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases (2014)

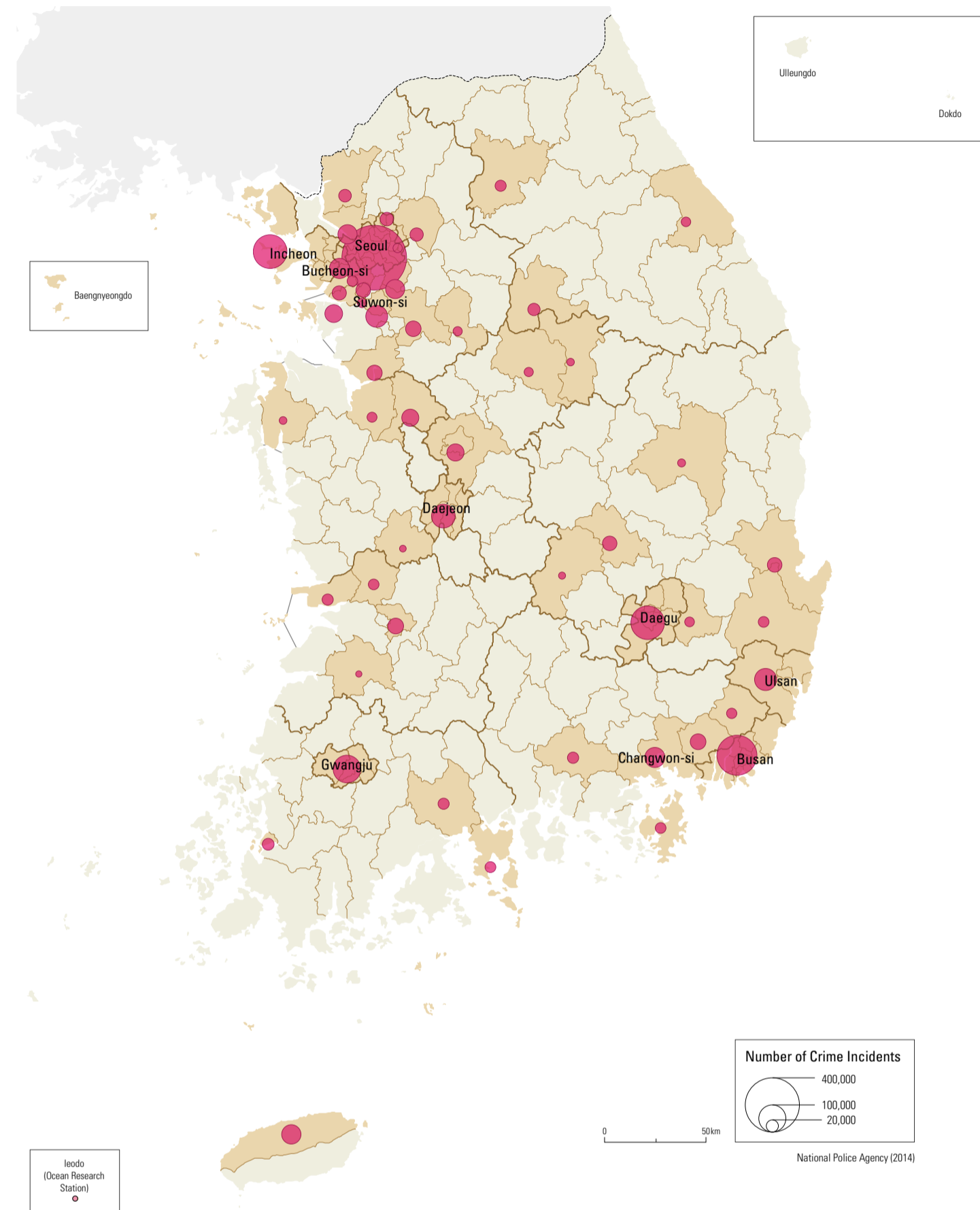
Description	Infectious Diseases	Total (Person)	%
Group 1	Typhoid Fever	251	0.2%
	Paratyphoid Fever	37	0.0%
	Shigellosis, Bacillary Dysentery	110	0.1%
	Enterohemorrhagic	111	0.1%
	Viral Hepatitis A	1,307	1.0%
Group 2	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	88	0.1%
	Tetanus	23	0.0%
	Measles	442	0.3%
	Mumps	25,286	19.8%
	Rubella	11	0.0%
	Viral Hepatitis B (Acute)	173	0.1%
	Viral Hepatitis B (During Pregnancy)	3,912	3.1%
	Viral Hepatitis B (Perinatal Period)	30	0.0%
	Japanese Encephalitis	26	0.0%
	Varicella	44,450	34.8%
Streptococcus Pneumoniae	36	0.0%	
Group 3	Malaria	638	0.5%
	Tuberculosis	34,869	27.3%
	Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	6	0.0%
	Scarlet Fever	5,009	4.6%
	Meningococcal Meningitis	5	0.0%
	Legionellosis	30	0.0%
	Vibrio Vulnificus Sepsis	61	0.0%
	Murine Typhus	9	0.0%
	Scrub Typhus	8,130	6.4%
	Leptospirosis	58	0.0%
	Brucellosis	17	0.0%
	Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	344	0.3%
	Syphilis (Primary Stage)	726	0.6%
	Syphilis (Secondary Stage)	258	0.2%
	Syphilis (Congenital)	31	0.0%
CJD	65	0.1%	
Group 4	Dengue Fever	165	0.1%
	Botulism	1	0.0%
	Q Fever	11	0.0%
	Lyme Borreliosis	13	0.0%
	Melioidosis	2	0.0%
Chikungunya Fever	1	0.0%	
	Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome (SFTS)	55	0.0%
	Total	127,597	

Number of Physicians

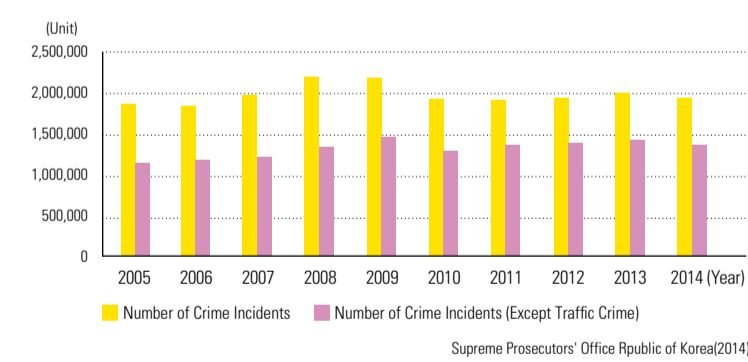


Public Safety

Crime Incidence (2014)

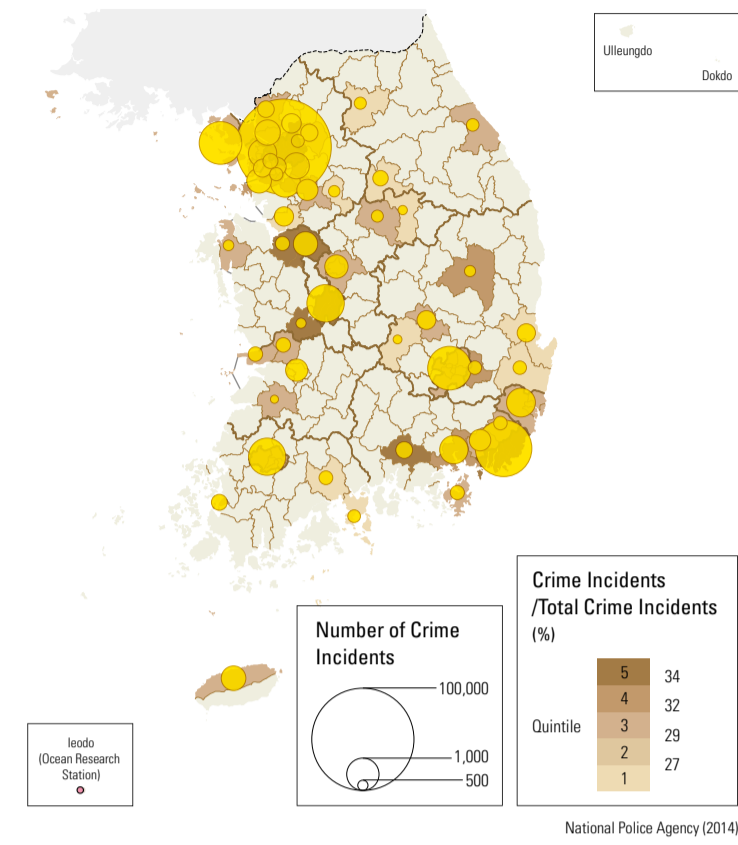


Crime Incidence by Year

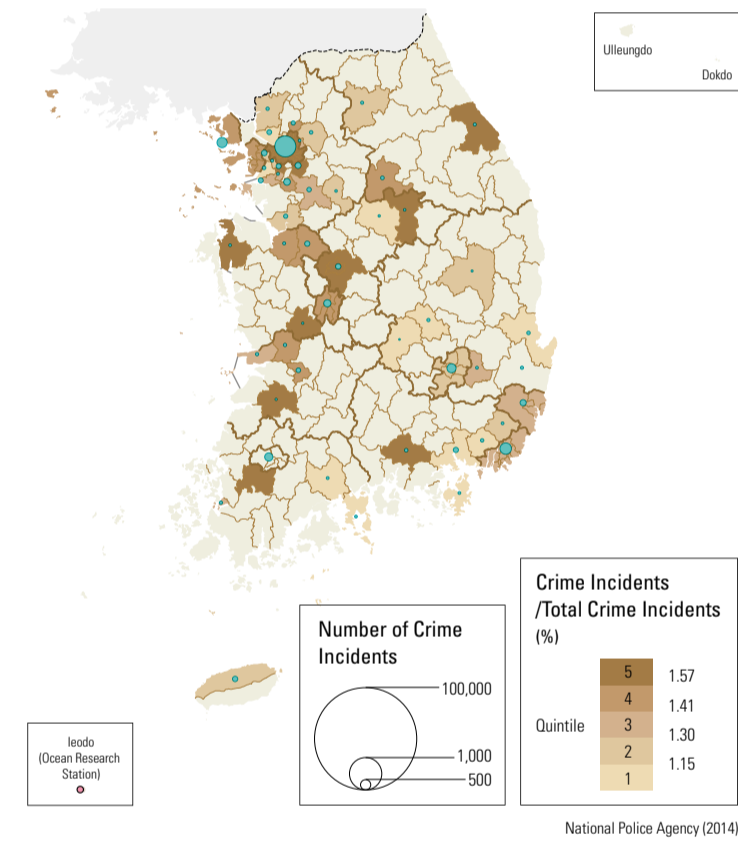


According to the Korean National Police Agency, there were 1,778,966 crime incidents in 2014, or 3,528 incidents per 100,000 persons. The four major crime categories are as follows: violent (heinous) crimes including murder, burglary, arson, and sexual crimes; property crimes including theft and fraud; less violent crimes including ones using weapons or violence; and traffic crimes including speeding, driving under the influence, and illegal parking. By region, Gyeonggi-do had the highest number of crimes (404,390 incidents), followed by Seoul (355,991 incidents) and Busan (133,755 incidents). However, on a per population (per 100,000 persons) basis, a different picture emerges: Jeju (5,379 incidents) has the highest number of crimes per 100,000 persons, followed by Daegu (3,893 incidents) and Ulsan (3,617 incidents).

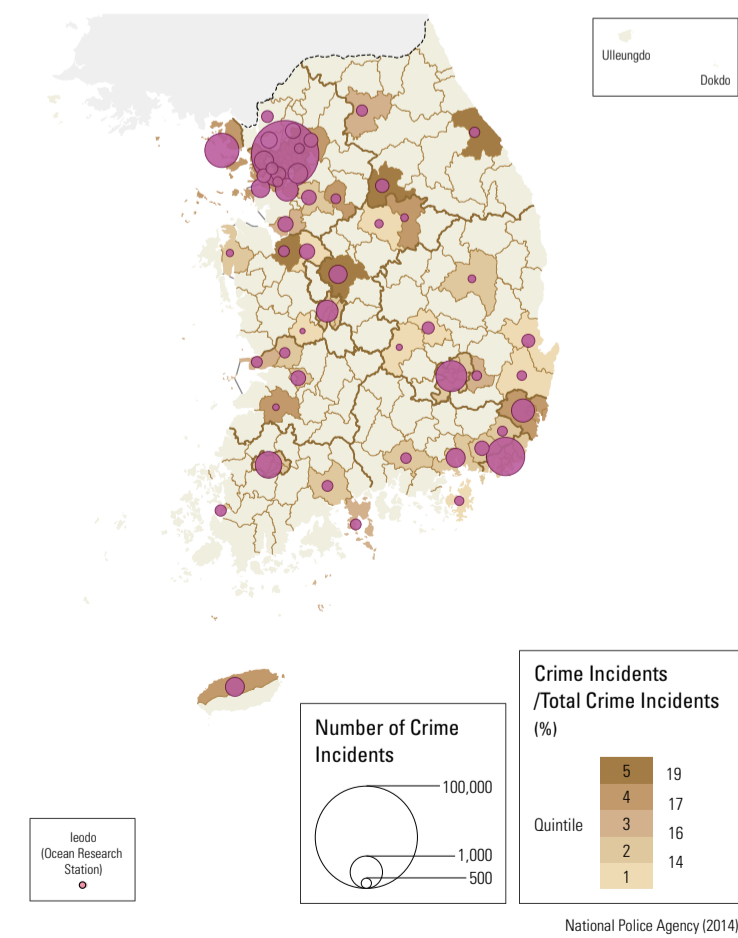
Property Crimes (2013)



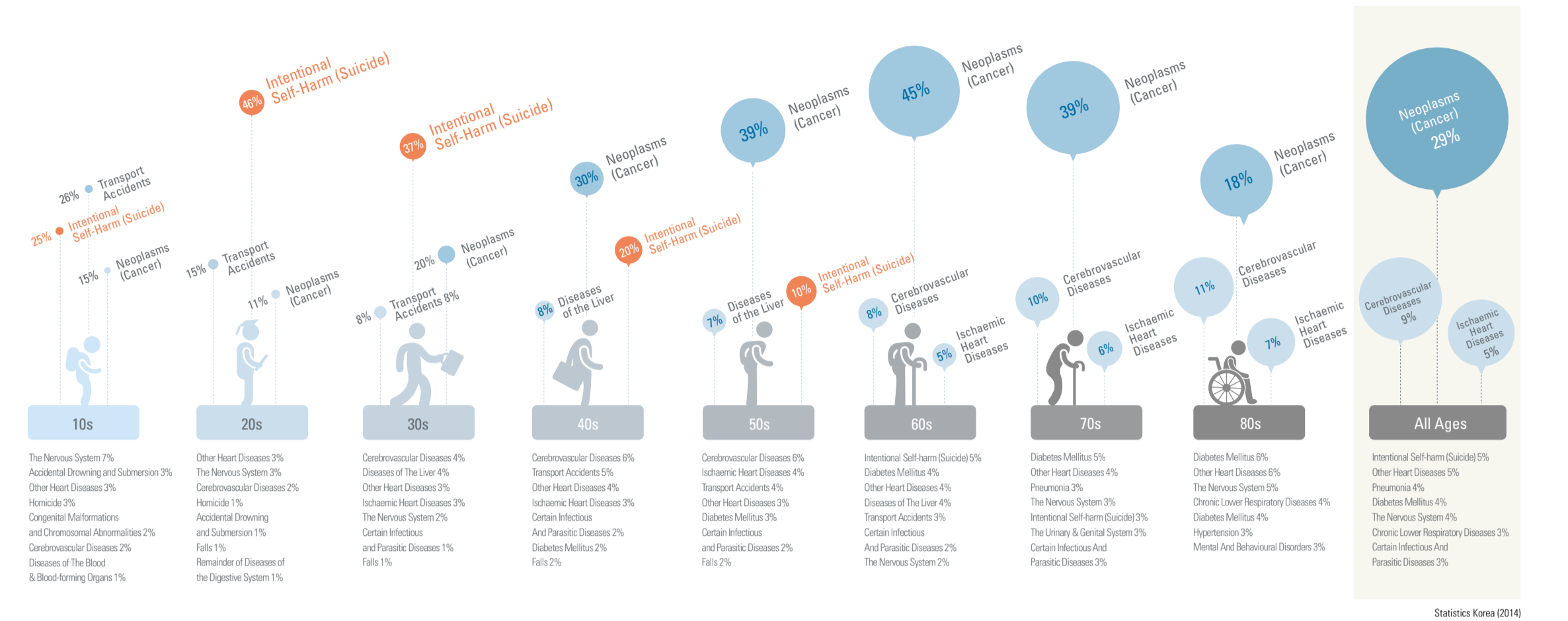
Violent Crimes (2013)



Lesser Violent Crimes (2013)



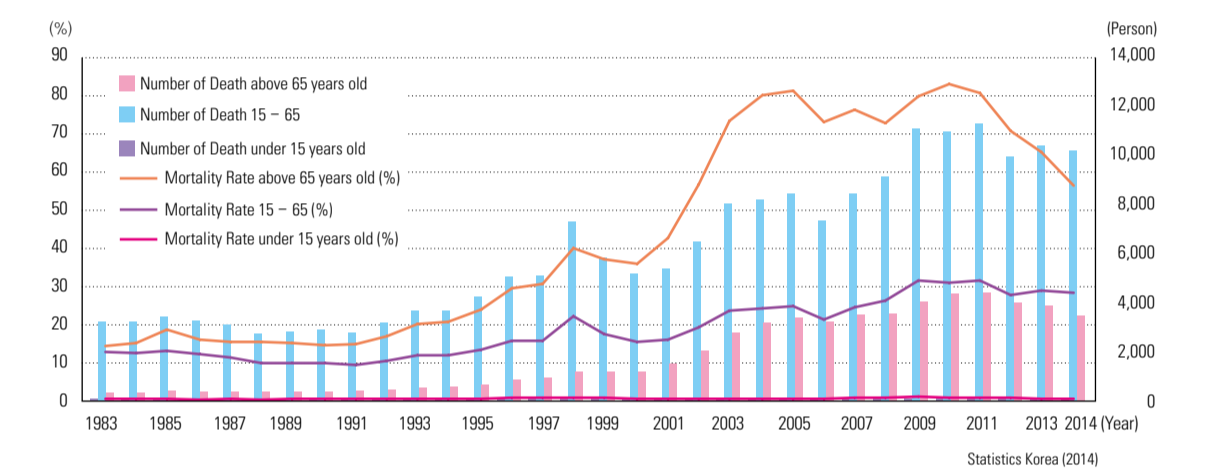
Cause of Death by Age



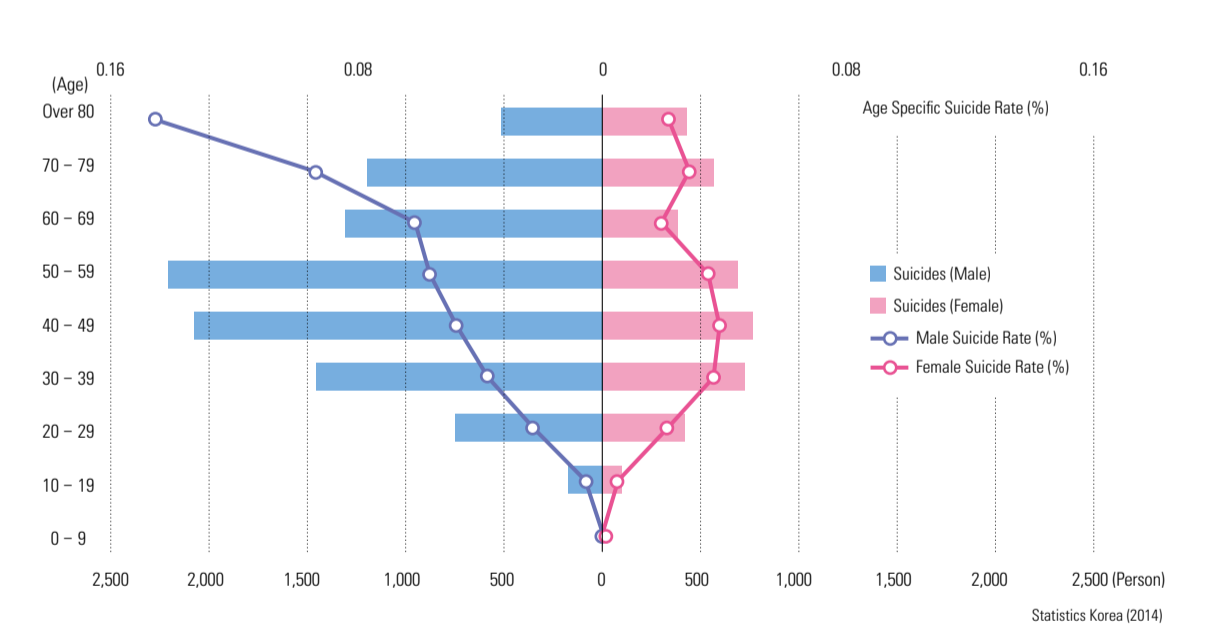
The World Health Organization defines suicide as the act of deliberately killing oneself. According to Statistics Korea, the leading causes of deaths in Korea in 2014 were cancer (29%), strokes (cerebrovascular disease, 9%), heart disease (5%), and suicide (5%). Korea has a relatively high suicide rate. In particular, the suicide rate is higher in older age groups, and the rate among the elderly population is rising even higher. Also, men commit suicide more often than

women. Thus, since 2015, 14 Ministries of the Korean Government (including the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and the Ministry of Education) have been working together to prevent suicides by implementing ten projects from the "Second Suicide Prevention Comprehensive Plan (2009-2013)." The local governments are also operating either suicide prevention centers or mental health improvement centers.

Number of Suicides & Suicide Rates by Year



Number of Suicides & Suicide Rates by Gender and Age



Suicide Prevention Policy

10 Projects	Ministry in Charge
Increase people's awareness of suicide	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of the Interior
Strengthen individual/social capacity to respond to risks of suicide	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Reduce access to means and tools that can assist suicide.	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, National Police Agency, Korea Communications Commission, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Emphasize the responsibility of mass media in influencing people to commit suicide.	Ministry of Health and Welfare
Increase mental health services for suicide high-risk group	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Justice
Increase education and training of people who can prevent suicides in local communities.	Ministry of Health and Welfare, National Police Agency, National Emergency Management
Establish legal and administrative infrastructure for suicide prevention.	Ministry of Health and Welfare
Build appropriate infrastructure to provide suicide prevention services.	Ministry of Health and Welfare, National Police Agency, National Emergency Management
Construct research/monitoring network to prevent suicides.	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Statistics Korea, National Police Agency
Develop evidence-based suicide prevention policies.	Ministry of Health and Welfare