

# Balanced National Development

The balanced development policy, which adapted from the 2nd Comprehensive National Land Development Plan in 1982, has been a major ideology of the national land development policy. The Five-Year Economic Development Plans that began in the 1960s and the First Comprehensive National Land Development Plan in the 1970s dramatically developed the national economy. However, the disparity in economic development between regions was also large enough not to be ignored. Accordingly, the government has proposed a balanced development policy to develop national territory evenly since the 1980s. Under the goal of "National Expansion of Development Potential," the 2nd Comprehensive National Land Development Plan aimed to nurture cities around major cities and small and medium-sized local cities across the nation by developing industrial complexes suitable for the size of these cities rather than constructing large-scale industrial

complexes in some areas. The plan also built rural-type industrial complexes in provincial cities where the population was expected to decrease and expanded and paved major roads such as national and regional roads.

The 3rd Comprehensive National Land Development Plan (1992-2001) in 1992 also continued the balanced development policy. It aimed to develop local cities and rural areas intensively and suppress the industrial concentration in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In large cities, a wide-area development plan management system was introduced. In small and medium-sized cities, industries suitable for urban characteristics such as manufacturing, tourism, and universities were developed, and convenient facilities such as education, culture, and medical care were expanded. In addition, in order to suppress the concentration of population and economy in the metropolitan area, public institutions were

moved to provincial areas, and taxation and financial support were differentiated between the Seoul Metropolitan Area and provincial areas.

The 4th Comprehensive National Land Plan (2000-2020) was introduced after the local autonomy was implemented in the 1990s. It was established with the vision of "The Balanced Land where All Prosper Together" and aimed to achieve regional integration through balanced development between regions. This plan established a national supra-economic network of regional axes, with the coastal national axis aiming for international development and the east-west inland axes promoting balanced development. The south inland axis (Gunsan-si and Pohang-si) and the central inland axis (Incheon and Sokcho-si) were set as the east-west inland axes. In preparation for post-unification, a north inland axis (Pyongyang-si and Wonsan-si) was also designated.

## Changes in the Comprehensive National Territorial Plan

	Background	Vision and Goals	Development Strategies and Policies
<b>The First Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (1972-1981)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting National Power</li> <li>Advancing Industrialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient Use and Management of Land</li> <li>Land Resource Exploitation and Natural Preservation</li> <li>Expanding SOC</li> <li>Improving Citizens' Living Environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Large-Scale Industrial Bases</li> <li>Empowering Local Capacity for Developing Less-Developed Regions</li> <li>Supply Chain Maintenance of Transportation and Communication, Water Resources, and Energy</li> </ul>
<b>The Second Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (1982-1991)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving Citizens' Living Environment</li> <li>Reducing Congestion in the Capital Region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including Local Settlement</li> <li>National Expansion of Development Possibilities</li> <li>Promoting Citizens' Welfare Level</li> <li>Conservation of the National Natural Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building a Multi-Core Land Structure and Regional Living Zone</li> <li>Growth Control and Management of Seoul and Busan</li> <li>Expanding SOC, including Transportation and Communication</li> <li>Promoting the Development of Less Developed Regions</li> </ul>
<b>The Third Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (1992-2001)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding SOC</li> <li>Enforcing Local Autonomy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructing a Locally Decentralized Land Framework</li> <li>Building a Productive Resource-Saving Land Use System</li> <li>Improving Welfare and Conserving the Land Environment</li> <li>Building the Foundation for National Unification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Local Development and Concentration Control of the Capital Region</li> <li>Constructing New Industrial Zones and Upgrading the Industrial Structure</li> <li>Constructing the Integrated High-Speed Exchange Network</li> <li>Strengthening the Execution Power of National Territorial Plans and Improvement of Systems Related to National Land Use</li> <li>Development and Management of South-North Korea Exchange Regions</li> <li>Expanding Investment in Citizens' Lifestyle and Environmental Sectors</li> </ul>
<b>The Fourth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (2000-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responding to Changes in Conditions in the 21st Century</li> <li>New National Land Vision and Strategy for National Enrichment and People's Quality of Life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realizing Unified Land in the 21st Century</li> <li>Balanced Land</li> <li>Green Land</li> <li>Open Land</li> <li>Unified Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of an Open and Integrated Land Axis</li> <li>Upgrading Respective Regional Competitiveness</li> <li>Building the Healthy and Pleasant Land Environment</li> <li>Building the High-Speed Transportation Information Network</li> <li>Building the Foundation of South-North Korea Exchange and Cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>The Fourth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan Revised (2006-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Balanced Development Based on Decentralization-Distribution</li> <li>Study on the Changes in the Spatial Structure of National Land, such as the Administrative Complex City</li> <li>Expansion of Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation and Response to Changes in the External Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realization of a Promising Integrated National Territory</li> <li>Balanced Land</li> <li>Green Land</li> <li>Open Land</li> <li>Unified Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Complex Administrative Cities, Relocation of Public Institutions, and Promotion of the Construction of an Innovation Cities and Enterprise Cities</li> <li>Open Territorial Development Axis</li> <li>Multinuclear-Linked National Structure of x-type National Axis (7+1)</li> </ul>
<b>The Fourth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan Revised (2011-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Competitiveness Direction of the State Administration</li> <li>Reflections on National Projects, such as the Four Major River Restoration Projects</li> <li>Realizing a Global, National Territory that Embraces the Global Trends of FTA Times</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Green Land</li> <li>Competitive Integrated Land</li> <li>Sustainable, Eco-Friendly Land</li> <li>Noble, Attractive Land</li> <li>Open Land to the World</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Regional Specialization and Regional Cooperation for Territorial Competitiveness</li> <li>Key Urban Region Development with 5+2 Economic Regions</li> </ul>
<b>The Fifth Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (2020-2040)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the Direction of National Land Policy Inevitable due to Population Decline and Structural Change</li> <li>Slowing Economic Growth Potential and Polarization</li> <li>Increasing Policy Needs for Climate Change Response and Quality of Life</li> <li>Development of Innovative Living Space and National Land Management Appropriate for the Fourth Industrial Revolution</li> <li>Expansion of Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation and Intensifying Competition for Leadership among Countries</li> <li>New National Land Policy Governance Requirements through Decentralization and Expansion of Participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for All, Places for Living Together</li> <li>Wherever Liveable</li> <li>Balanced Land</li> <li>Safe and Sustainable Smart Land</li> <li>Healthy and Energetic Innovative Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Unique Regional Development, Solidarity, and Cooperation</li> <li>Regional Industry Innovation and Cultural Tourism Promotion</li> <li>Creating a Safe Living Space that Encompasses Generations and Classes</li> <li>Creating Elegant and Eco-Friendly Spaces</li> <li>Efficient Operation of Infrastructure and Making Intelligent Land</li> <li>Creating a Peaceful Land Linking between the Continent and the Ocean</li> </ul>

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2020)

In the early 2000s, when the 4th Comprehensive National Land Plan was in progress, balanced national development was enacted into law. In 2004, the first 5-Year Balanced National Development Plan with the subtitle "Regional Innovation Development Plan" was launched. This plan cultivated regional strategic industries and unique local businesses in 16 si/-do areas and developed super-wide clusters between adjacent metropolitan and regional governments. In addition, the central government carried out regional development strategies that fit into the Regional Innovation Development Plans established for each si/-do area. The title of the Balanced National Development Plan was changed to the Regional Development Plan. The 2nd 5-Year Regional Development Plan (2009-2013) and the 3rd 5-Year Regional Development Plan (2014-2018) were carried out afterward.

The 2nd 5-Year Regional Development Plan, reflecting

the national policy of 5+2 Economic Region Revitalization, established the following four sectoral plans: the establishment of a 5+2 economic region; the formation of 163 si/-gun primary living zones; the 4+α mega economic region initiative; and decentralization and regulatory rationalization. The 3rd 5-Year Regional Development Plan suggested regional development policy directions centered on the "Regional Hope (HOPE)" project announced in 2013 to strengthen regional competitiveness and improve residents' quality of life. This plan created the following six implementation plans: expansion of the local happy living sphere; enhancement of regional economic vitality through job creation; improvement of educational conditions and nurturing of creative talents; thriving of local culture and ecological restoration; establishing welfare and medical care in areas without blind spots; and continued promotion of balanced regional development.

In 2018, the title of the Regional Development Plan returned to its original name, the National Balanced Development Plan. The 4th 5-Year National Balanced Development Plan (2018-2022) was announced in January 2019 with the vision of a "Country with a Strong Region, a Balanced Korea." This plan set decentralization, inclusion, and innovation as the three goals of the national balanced development policy. The key policies to achieve these goals were the promotion of regional-led, decentralized balanced development (decentralization), the progressive restoration of the national balanced development system (inclusion), and the establishment of a foundation for regional-led independent growth (innovation). In addition, the three strategies based on people, space, and industry were adapted: stable and dignified life (people), vibrant space everywhere (space), and regional innovation that creates jobs (industry).

## National Territorial Plan and Balanced Development Policy

Map of Plan Integration by -Si/-Do of the Fourth Balanced National Development Plan



**Quality of Life**

Education and job policies were crucial to ensure regional growth among the government's balanced development policies. In 2019, the Ministry of Education created a framework for university financial support by integrating the existing government projects into the following four: the National University Development Project, University Innovation Support Project, Industry-University Cooperation Project (LINC+), and Research Support Project (BK21+).

The University Innovation Support Project is a financial support project that integrates the existing financial support (ACE+), specialization support (CK), humanities support (CORE), women's engineering support (WE-UP), and industrial connection support (PRIME) projects. This project is divided into

"autonomous improvement" and "capacity building" types. For three years from 2019, the government supported 143 universities, including 131 autonomous improvement universities and 12 capacity-building universities.

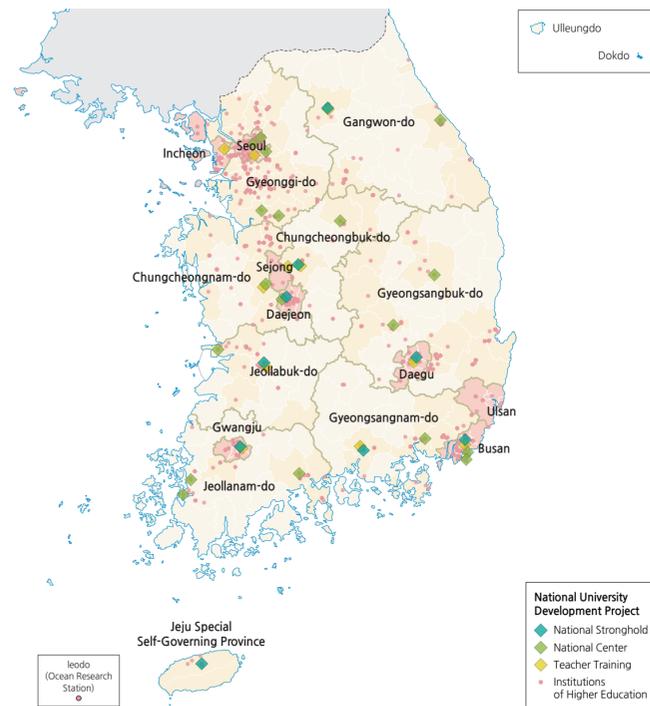
The Industry-University Cooperation Project (LINC+) is the government's support for industrial-educational cooperation, consisting of nurturing "Industry-Leading Universities" for the win-win development of universities and local communities and "Society-Tailored Industry-Academic Cooperation Leading Universities" to foster human resources for regional development. The government has supported 55 industry-leading universities for five years from 2017 to 2021 and has carried out the Society-Tailored Industry-University Cooperation Project through

agreements with 20 universities every year.

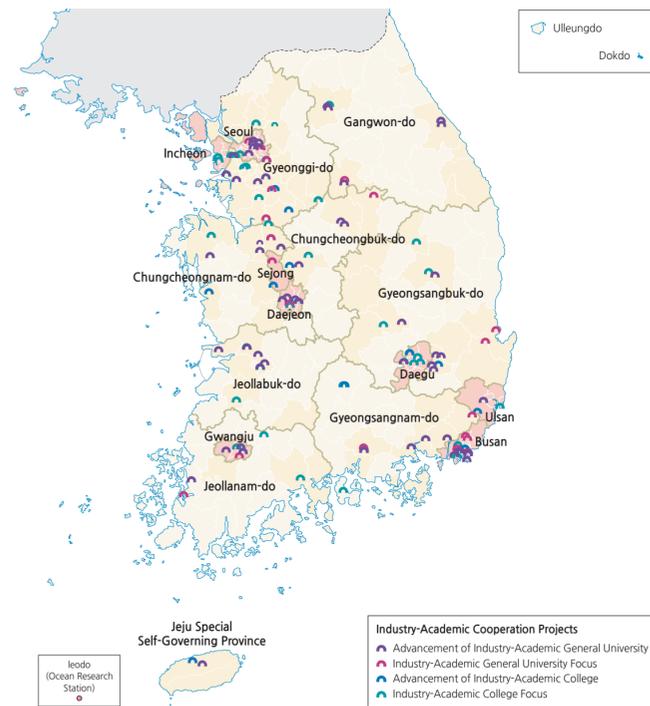
The Post-Education Leading University Project aims to foster lifelong vocational education institutions by operating an adult-friendly education system by establishing industry-university governance. The government selected 15 universities in 2019 and 10 in 2020.

The BK21 Project, the government's representative project for nurturing academic human resources, successfully carried out the first phase (1999-2007), the second phase (2006-2012), and the third phase (2013-2020). Currently, the 4th phase (2021-2027) is in progress.

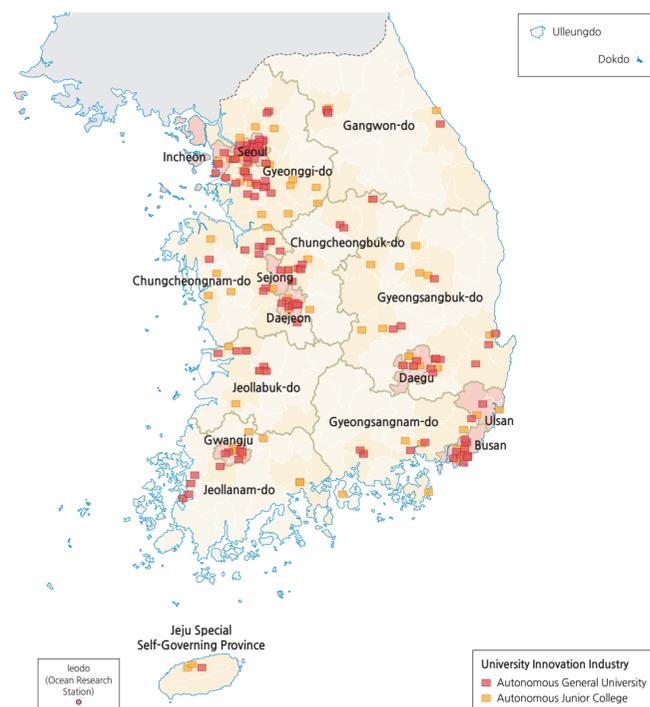
Government Support for Higher Education - National University



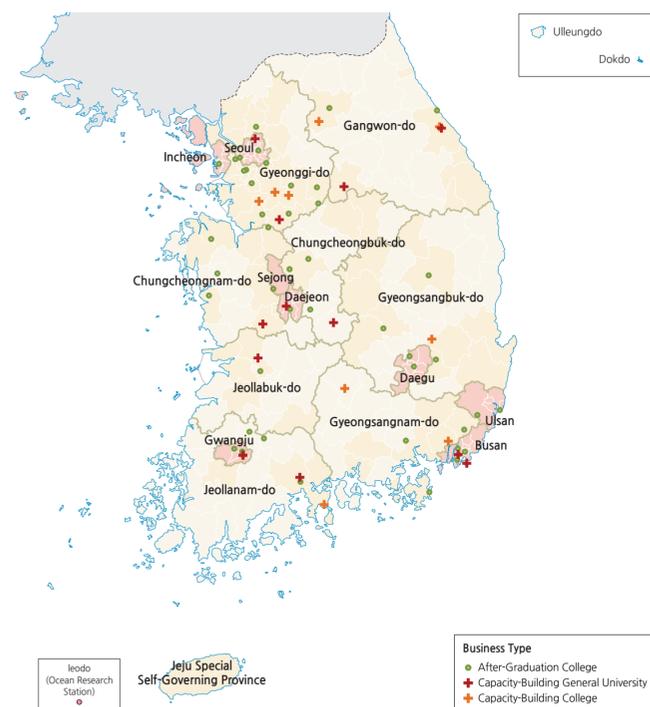
Government Support for Higher Education - Industry-Academic Cooperation



Government Support for Higher Education-Innovation Support Project



Government Support for Higher Education - Backward Education & Empowerment



National University Development Project

Region	National Base University	National Central University	Teacher Training College
Seoul metropolitan area	Seoul National Univ. of Science and Technology, Hankyong National Univ., Korea National Open Univ., Korea National Univ. of Welfare, Korea National Sport Univ.	Gyeongju National Univ. of Education, Seoul National Univ. of Education	Gyeongju National Univ. of Education, Seoul National Univ. of Education
Chung-cheong, Gangwon Region	Kangwon National Univ., Chungbuk National Univ., Chungnam National Univ.	Gangneung-Wonju National Univ., Kongju National Univ., Hanbat National Univ., Korea National Univ. of Transportation	Gongju National Univ. of Education, Cheongju National Univ. of Education, Chuncheon National Univ. of Education, Korea National Univ. of Education
Honam, Jeju Region	Jeonbuk National Univ., Chonnam National Univ., Jeju National Univ.	Kunsan National Univ., Mokpo National Univ., Mokpo National Maritime Univ., Suncheon National Univ.	Gwangju National Univ. of Education, Jeonju National Univ. of Education
Daegu, Gyeongbuk Region	Kyungpook National Univ.	Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Andong National Univ.	Daegu National Univ. of Education
East-south Region	Pusan National Univ., Gyeongsang National Univ.	Pukyong National Univ., Changwon National Univ., Korea Maritime and Ocean Univ.	Busan National Univ. of Education, Chju National Univ. of Education

College of Industry-Academic Cooperation

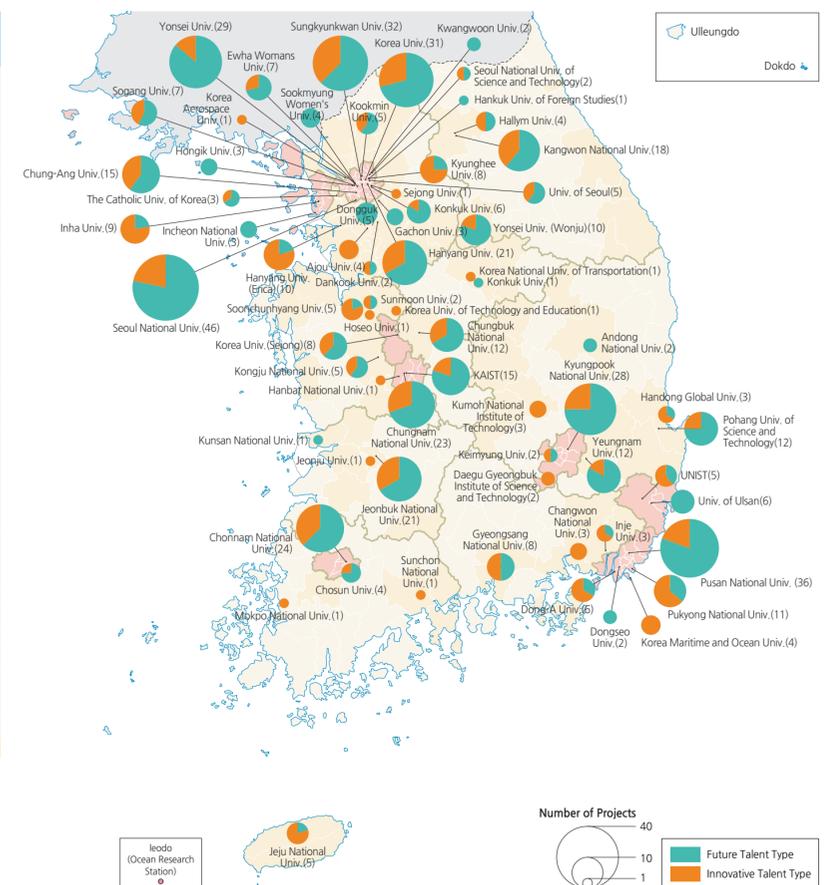
Region	Industrial-Academic Cooperation Advanced Type (General University)	Department of Social Customization (General University)	Industrial-Academic Cooperation Advanced Type (College)	Social Customization Department Focus (College)
Seoul metropolitan area	The Catholic Univ. of Korea, Kyung Hee Univ., Kookmin Univ., Dankook Univ., Dongguk Univ., Sungkyunkwan Univ., Ajou Univ., Chung-Ang Univ., Tech Univ. of Korea, Hanyang Univ., Erica, Hanyang Univ. (Seoul)	Gachon Univ., Myongji Univ., Sangmyung Univ., Sejong Univ., Pyeongtaek Univ.	Dong-Ah Institute of Media and Art, Yon-In Arts and Science Univ., Hanyang Women's Univ., Yeungnam Univ., Inha Technical College, Kyungmin Univ.	Kyungbuk Univ., Daelim Univ. College, Dong Seoul College, Dong Yang Mirae Univ., Bucheon Univ., Yeonsung Univ., Oan Univ., Yuhan Univ., JEI Univ., Inha Technical College, Kyungmin Univ.
Chung-cheong, Gangwon Region	Konkuk Univ. (Glocal), Daejeon Univ., Sunmoon Univ., Chungnam National Univ., Chungbuk National Univ., Korea National Univ. of Transportation, Korea Univ. of Technology and Education, Hannam Univ., Hanbat National Univ., Harseo Univ., Hoseo Univ., Catholic Kwandong Univ., Gangneung-Wonju National Univ., Kangwon National Univ., Yonsei Univ. (Wonju), Hallym Univ.	Pai Chai Univ., Baekseok Univ., Semyung Univ., Halla Univ.	Ajuu Motor College, Korea Univ. of Media Arts, Chung Cheong Univ.	Angdong Univ., Daejeon Institute of Science and Technology, Baekseok Culture Univ., Shinsung Univ., Woosong College, Chungbuk Health and Science Univ., Hallym Polytechnic Univ., Yonam College
Honam, Jeju Region	Kunsan National Univ., Mokpo National Univ., Woosuk Univ., Wonkwang Univ., Chonnam National Univ., Jeonbuk National Univ., Jeonju Univ., Jeju National Univ., Chosun Univ., Honam Univ.	Gwangju Univ., Mokpo National Maritime Univ.	Wonkwang Health Science Univ., Cheju Halla Univ.	Seoyeong Univ., Suncheon Jeil College, Chunnam Techno Univ., Jeonbuk Science College, Vision College of Jeonju, Choson College of Science and Technology
Daegu, Gyeongbuk Region	Kyungwoon Univ., Kyungil Univ., Keimyung Univ., Woosuk Univ., Daegu Haany Univ., Andong National Univ., Yeungnam Univ.	Daegu Catholic Univ., Uiduk Univ., Handong Global Univ.	Daekyeung Univ., Daegu Health College	Catholic Sangji College, Kyungbuk College, Keimyung College Univ., Gumi Univ., Taegu Science Univ., Suseong Univ., Yeungnam Univ. College, Yeungjin Univ.
East-south Region	Kyungnam Univ., Gyeongsang National Univ., Tongmyong Univ., Dongseo Univ., Dong-A Univ., Dong-Eui Univ., Pukyong National Univ., Ulsan Univ., Inje Univ., Changwon National Univ., Korea Maritime and Ocean Univ.	Gyeongnam National Univ. of Science and Technology, Kyungsung Univ., Catholic Univ. of Pusan, Busan Univ. of Foreign Studies, Silla Univ., Yeongsan Univ.	Gyeongnam Provincial Geochang College, Kyungnam College of Information & Technology, Choonhae College of Health Sciences, Dong-Eui Institute of Technology	Gyeongnam Provincial Namhae College, Dongju College, Busan Institute of Science and Technology, Busan Women's College, Ulsan College, Korea Lift College, Yonam Institute of Technology

University Innovation Support Project

Region	Self-Convention Type (General University)	Self-Convention Type (College)	Leadership in After-Graduation (College)	Capacity-Building Type (General University)	Capacity-Building Type (College)
Seoul metropolitan area	Gachon Univ., The Catholic Univ. of Korea, Kangnam Univ., Konkuk Univ. (Seoul), Kyonggi Univ., Kyung Hee Univ., Korea Univ. (Seoul), Kwangju Univ., Kookmin Univ., Dankook Univ., Daejin Univ., Dongguk Univ. (Seoul), Dongguk Women's Univ., Luther Univ., Myongji Univ., Sahmyook Univ., Sangmyung Univ., Soongsil Univ., Seokyeong Women's Univ., Seoul National Univ. of Science and Technology, Seoul National Univ. of Seoul, Seoul Women's Univ., Sungkyl Univ., Sungkonghoe Univ., Sungkyunkwan Univ., Sunghin Women's Univ., Sejong Univ., Seowon Women's Univ., Soongsil Univ., Soongsil Univ., Yonsei Univ. (Incheon), Ewha Womans Univ., Incheon National Univ., Inha Univ., Chung-Ang Univ., Cha Univ., KC Univ., Tech Univ. of Korea, Korean Bible Univ., Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies, Korea Aerospace Univ., Hansung Univ., Harseo Univ., Hanjin Univ., Hanyang Univ. (Seoul), Hanyang Univ. (ERICA), Hyeongsung Univ., Hongik Univ., Gyeongju National Univ. of Education, Seoul National Univ. of Education	Angdong Univ., Gangwon Provincial College, Daeduk Univ., Daewon Univ. College, Daejeon Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon Health Institute of Technology, Baekseok Culture Univ., Shinsung Univ., Ajuu Motor College, Yonam College, Woosong College, Choonnam Provincial Univ., Chungbuk Provincial Univ., Chungbuk Health & Science Univ., Chung Cheong Univ., Korea Univ. of Media Arts, Hallym Polytechnic Univ., Hyeon College	Yeouju Institute of Technology (Korea Tourism College), Yeonsung Univ. (Dong Seoul College Inha Technical College), Yuhan Univ. (Korea National Univ. of Welfare), Kyungmin Univ., Daelim Univ. College (Dongnam Health & Science Univ.), Yeouju Institute of Technology, Yeonsung Univ., Yuhan Univ., JEI Univ., Inha Technical College, Korea Tourism College, Korea National Univ. of Welfare, Hanyang Women's Univ.	Duksung Women's Univ., Hanyang National Univ.	Osan Univ., Yon-In Arts and Science College, Chungbuk College of Cultural Industries
Chung-cheong, Gangwon Region	Konkuk Univ. (Glocal), Korea Univ. (Sejong), Kongju National Univ., Catholic Kwandong Univ., Korea Nazarene Univ., Daejeon Univ., Pai Chai Univ., Baekseok Univ., Seowon Univ., Sunmoon Univ., Semyung Univ., Soon Chun Hyang Univ., Woosong Univ., Joongbu Univ., Cheongju Univ., Chungnam National Univ., Chungbuk National Univ., Korea National Univ. of Transportation, Korea Univ. of Technology and Education, Hannam Univ., Hanbat National Univ., Harseo Univ., Hoseo Univ., Catholic Kwandong Univ., Gangneung-Wonju National Univ., Kangwon National Univ., Hallym Univ., Chuncheon National Univ. of Education	Angdong Univ., Gangwon Provincial College, Daeduk Univ., Daewon Univ. College, Daejeon Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon Health Institute of Technology, Baekseok Culture Univ., Shinsung Univ., Ajuu Motor College, Yonam College, Woosong College, Choonnam Provincial Univ., Chungbuk Provincial Univ., Chungbuk Health & Science Univ., Chung Cheong Univ., Korea Univ. of Media Arts, Hallym Polytechnic Univ., Hyeon College	Angdong Univ., Yonam College (Daejeon Institute of Science and Technology Shinsung Univ.), Chungcheong Univ. (Chungbuk Provincial Univ.), Chungbuk Health & Science Univ., Ulsan College, Daegu Health & Science Univ., Chung Cheong Univ., Korea Univ. of Media Arts, Hallym Polytechnic Univ., Hyeon College	Konyang Univ., Mokwon Univ., U1 Univ., Catholic Kwandong Univ., Yonsei Univ. (Wonju)	Gangneung Yeongdong Univ., Songok College
Honam, Jeju Region	Gwangju Univ., Kwangju Women's Univ., Kunsan National Univ., Dongshin Univ., Mokpo Catholic Univ., Mokpo National Univ., Mokpo National Maritime Univ., Wonkwang Univ., Chonnam National Univ., Jeonbuk National Univ., Jeonju Univ., Jeju National Univ., Chodang Univ., Honam Univ., Howon Univ., Gwangju National Univ. of Education, Jeon National Univ. of Education	Gwangju Health Univ., Kunjang Univ. College, Christian College of Nursing, Dongkang College, Seoyeong Univ., Suncheon Jeil College, Wonkwang Health Science Univ., Chunnam Techno Univ., Jeonnam Provincial College, Jeonbuk Science College, Jeonju Kiseon Women's College, Vision College of Jeonju, Jeju Tourism Univ., Cheju Halla Univ., Choson College of Science & Technology, Cheongnam College	Gwangju Health Univ., Jeonnam Provincial College (Chunnam Techno Univ.), Vision College of Jeonju, Suncheon Jeil College (Dongkang College), Choson College of Science & Technology	Suncheon National Univ., Woosuk Univ., Chosun Univ.	Chosun Nursing College, Hanyeong Univ.
Daegu, Gyeongbuk Region	Kyungpook National Univ., Kyungwoon Univ., Kyungil Univ., Keimyung Univ., Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Daegu Catholic Univ., Daegu Univ., Daegu Haany Univ., Dongguk Univ. (Gyeongju), Andong National Univ., Yeungnam Univ., Pohang Univ. of Science and Technology, Handong Global Univ., Daegu National Univ. of Education	Catholic Sangji College, Gyeongbuk Provincial College, Gyeongbuk College of Health, Kyungbuk College, Keimyung College Univ., Gumi Univ., Daekyeung Univ., Taegu Science Univ., Daegu Health College, Munmyung College, Sunlin Univ., Suseong Univ., Andong Science College, Yeungnam Univ. College, Yeungjin Univ., Hosan Univ.	Catholic Sangji College, Yeungnam Univ. College, Hosan Univ., Gumi Univ., Taegu Science Univ.		Sung Woon Univ.
East-south Region	Kyungnam Univ., Gyeongsang National Univ., Kyungsung Univ., Kosin Univ., Tongmyong Univ., Dong-A Univ., Dong-Eui Univ., Pukyong National Univ., Catholic Univ. of Pusan, Pusan National Univ., Busan Univ. of Foreign Studies, Silla Univ., Yeongsan Univ., Ulsan Univ., Inje Univ., Changwon National Univ., Busan National Univ. of Education, Chju National Univ. of Education	Koje College, Gyeongnam Provincial Namhae College, Kyungnam College of Information & Technology, Dongwon Institute of Science and Technology, Dong-Eui Institute of Technology, Dongju College, Masan Univ., Busan Institute of Science and Technology, Busan Women's College, Yonam Institute of Technology, Ulsan College, Changwon Mousung Univ., Choonhae College of Health Sciences	Koje College, Busan Institute of Science and Technology (Dongju College of Science Women's College), Ulsan College, (Choonhae College of Health Sciences) Kyungnam College of Information & Technology, (Dongwon Institute of Science and Technology, Masan Univ.)	Dongseo Univ., Korea Maritime and Ocean Univ.	Gyeongnam Provincial Geochang College, Gimhae College

BK21+ Research Support Project (2021-2027)

Name	Future Talent Training Project	Innovative Talent Training Project	Name	Future Talent Training Project	Innovative Talent Training Project
Gachon Univ.	3	1	Yeungnam Univ.	10	2
The Catholic Univ. of Korea	2	1	UNIST	2	3
Kangwon National Univ.	11	7	UNIV.	6	6
Konkuk Univ.	5	1	Ewha Womans Univ.	5	2
Konkuk Univ. (Glocal)	1	1	Inje Univ.	1	2
Kyungpook National Univ.	21	7	Incheon National Univ.	3	3
Gyeongsang National Univ.	4	4	Inha Univ.	2	7
Kyunghee Univ.	2	6	Chonnam National Univ.	15	9
Keimyung Univ.	1	1	Jeonbuk National Univ.	14	7
Korea Univ.	22	9	Jeonju Univ.	1	1
Korea Univ. (Sejong)	5	3	Jeju National Univ.	1	4
Kongju National Univ.	3	2	Chosun Univ.	3	1
Kwangwoon Univ.	2	2	Chung-Ang Univ.	9	6
Kookmin Univ.	3	2	Changwon National Univ.	3	3
Kunsan National Univ.	1	1	Chungnam National Univ.	16	7
Kumoh National Institute of Technology	3	3	Chungbuk National Univ.	8	4
Dankook Univ.	1	1	Pohang Univ. of Science and Technology	9	3
Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology	2	2	KAIST	12	3
Dongguk Univ.	5	5	Korea National Univ. of Education	1	1
Dongseo Univ.	2	2	Korea Univ. of Technology and Education	1	1
Dong-A Univ.	2	4	Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies	1	1
Mokpo National Univ.	1	1	Korea National Univ. of Science and Technology	1	1
Pukyong National Univ.	4	7	Korea Maritime and Ocean Univ.	4	4
Pusan National Univ.	29	7	Handong Global Univ.	1	2
Soongsil Univ.	4	3	Hallym Univ.	2	2
Seoul National Univ. of Science and Technology	1	1	Hanbat National Univ.	1	1
Seoul National Univ.	36	10	Hanyang Univ.	14	7
Univ. of Seoul	3	2	Hanyang Univ. (ERICA)	2	8
Sunmoon Univ.	1	1	Hoseo Univ.	3	1
Sungkyunkwan Univ.	20	12	Hongik Univ.	3	3
Sejong Univ.	1	1			
Sookmyung Women's Univ.	4	4	<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>206</b>
Suncheon National Univ.	1	1			
Soonchunhyang Univ.	1	4			
Ajuu Univ.	1	4			
Andong National Univ.	2	2			
Yonsei Univ.	25	4			
Yonsei Univ. (Wonju)	8	2			



Local Culture and Tourism



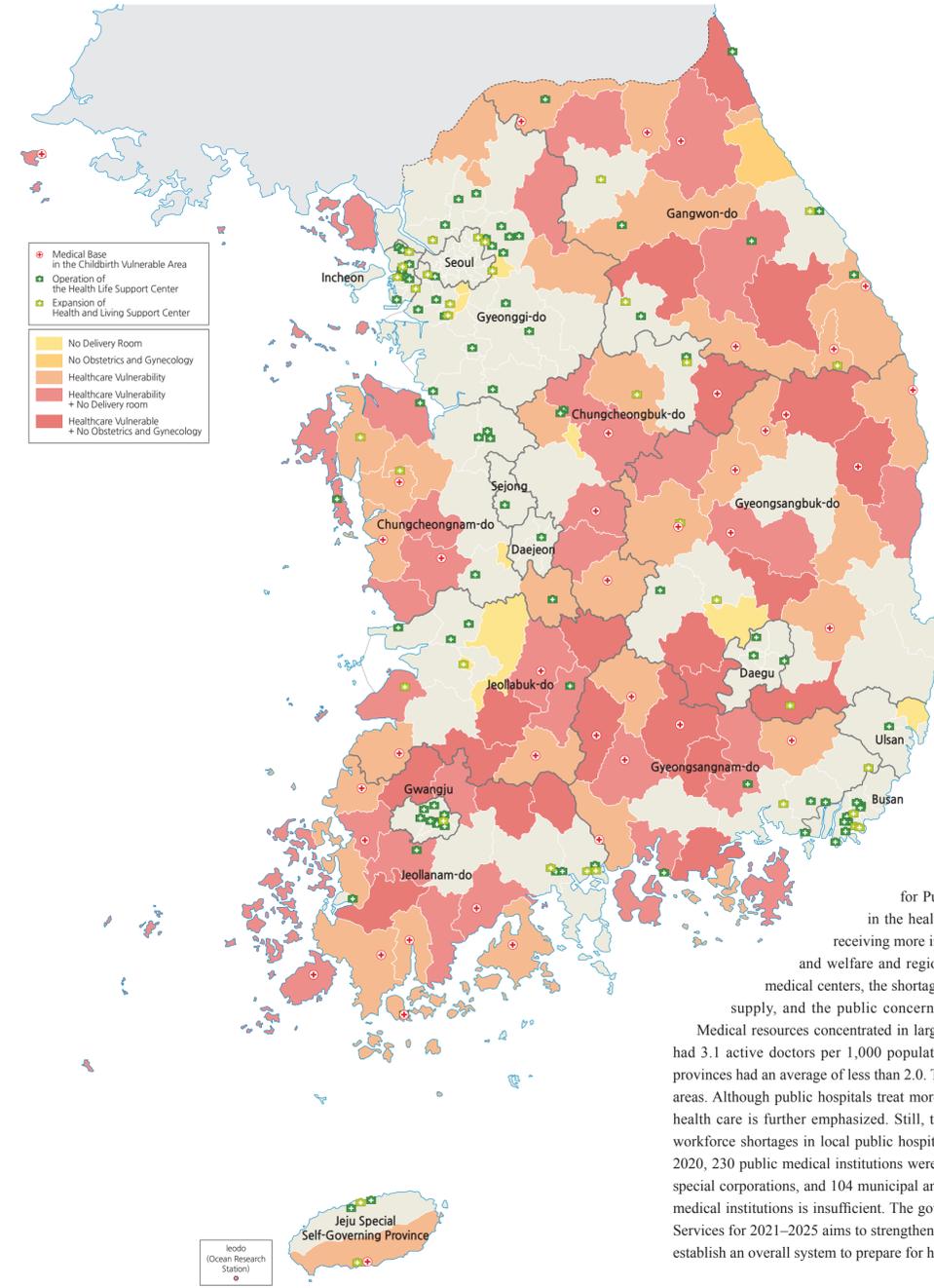
Since balanced development emerged in the 1980s, the government has made efforts to reduce the gap between cultural facilities and cultural enjoyment opportunities in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, as well as in large and small cities. However, there is still a large gap between the metropolitan areas and the non-metropolitan areas in terms of the quality of cultural

facilities and the current status of their operation. To resolve this cultural gap, the government has established a basic plan to develop local culture since 2015, and the 2nd Basic Local Culture Promotion Plan (2020–2024) is currently being implemented. This plan aims to reduce the cultural gap between regions, develop a unique culture for each region, and improve residents' quality of

Cultural Regeneration of Waste Industrial Facilities

Type	Selected Area	Year	Termination
1	Ulsan	2017	
2	Jochiwon-eup, Sejong	2017	
3	Suwon Station area, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do	2017	
4	Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	2017	
5	Namwon KBS, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do	2017	
6	Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do	2017	
7	KT&G, Jung-gu, Daegu	2016	
8	Gosaek-dong, Gwonseon-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do Industrial Complex 1 Wastewater Treatment Plant	2016	2016
9	Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do Youth Culture Space	2016	
10	Paibok-dong 1-ga, Deokjin-gu, Jeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do	2016	
11	Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do	2016	
12	Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do Haedong Wine Factory	2016	
13	Yeongju-si	2015	
14	Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do	2015	
15	Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	2015	
16	Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do Book Village Culture Center	2015	
17	Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do Complex Cultural Space	2015	
18	Jeju-do	2015	
19	A Ongjin-gun, Incheon Baekryeong Hospital (former)	2014	
20	C Incheon Art Flatroom, Incheon	2014	
21	B Sochon-dong, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju	2014	
22	B 204, Gongdan 1-daero, Siheung-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea Construction Tool Shopping Center Jiwon-dong 42-dong	2014	2015
23	A 142, Gahak-ro 85beon-gil, Gwangmyeong-si, Gyeonggi-do Inside the Resource Water Facility	2014	
24	A Samjeong-dong, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	2014	
25	B Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do Sihwa Banwol	2014	
26	B Yeongwol-gun, Gangwon-do Yeongwol Agro-Industrial Complex	2014	
27	C Samtan Art Mine, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do	2014	
28	B 314, Sangdang-ro, Cheongwon-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do	2014	2015
29	A Gwanbangerim-gil, Damyang-eup, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do Nearby Namsong Warehouse, Porridge Products Processing Plant	2014	
30	B Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do Changwon National Industrial Complex	2014	

Improvement of Regional Medical Environment



During the implementation period of the 1st Master Plan for Public Health and Medical Services 2016–2020, the changes in the health and medical environment in the face of a pandemic are receiving more intensive attention due to the public nature of existing health and welfare and regional disparities. In particular, the poor conditions of local medical centers, the shortage of public medical personnel, the private-oriented medical supply, and the public concern about national university hospitals were controversial.

Medical resources concentrated in large cities and metropolitan areas are serious. In 2019, Seoul had 3.1 active doctors per 1,000 population, while Gyeongsangbuk-do had 1.4, and 11 cities and provinces had an average of less than 2.0. There are no emergency medical facilities in the -si/-gun/-gu areas. Although public hospitals treat more than 80% of Covid-19 patients, the importance of public health care is further emphasized. Still, the institutional basis for resolving outdated facilities and workforce shortages in local public hospitals, such as regional medical centers, is insufficient. As of 2020, 230 public medical institutions were operated by different ministries, including 32 national, 94 special corporations, and 104 municipal and county offices, and cooperation between local health and medical institutions is insufficient. The government's 2nd Master Plan for Public Health and Medical Services for 2021–2025 aims to strengthen the daily functions of public health care after Covid-19 and establish an overall system to prepare for health crises to practice more expanded public health care.

Living SOC business

Classification	Facility	Present (2018)	Future (2022)
Physical Education	Public Gymnasium	- Access within 13 Minutes (963 Sites, 2017) 53 Thousand per Facility/40% of Advanced Countries	- Access within 10 Minutes (More 1,400 Sites) 34 Thousand per Facility/60% of Advanced Countries
	Public Swimming Pool	- Access within 22 Minutes (406 Sites, 2017) 126 Thousand per Facility/25% of Advanced Countries	- Access within 15 Minutes (More 600 Sites) 85 Thousand per Facility/55% of Advanced Countries
Culture	Public Library	- Access within 12 Minutes (1,042 Sites, 2017) 50 Thousand per Facility/70% of Advanced Countries - Reading Room-Oriented, Deteriorated/34% are over 20 Years Old	- Access within 10 Minutes (More 1,200 Sites) 43 Thousand per Facility/90% of Advanced Countries - Remodeling of Old Facilities in Combination with Culture, Care, etc.
	Life and Culture Center	- 0.6 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (141 Sites)	- 1.3 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (300 Sites)
Infrastructure	LPG Piping Network	- 13 Thousand Households/136 Villages, 3 -Guns,	- 55 Thousand Households/320 Villages, 13 -Guns,
	Parking Lot	- Average Annual Supply of Thousand Lots	- Supply of 110 Thousand Lots over 3 Years/110 Sites
Child Care	Public Daycare Center	- 23.2% of Public Childcare 6,090 Sites (354 Thousand Children Receiving Benefits)	- 25.2% of Public Childcare 6,090 Sites (354 Thousand Children Receiving Benefits)
	Public Kindergarten	- Public Enrollment Rate 25.4%/10,896 Classes	- Public Enrollment Rate 40%/12,900 Classes
	Whole Day Care	- 362 Thousand Childcare 12.4 Thousand Elementary Care Classes/17 Care Centers	- 530 Thousand Childcare 15 Thousand Elementary Care Classes/1,800 Care Centers
Supporting the Vulnerable	Welfare Housing for the Elderly	- 2,426 Households	- 4,000 Households
	Public Nursing House	- 0.5 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (110 Sites)	- 1.1 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (240 Sites)
Public Health Care	Community-Responsible Medical Institution	- None	- About 40 Designations
	Community Health Center	- 0.3 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (66 Sites)	- 0.5 per -Si/-Gun/-Gu (110 Sites)
Safety	Traffic	- 3,781 Traffic Accident Deaths/32nd of OECD 35 Countries (2015)	- About 2,000 Traffic Accident Deaths/30% of OECD 35 Countries
	Fire	- Study on the Need for Multi-Facility Reinforcement	- 720 Houses Reinforcement (Approximately 50% of Required Targets)
	Local Buried Property Calamity	- 15 Cities with Underground Space Maps - 91 Rainfall Storage Facilities/47.4% of Areas Concerned about Flooding	- 160 Cities with Underground Space Maps - 127 Rainfall Storage Facilities/66.1% of Areas Concerned about Flooding

Under the government policy directions of local autonomy in the 1990s and the strengthening of decentralization in the 2000s, state affairs such as the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, and the Ministry of Employment and Labor were transferred to the provinces, and the welfare functions of local governments were expanded. Since 2018, the government has announced the Comprehensive Plan for Autonomy and Decentralization following the Special Act on Local Autonomy and Decentralization and the Restructuring of Local Administrative Systems. The government also promotes fiscal decentralization related to state subsidy projects. Regarding state subsidies in the social welfare field, 53.5% of the total national subsidies are in the social welfare budget, and the top 10 projects account for 82.6% of the entire social welfare budget.

Rural Transportation Model Project

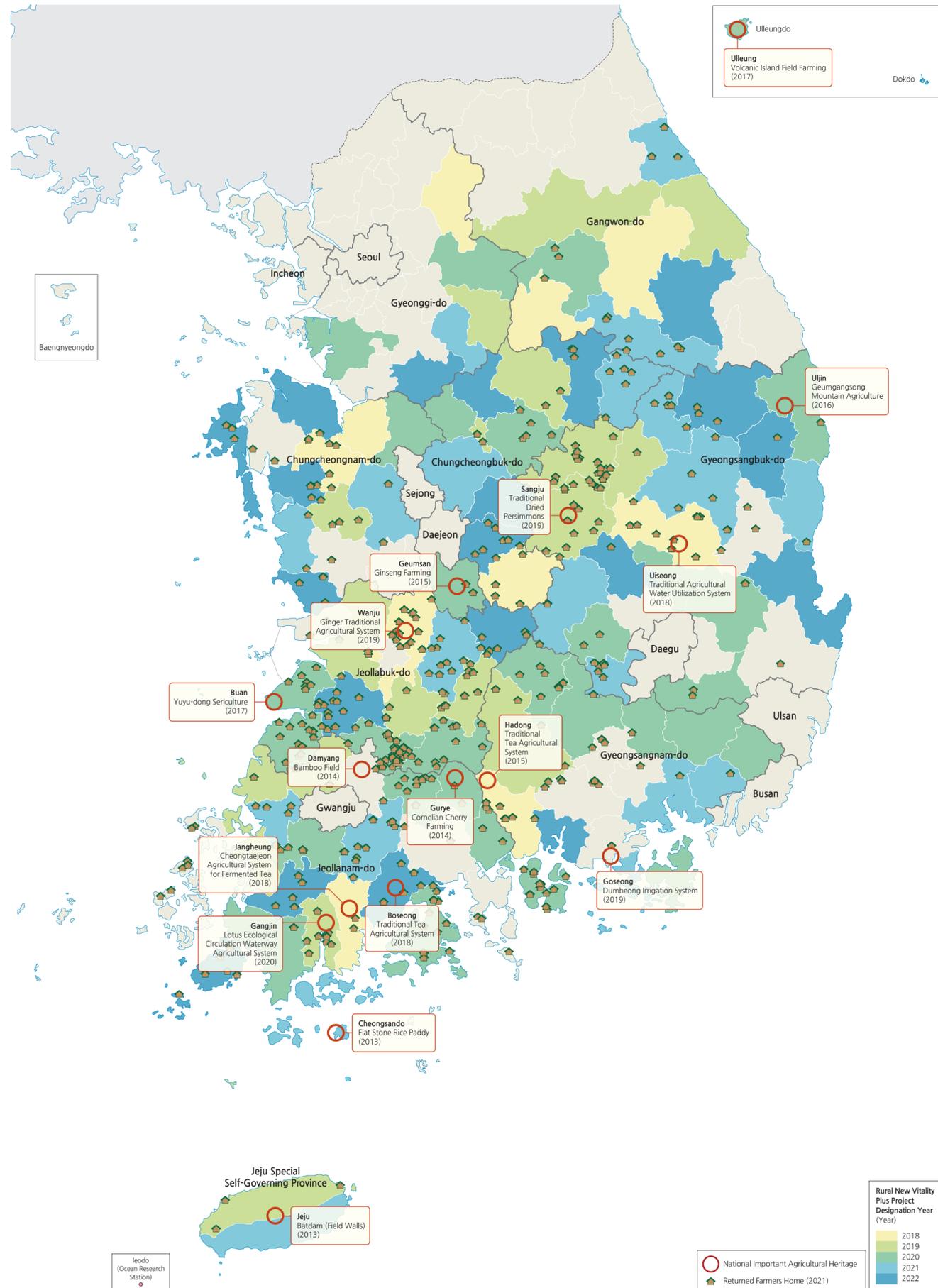
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020.6
<b>Number of Local Governments (Number)</b>	12	20	17	18	76	81	82
<b>Number of Locations (Number)</b>	13	21	18	18	78	144	156
<b>Model Type (Number)</b>	Bus	6	9	8	8	4	66
	Taxi	7	12	10	10	74	78
<b>Number of Vehicles (Number)</b>	Bus	6	9	8	8	3	87
	Taxi	20	433	1,210	1,249	4,652	4,929
<b>Number of Users (Ten thousand Persons)</b>	(Bus, Taxi)	4	10	22	29	194	297

Top 10 National Subsidy Projects in Social Welfare (2021)

No.	Classification	Details	Main Budget	National Subsidy	Proportion of Social Welfare National Subsidies to Government	Proportion of Government Subsidies to Total
1	Elderly	Basic Pension Payment	149,635	149,414	30.9	20
2	Basic Livelihood Security	Current Medical Benefit Assistance	76,805	76,787	15.9	10.3
3	Basic Livelihood Security	Livelihood Benefits	46,079	46,062	9.5	6.2
4	Child Care	Child Care Fee Support	33,952	33,952	7	4.5
5	Child Care	Child Allowance Payment	22,195	22,191	4.6	3
6	Basic Livelihood Security	Housing Benefit Support	19,879	19,454	4	2.6
7	Child Care	Support for Labor Costs and Operation of Childcare Staff	16,141	16,141	3.3	2.2
8	Support for Vulnerable	Support Activities for Persons with Disabilities	15,070	14,879	3.1	2
9	Elderly	Support for Jobs and Social Activities for Elderly	13,152	11,678	2.4	1.6
10	Housing	Multi-Household Buying and Leasing Investment	31,279	9,384	1.9	1.3
<b>Total 10 Major Projects</b>			<b>424,186</b>	<b>399,941</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Total Expenditure in Social Welfare Sector</b>			<b>1,850,459</b>	<b>483,949</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64.7</b>
<b>Total Government Expenditure</b>			<b>5,579,872</b>	<b>748,016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>

**Sustainable Development of National Territory**

**Development and Improvement of Living Conditions in Agricultural, Mountainous, and Fishing Villages**



To suppress the concentration of the population in large cities and improve the socio-economic environment of non-metropolitan areas, the government implements the General Rural Development Project, which promotes the regional development of agricultural, mountainous, and fishing villages as an axis of national balanced development. This project consists of a Rural Center Revitalization Project, a Living Condition Improvement Project, and a -Si/-Gun Competency Strengthening Project. In particular, the Rural Center Revitalization Project and the Living Condition Improvement Project, which have been carried out for at least five years, greatly contribute to the regional development of rural areas.

The government has carried out the Rural Revitalization Plus Project for 123 -si/-gun/-gu areas with rural characteristics (regions subject to the General Rural Development Project) since 2018. This project succeeded the new vitality project implemented in the mid-2000s. This project aims to nurture local resources, advance regional specialized industries through local assets and private organizations, and create social jobs.

The individual project period is up to four years. The government subsidizes 70% of the cost of an individual project. In 2018, 10 projects were selected, 20 in 2019, 30 in 2020, and 20 in 2021. This project allows local governments to create preliminary plans autonomously. The government selects preliminary plans, confirms the action plans through consultation, and then implements the action plans. As of 2021, the government finalized the action plans for the 2018–2019 projects.

**Rural Vitality Strongholds**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gyeonggi-do	Gapyeong	Yeosu	Yangpyeong, Hwaseong	Icheon	
Gangwon-do	Pyeongchang, Wonju	Gangneung, Hongcheon	Hoengseong	Yeongwol, Yangyang	Jeongseon
Chungcheong buk-do	Yeongdong	Jeungpyeong, Chungju	Goesan, Jincheon	Cheongju, Danyang	Jecheon, Boeun, Okcheon, Eumseong
Chungcheong nam-do	Yesan, Asan	Cheongyang	Geumsan, Cheonan	Gongju, Boryeong	Taean, Dangjin, Secheon
Jeollabuk-do	Wanju	Gimje, Iksan, Imsil, Jangsu	Gochang, Namwon, Buan, Sunchang	Jinan	Muju, Jeongeup
Jeollanam-do	Jangheung	Yeonggwang, Gangjin, Jangseong, Muan	Gochang, Gokseong, Gwangyang, Gurye-gil, Naju, Haenam	Wando, Hwasun, Hampyeong	Jindo, Yeongam, (Boseong)
Gyeongsang buk-do	Uiseong	Munyeong, Sangju, Yecheon	Gurwi, Seongju, Yeongcheon, Ulleung, Ulsin, Cheongdo	Gimcheon, Yeongdeok, Andong, Yeongju, Goryeong	Pohang, Gumi, Yeongyang, Bonghwa
Gyeongsang nam-do	Hadong	Hamyang, Sancheong	Geoje, Geochang, Namhae, Miryang, Yangsan, Changnyeong, Hapcheon	Changwon, Gimhae, Tongyeong	
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province		Seogwipo		Jeju	

The government has designated the National Important Agricultural Heritage to protect the long-lasting tangible and intangible agricultural resources since 2012. Seven criteria apply to the selection of the heritage, including historicity and continuity, livelihood maintenance, uniqueness of agricultural technology, traditional agricultural culture, unique landscape, biodiversity, and resident participation. As of 2021, the government has designated 16 heritages. Among them, five heritages, including Gudeuljang Rice Fields in Cheongsando Island, Batdam in Jeju, Bamboo Fields in Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do, Ginseng Farming in Geumsan-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, and Traditional Tea Farming in Hadong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, were designated as World Important Agricultural Heritage by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The government has implemented the Renovation of Living Condition in Vulnerable Areas Project to improve residents' essential quality of life in vulnerable areas such as remote rural or fishing villages

**Modification of Living Conditions in Vulnerable Areas (2021)**



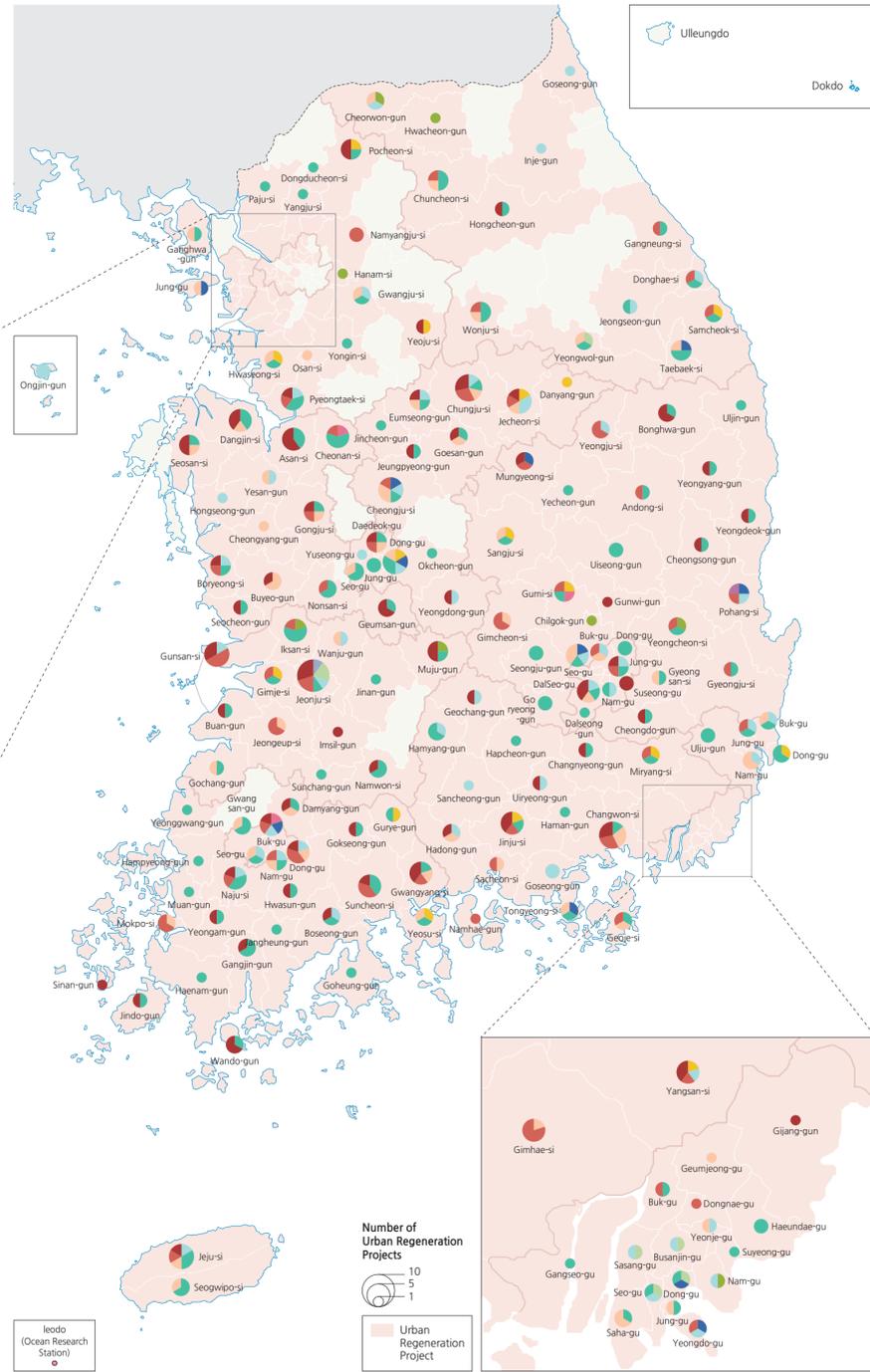
by improving their physical environment and revitalizing the resident community. The government will subsidize 70–80% of the project cost, up to 1.5 billion won in rural areas and 3 billion won in cities. The heads of -si/-gun/-gu districts implement individual projects. A total of 391 rural and 136 urban villages had been selected by 2021. The target villages are selected considering the ratio of vulnerable groups, such as recipients of basic livelihoods, the percentage of houses aged 30 years or more, and the proportion of slate houses.

**National Important Agricultural Heritages**

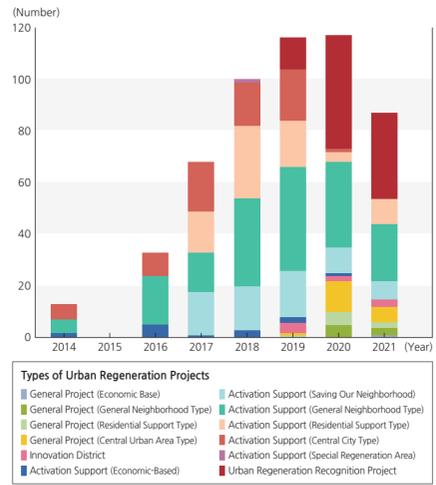
Designation No.	Title	Scope of Designation	Major Characteristics
No. 1 (2013)	Flat Stone Rice Paddy in Cheongsando Island	Throughout Cheongsando Island, Wando (5.0 ha)	In order to adapt to the disadvantageous natural environment for rice paddy farming due to the steep landscape, rocky soil, and severe drainage, the traditional flat stone under-floor heating method was introduced to create unique waterways and rice paddies above the flat stone.
No. 2 (2013)	Field Walls in Jeju	Throughout Jeju Island (542 ha, 22,108 km)	In order to overcome the harsh natural environment with rocky soil and high wind, field walls were constructed to block wind, prevent soil loss, and create agricultural biodiversity and a beautiful rural landscape.
No. 3 (2014)	Cornelian Cherry Farming in Gurye	Sandong-myeon, Gurye-gun (228 ha)	For livelihood, cornelian cherry flowers were planted near houses and farmland to create beautiful scenery in harmony with the surrounding organisms. Habitats of diverse organisms were conserved, and traditional farming methods were introduced, such as fertilization and seed removal.
No. 4 (2014)	Bamboo Field in Damyang	Samda-ri, Damyang-eup (56.2 ha)	As a natural habitat for diverse biological organisms, the bamboo forest created a unique farming landscape and introduced traditional farming methods such as preventing damage by blight and harmful insects and conditioning the soil by using bamboo vinegar and bamboo charcoal.
No. 5 (2015)	Ginseng Farm in Geumsan	Areas in Geumsan-gun (297 ha)	As an optimum site for growing ginseng, the farm maintains traditional farming methods, such as designating growing sites and managing, growing, digging, and processing ginseng. It also creates a beautiful landscape of surrounding mountains and rivers.
No. 6 (2015)	Traditional Tea Plantation in Hadong	Areas in Hwahae-myeon, Hadong-gun (597.8 ha)	The traditional farming method has been passed down for over 1,200 years for livelihoods such as grass fertilization. It has been maintained to grow tea plantations and create a unique landscape of surrounding mountains and rocks.
No. 7 (2016)	Geumgangsang Mountain Agriculture in Ulsin	Ulsin-gun, Geumgangsang-myeon, Buk-myeon area (14,188 ha)	In order to manage and protect the forest of Hwangjongsan, the royal court organized the Pine System and the Forest System to manage and create a beautiful landscape of surrounding valleys and unique shaped rocks.
No. 8 (2017)	Sericulture in Yuyu-dong, Buan	Buan-gun, Byeonsan-myeon Yuyu-dong area (58.9 ha)	The integrated system for growing mulberry and silkworms conserves and manages eco-friendly farming of mulberry, biodiversity, and the excellent landscape of surrounding mountains and mulberry trees.
No. 9 (2017)	Volcanic Island Field Farming in Ulleung	Ulleung-gun area (7,286 ha)	The green strip has been formed by cultivating a dry field on the inclination to prevent soil loss. Also, organic materials in the surrounding forest were used. Wild plants in Ulleung were cultivated. A unique landscape of patchwork of forest and beach has been formed.
No. 10 (2018)	Traditional Agricultural Water Utilization System in Uiseong	Areas in 4 myeons including Geumseong-myeon, Uiseong-gun	The Geumseong-myeon area, with 2,000 years of farming history since the Jomunguk era in the Three Han States era, has approximately 1,500 dams built to reserve farming water and to build double-cropping conversion systems.
No. 11 (2018)	Traditional Tea Agricultural System in Boseong	Areas in Boseong-gun	Created a terraced tea plantation and landscape where the intervals and horizontality are adjusted by the contours of the slope using a straw rope.
No. 12 (2018)	Cheongtaejeon Agricultural System for Fermented Tea in Jangheung	Areas in Jangheung-gun	Created a half-in half-yang tea-growing environment, introduced an eco-friendly farming method and traditional tea manufacturing knowledge system for fermented tea, and built and passed down the unique Cheongtaejeon drinking method with an additional baking method.
No. 13 (2019)	Wanju Ginger Traditional Agricultural System	Areas in Wanju-gun	A storage system using a crypt for storing ginger seeds in winter, which has the Ondol method using the heat of the farmhouse's furnace and a vertical descending method.
No. 14 (2019)	Dumbeong Irrigation System for Goseong Coastal Area	Areas in Goseong-gun	Created an irrigation system called "Dumbeong" to provide agricultural water and overcome the natural characteristics of coastal areas where rainwater drains into the sea.
No. 15 (2019)	Sangju Traditional Dried Persimmon	Areas in Sangju-si	Inherited traditional methods of selecting the best cultivation sites, managing and processing persimmons by preserving the traditional persimmon variety "Sangjudungsil."
No. 16 (2020)	Gangjin Lotus Ecological Circulation Waterway Agricultural System	Jwacheon-myeon, Byeongyeong-myeon, Gangjin-gun	Preserved a unique Hamel-type water cycle hydraulic system, such as one lotus waterway, 200 irrigation systems called "Dumbeong" and canals. Created special landscapes of the Handeul Plain and lotus waterways.

Urban regeneration policy was first introduced in the Special Act on Promotion of and Support for Urban Regeneration (Urban Regeneration Act) in 2013. It provided a legal foundation for the vitalization of backward regions at the national level. This Act defines urban regeneration as "economic, social, physical, and environmental revitalization of a city which has declined due to depopulation, change of industrial structure, urban sprawl, deterioration of the dwelling conditions, and others by strengthening local capacity, introducing and creating new functions, and utilizing local resources." Unlike existing urban redevelopment projects that mainly change the physical environment through the designation of redevelopment zones, the urban regeneration project aims to comprehensively revitalize backward regions physically, socially, and economically by utilizing local resources.

### Urban Regeneration



### Designation of Urban Regeneration Project



From 2013, when the Urban Regeneration Act was enacted, to 2017, urban regeneration projects were carried out in two types: the urban economy-based type and the neighborhood regeneration type. The urban economy-based type is an integrated regeneration project that links backward regions with the national core infrastructure, such as industrial complexes, ports, airports, and railroads. The neighborhood regeneration type is a project for improving the living environment in neighborhood units, upgrading infrastructure, revitalizing communities, and promoting the alley economy. The scale of this project is smaller than the former. The government launched 13 urban regeneration pilot projects (2 urban economy-based types, 11 neighborhood regeneration types) in May 2014 and designated 33 urban regeneration project districts in April 2016 (5 urban economy-based types, 28 neighborhood regeneration types).

The government selects backward regions based on declining indicators regarding the demographic, social, economic, and physical environments. As of February 2014, 2,262 (65%) of the 3,479 -eup/-

myeon/-dong areas across the country were backward regions.

In July 2017, the Urban Regeneration Project was included in the 100 national tasks, and it was reorganized into the Urban Regeneration New Deal Project. In March 2018, the government announced the Urban Regeneration New Deal Roadmap, containing strategies for the next five years.

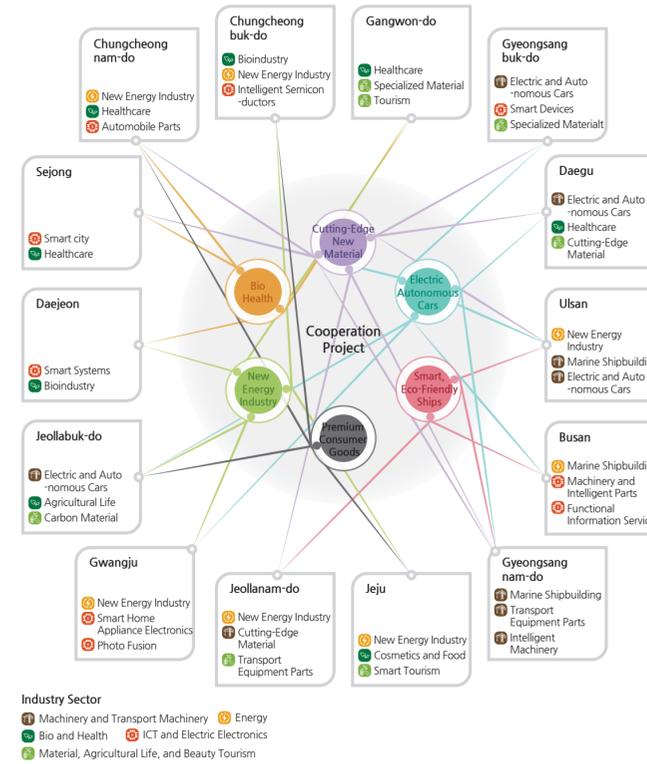
This roadmap consists of three strategies, including innovation of urban space, revitalization of urban regeneration economy, and initiative of residents and regions, and five tasks, including reorganization of the residential environment of old low-rise residential areas, the establishment of the old downtown as an innovation base, the vitalization of urban regeneration economic organization and the introduction of public participation, the establishment of grassroots urban regeneration governance, and preemptive response to the evictions of merchants. As the project was reorganized, the existing two types of projects were subdivided into five types: Neighborhood Restoration Type (small-scale residential), Residential Support Type (Residential),

General Neighborhood Type (Semi-Residential), Downtown Type (Commercial), and Economy-Based Type (Industrial). Regarding the selection of target regions, the central government and public enterprises appoint the Downtown Type and Economic-Based Type target regions, and -si/-do districts select the remaining types. Accordingly, 68 sites were selected as a target area for the Urban Regeneration New Deal pilot project in December 2017, 99 sites in 2018, 116 sites in 2019, 117 sites in 2020, and 87 sites in 2021.

Various stakeholders participate as the urban regeneration project emphasizes collaboration between the government, residents, and experts. The central government establishes policies and secures the budget. Local governments carry out action projects. To this end, local governments should establish the Local Urban Regeneration Committee and operate the Urban Regeneration Organization and the Urban Regeneration Support Center. In particular, the Urban Regeneration Support Center is an organization that oversees and operates the project. As of December 2021, a total of 408 urban regeneration support centers are in operation.

### Regional Innovative Systems

#### Major Industrial Development Network



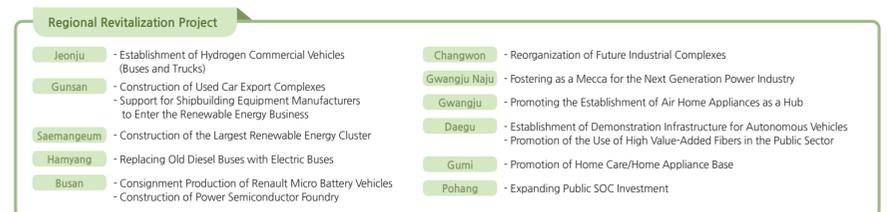
The government promoted the Regional Revitalization Project as an economic recovery and vitality plan to restore industrial ecosystems in the regions where the manufacturing economic slowdown was evident. Accordingly, in December 2018, the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy selected 14 target areas for regional revitalization projects located in Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Gwangju, Busan, Daegu, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Gyeongsangnam-do.



#### Regional Industrial Development Policy Program

	Competent Authority / Cooperative Organization	Type
Seoul	Mapo-gu Office / Sogang Univ.	Alone
	Seongbuk-gu Office / Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, ansung Univ.	Alone
Gyeonggi-do	GIPA / -	Specialization
	Uijongbu City Hall / Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Shinhan Univ.	Alone
	SNIP / -	Alone
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Daejin Univ. / -	Alone
Incheon	Anyang Creative Industry Promotion Agency / -	Alone
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Chungkang College of Cultural Industries / -	Alone
Incheon	Incheon Metropolitan City Hall / Incheon Venture Business Association	Alone
Busan	Busan Institute for Talent & Lifelong Education / Geumjeong-gu Office	Alone
Ulsan	Ulsan Dong-gu Office / Ulsan Center for Creative Economy & Innovation	Specialization
Daegu	Uiju County Office / Ulsan Technopark	Alone
	Suseong-gu Office / Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Suseong Univ.	Joint
Daegu	Dalseo-gu Office / Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Keimyung Univ.	Alone
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Keimyung College Univ. / -	Alone
Gyeongsang buk-do	Chilgok County Office / Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Kyungil Univ.	Alone
Gwangju	Gwangju City Hall / Gwangju Information & Culture Industry Promotion Agency	Alone
Jeollanam-do	Jeonnam Information and Culture Industry Promotion Agency / -	Joint
Daejeon	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Hanbat National Univ. / -	Alone
	Dangjin City Hall / Chungnam Institute of Industry-University Convergence	Alone
Chungcheong nam-do	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Hanseo Univ. / Seosan City Hall	Alone
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Konyang Univ. / Nonsan City Hall	Alone
Gangwon-do	Chuncheon Wisdom Forest Foundation / Chuncheon City Hall	Alone
Chungcheong buk-do	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Seowon Univ. / -	Specialization
Jeollabuk-do	Cheongju City Hall / First Institute of Management Technology	Alone
	Iksan City Hall / Jeonbuk Startup Sharing Support Center	Alone
Jeollabuk-do	Chonbuk Provincial Government / Jeollabuk-do Business Agency	Alone
	Jeonbuk Small Business Start-up Support Group / -	Alone
Gyeongsang nam-do	Gimhae Biomedical Industrial Promotion Agency / -	Specialization
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Youngsan Univ. / -	Alone
Gyeongsang nam-do	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Gyeongsang National Univ. / -	Alone
	Industry-University Cooperation Foundation, Inje Univ. / Tongyeong City Hall	Alone
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Next Challenge Foundation / Seogwipo City Hall	Alone

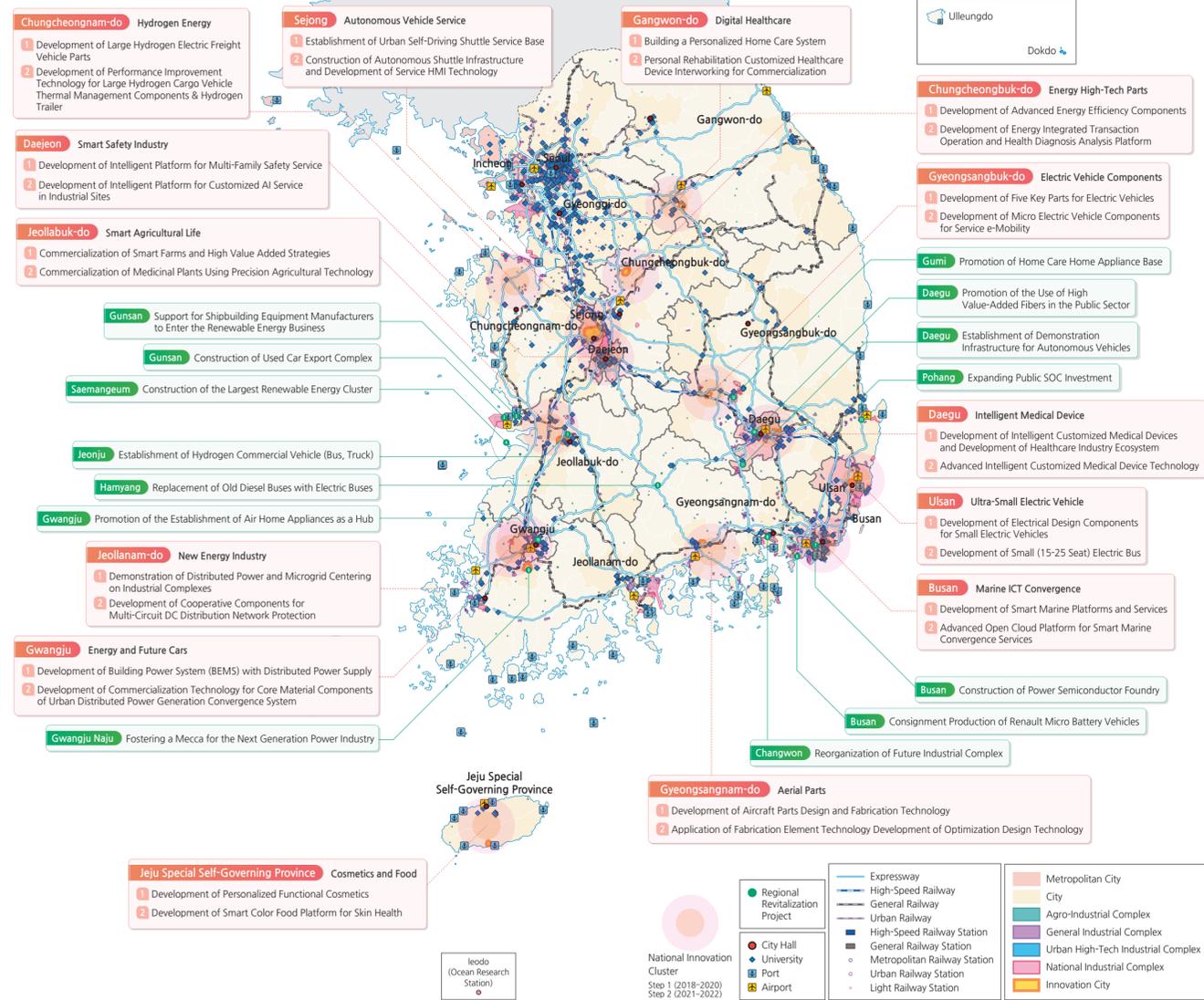
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2018)



#### Support for Leading Industrial Complexes from Ministries

Participating Ministries	Participating Business
Ministry of Employment and Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Industrial-type Co-Working Daycare Center</li> <li>Development of Human Resources Tailored to Local Industries</li> <li>Training of Visiting Industrial Accident Prevention Rate System Employers</li> <li>Industrial Complex Industrial Accident Prevention Facilities Support</li> <li>Specialized Health and Safety Education</li> <li>Employment Incentive Support</li> <li>Housing and Commuter Bus Rental Support</li> <li>Workplace Innovation Consulting</li> </ul>
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an Environmental Improvement Fund</li> <li>Strengthening the Competitiveness of Industrial Cluster Areas</li> <li>Establishment of Innovation Support Centers</li> <li>Demonstration of Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Recycling</li> <li>Designation of Root Industry Specialized Complexes</li> </ul>
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Happy Housing in Industrial Complex Type</li> <li>Support for the Construction of the Access Road</li> <li>Support for Improvement of Parking Environment</li> </ul>
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Regeneration Project for Industrial Complexes and Waste Industrial Facilities</li> <li>Support for Culture and Arts Education for Workers</li> <li>Construction of Open Gymsnasiums</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of Public Wastewater Treatment Facilities</li> <li>Installation of Buffer Storage Facilities</li> </ul>
Ministry of Industry and Startups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Foundation for Startup Ecosystem (Maker Space)</li> <li>Establishment and Distribution of Smart Factories</li> </ul>
Ministry of Science and ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for Application of Industrial Complex Cloud Services</li> </ul>
Korea Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Urban Forest around Industrial Complexes</li> </ul>

National Innovation Cluster



Since 2018, the government has conducted the National Innovation Cluster Project in 14 -si/-do districts to build innovation bases close to industrial and research facilities and hinterland cities. The cluster is designated with a total area of 15 km<sup>2</sup> within a radius of 20 km. In order to maintain geographical proximity, the National Innovation Cluster is divided into R&D projects that include tasks designated by the government and tasks proposed by local companies, and non-R&D projects that reflect regional conditions and demands, such as investment attraction and global cooperation. In particular, the project aims to attract companies from the Seoul Metropolitan Area to innovation clusters and establish a regional production environment linked with an innovation city. In accordance with the "Regional Balanced New Deal" policy, the government will support 48 regional key industries in 14 -si/-do districts designated as national innovation clusters for five years from 2021 to 2025.

The youth-friendly leading industrial complex, promoted since 2018, aims to improve the working and residential environments and build a flexible industrial complex that allows support organizations to move into the industrial complex. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy supports the Knowledge Industry Center (formerly apartment-type factories) and R&D. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport maintains roads and parking lots. The Ministry of SMEs and Startups offers smart factories. And the Ministry of Employment and Labor provides dormitories and commuter buses. As such, the government provides integrated policy support tailored to the diverse needs of industrial complexes.

Social Economy Innovation Town is a project that supports the establishment of human and material bases for collaboration, networking, and innovation in the social economy from 2019. It

National Innovation Cluster and Regional Main Industries

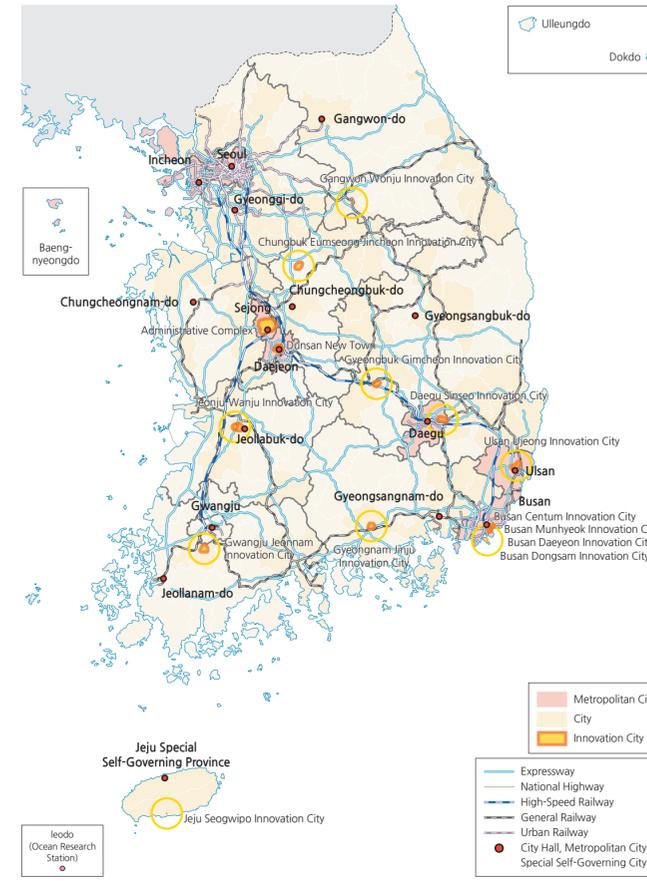
Region	National Innovation Cluster			Regional Main Industries (48)
	Representative Field	Innovation City (Specialized Development Strategies)	Industrial Complex, Special Zone	
Chungcheongbuk-do	Energy High-Tech Parts	Jincheon Eumseong Innovation City (Solar Energy)	39 Industrial Complexes, etc.	Biohealth, Intelligent IT Parts, Transportation Machine Material Parts
Chungcheongnam-do	Hydrogen Energy		9 Industrial Complexes including Naepo, Foreign-Invested Area	Smart Human Bio, Eco-Friendly Mobility, Next Generation Display
Sejong	Autonomous Vehicle Service	(Sejong around)		Smart City, Smart Green Converged Parts Material
Daejeon	Smart Safety Industry		Daedeok R&D Special Zone, etc.	Next Generation Wireless Communication Convergence, Biomedical, Intelligent Robots
Jeollabuk-do	Smart Agricultural Life	Jeonju Innovation City (Agricultural Life Convergence)	14 Industrial Complexes, etc.	Smart Agricultural Life Foods, Future Intelligent Machines, Carbon Composite Materials, Shipbuilding Marine Energy
Gwangju	Energy and Future Vehicles		9 Industrial Complexes, including Bit-Green, Special Research Zones, etc.	Intelligent Home Appliances, Optical Fusion, Smart Molds
Jeollanam-do	New Energy Industry (Microgrid, etc.)	Naju Innovation City (New Energy Industry)	6 Industrial Complexes, etc.	Low Carbon Intelligent Material Parts, Green Energy, Advanced Transportation Equipment Parts, Bio-Healthcare
Gangwon	Digital Healthcare	Wonju Innovation City (Smart Healthcare)	20 Industrial Complexes, Enterprise Cities, etc.	Natural Bio-Materials, ICT Convergence Services, Ceramic Composite New Materials
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Electric Vehicle Components	Gimcheon Innovation City (High-Tech Vehicle)	6 Industrial Complexes, etc.	Intelligent Digital Device, Advanced New Material Parts Processing, Life Care Beauty, Eco-Friendly Fusion Fiber Material
Daegu	Intelligent Medical Device	Daegu Innovation City (Advanced Convergence Medical Industry)	6 Industrial Complexes, Free Economic Zones, etc.	High Efficiency Energy Systems, Digital Healthcare, Transportation Equipment, Mechanical and Material Components
Ulsan	Ultra-Small Electric Vehicle (Eco-Friendly Energy)	Ulsan Innovation City (Eco-Friendly Energy)	12 Industrial Complexes, etc.	Low Carbon Energy, Smart Shipbuilding, Green Mobility, Future Chemical New Materials
Gyeongsangnam-do	Aerial Parts	Jinju Innovation City (Aerospace Industry)	30 Industrial Complexes	Advanced Aviation, Smart Machines, Nano Fusion Smart Components, Anti-Aging Medical
Busan	Marine ICT Convergence	Busan Innovation City (High-Tech Marine Industry)	5 Industrial Complexes	Advanced Fusion Machine Parts, Intelligent Information Services, Eco-Friendly Future Energy, Life Care
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Cosmetics and Food	Jeju Innovation City (Smart MICE)	Jeju Hing-Tech Industrial Complex	Smart Tourism, Green Energy, Clean Bio

aims to establish an integrated support system for social economy enterprises by integrating various support organizations such as social economy support centers, councils, and solidarity meetings.

As a subsidy project for local governments, the government supports design costs, construction costs, equipment construction costs, and facilities.

Innovation City

Distribution of Innovation Cities and Relocation of Public Institutions



The Balanced National Development Plan, which began in 2004 with the Special Act on Balanced National Development, made the central government agency's relocation a major axis of its development strategy. In 2005, the Committee for Balanced National Development divided the locations where central government agencies relocated into the Innovation District, located in an existing city, and the Innovation City, newly built. In that year, the committee decided on the locations of 10 innovation cities.

Innovation City

	Area	Housing Site Development District Designation	Innovation City Implementation Plan	Business Operator	Specialized Development Strategies
Wonju, Gangwon-do	3,458	2006. 10. 30.	2007. 10. 31.	Korea Land Corporation	Smart Healthcare
Eumseong/Jincheon, Chungcheongbuk-do	6,914	2006. 10. 30.	2007. 12. 17.	Korea Land & Housing Corporation	Solar energy
Gimcheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do	3,477	2006. 10. 30.	2007. 09. 04.	Korea Land Corporation, Gyeongsangbuk-do Development Corporation	High-Tech Vehicle
Jinju, Gyeongsangnam-do		2006. 10. 30.	2007. 10. 26.	Korea Land & Housing Corporation	Aerospace Industry
Gwangju/Jeollanam-do	7,295	2006. 11. 23.	2007. 10. 26.	Korea Land Corporation, Gwangju Metropolitan City Corporation, Jeollanam-do Development Corporation	New Energy Industry
Jeonju/Wanju, Jeollabuk-do	9,260	2006. 11. 23.	2008. 03. 04.	Korea Land Corporation, Jeollabuk-do Development Corporation	Agricultural Life Convergence
Sinseo, Daegu	4,216	2005. 03. 25.	2007. 09. 04.	Korea Land Corporation	High-Tech Medical Convergence Industry
Ujeong, Ulsan	2,797	2005. 05. 30.	2007. 09. 04.	Korea Land Corporation	Eco-Friendly Energy (Sea Wind Power, etc.)
Busan	616 / 113 / 61		2007. 12. 13	Busan Metropolitan City Corporation	New High-Tech Marine Industry
Seogwipo, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	1,141		2007. 09. 04.	Korea Land & Housing Corporation	Smart MICE

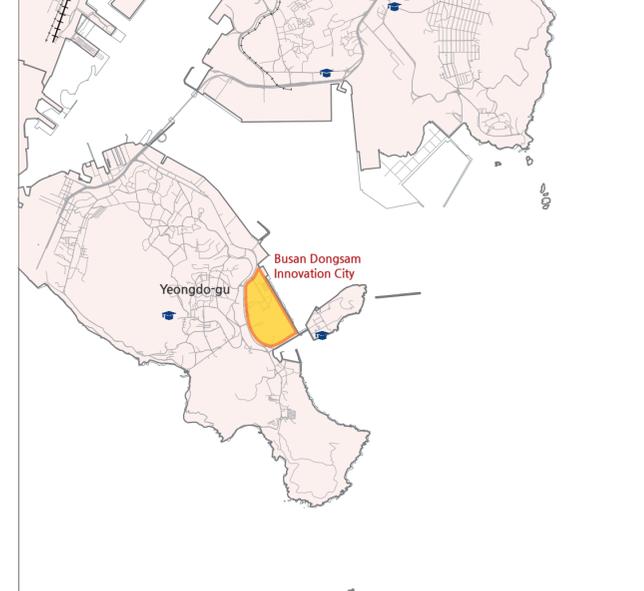
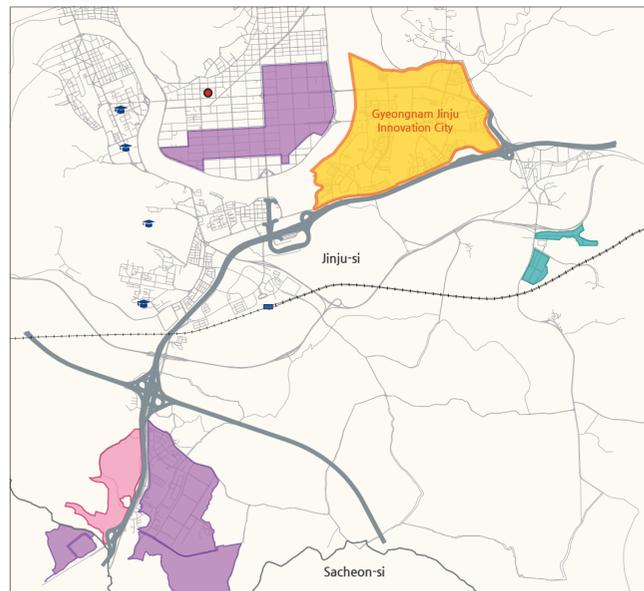
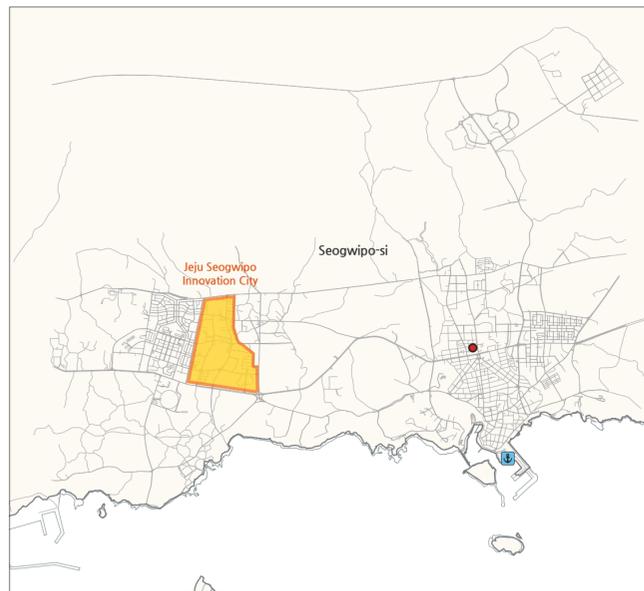
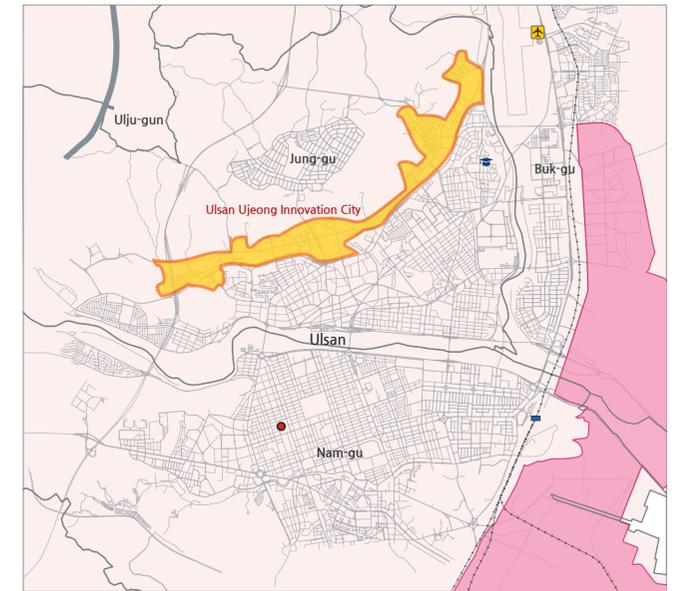
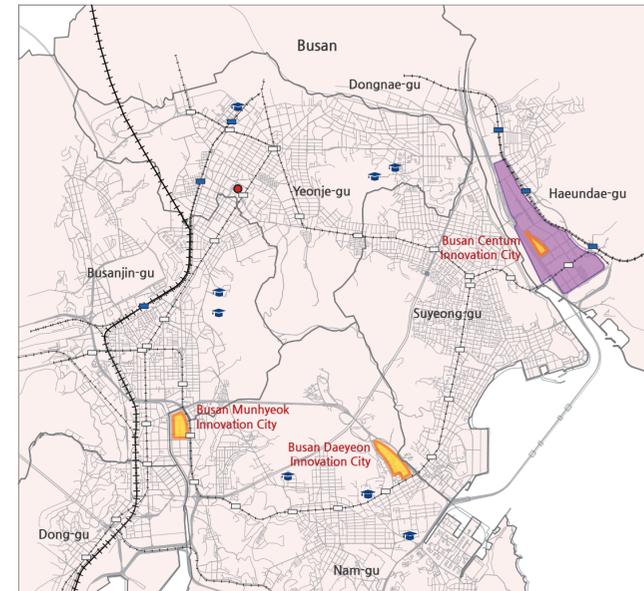
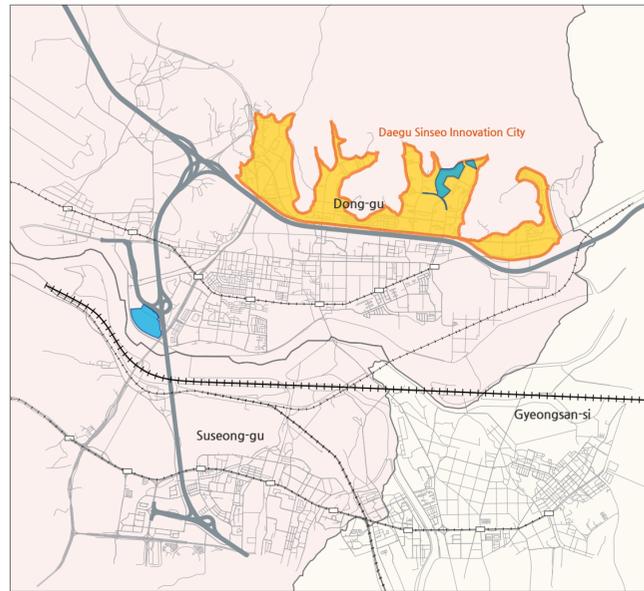
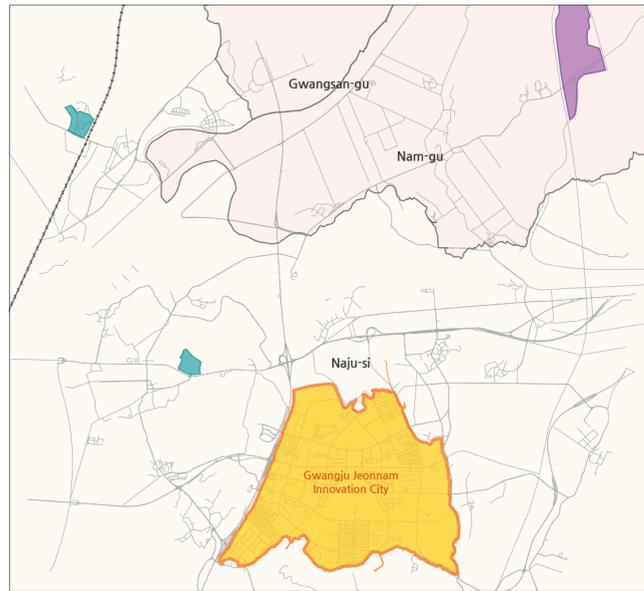
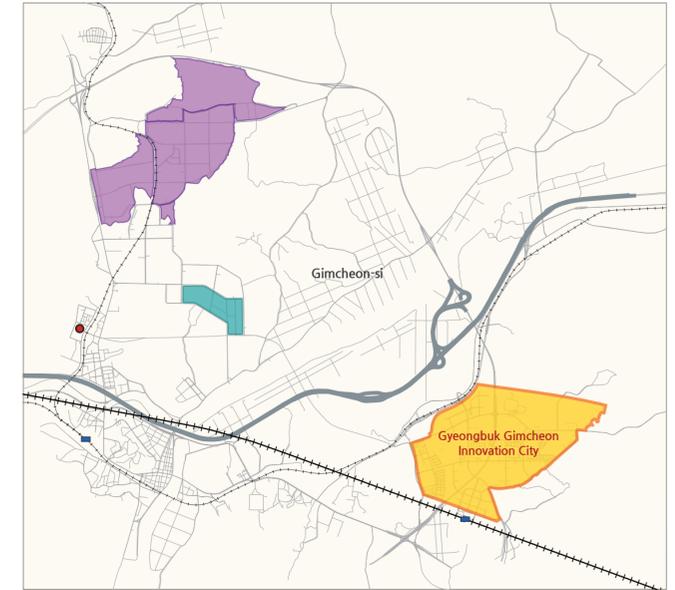
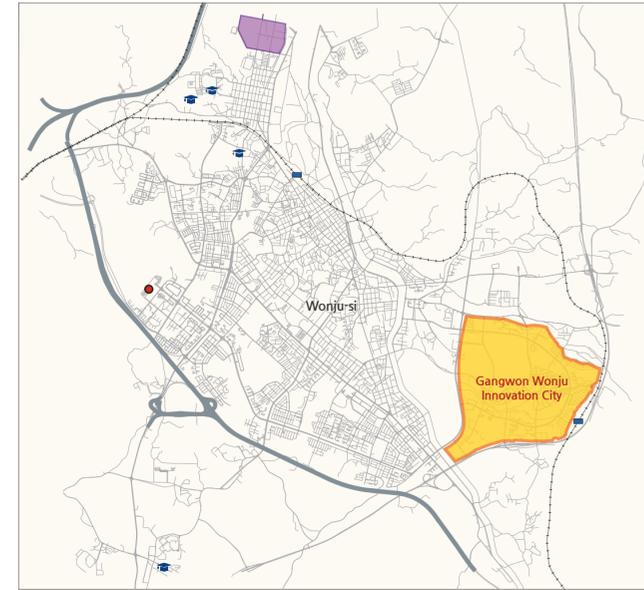
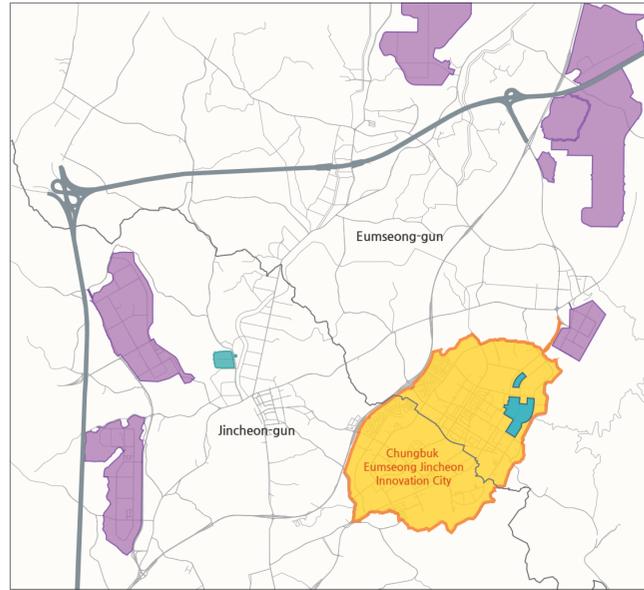
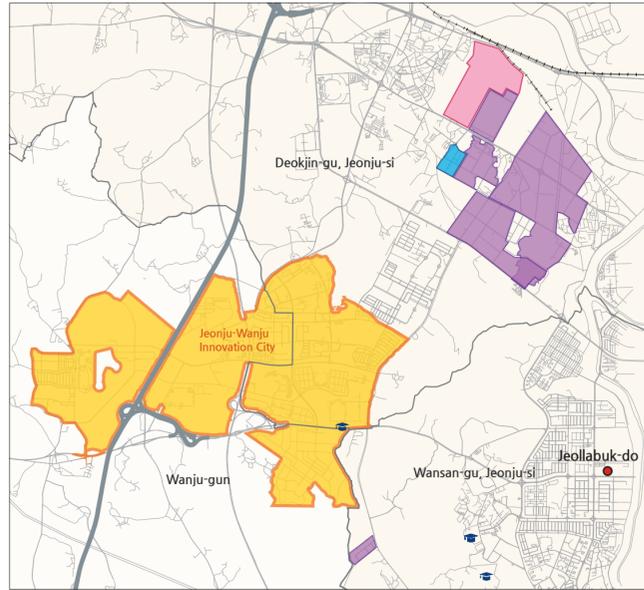
The Construction of Innovation Cities and the Second Phase Development Plan

	Step 1 (2007-2017)	Step 2 (2007-2017)	Meaning
Policy Objectives	Urban Construction Local Relocation	Industry-Academic Cluster Activation Performance of High-Quality Settlement Conditions (Local Industries, Human Resources, Jobs, etc.)	Urban Revitalization and Spread of Performance (Development of Regional Growth Bases)
Propulsion Entity	Government (Top-Down)	Local Governments and Public Institutions + Universities + Government (Bottom-Up)	Regional-Led and Government-Backed
Target Space	Innovation City	Region (Innovation City + Parent City + Surrounding Local Government)	Target Space Expansion (City → Region)
Policy Target	Public Institutions and Workers	Public Institutions and Workers, Local Residents, Universities, Enterprises, etc.	Focus on Regional Innovation Agents (Public Institutions and Workers → Local Entities)
Institutional Support	Construction and Relocation Support	Collaboration to Attract Industry-Academic Cooperation	Expanding the Field of Support (Construction → Specialized Development)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2019)

Transfer of Public Institutions to Innovation Cities

Innovation City	Affiliated Organization	Local Relocation Public Institution			
		Public Enterprise	Quasi-Governmental Organization	Other Public Institutions	
<b>Total</b>	44	18	47	44	
<b>Innovation city</b>	32	15	39	26	
Busan (13)	Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency, National Fishery Products Quality Management Service	Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation, Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd	Korea Asset Management Corporation, Korea Housing Finance Corporation, Korea Youth Counseling & Welfare Institute	Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology, Korea Securities Depository, Korea Maritime Institute, Game Rating and Administration Committee, Korea Media Rating Board, Korean Film Council	
Daegu (10)	Military Manpower Administration, National Education Training Institute	Korea Real Estate Board, Korea Gas Corporation	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund, Korea Education and Research Information Service, Korea Industrial Complex Corporation, Korea Evaluation Institute of Industrial Technology, National Information Society Agency	Korea Advancing Schools Foundation	
Gwangju, Jeollanam-do (16)	National Radio Research Agency, Food and Agriculture Officials Training Institute, Korea Post Information Center	Korea Electric Power Corporation, KEPCO KDN, KEPCO KPS	Korea Power Exchange, Korea Communication Agency, Korea Internet & Security Agency, Korea Rural Community Corporation, Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation, Teachers' Pension, Korea Creative Content Agency, Korea Institute of Planning and Evaluation for Technology in Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Korea Rural Economic Institute, Arts Council Korea	
Ulsan (9)	Customer Service Center of the Ministry of Employment and Labor, National Disaster Management Research Institute	Korea National Oil Corporation, Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd	Human Resources Development Service of Korea, Korea Energy Agency, Korea Workers' Compensation & Welfare Service, Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency	Korea Energy Economics Institute	
Gangwon-do (12)	National Forensic Service	Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, Korea Coal Corporation	Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, Korea Road Traffic Authority, National Health Insurance Corporation, Korea Veterans Health Service, Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service, Korea Tourism Organization	Korean Red Cross, Korea Research Institute for Local Administration	
Chungcheongbuk-do (11)	Korea Agency for Technology and Standards, Institute of Justice, National Human Resources Development Institute		National IT Industry Promotion Agency, Korea Consumer Agency, Korea Employment Information Service, Korea Gas Safety Corporation	Korea Educational Development Institute, Korea Information Society Development Institute, Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation, Korea Institute of S & T Evaluation and Planning	
Jeollabuk-do (12)	Rural Development Administration, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, National Institute of Horticultural and Herbal Science, National Institute of Crop Science, National Institute of Animal Science, Korea National University of Agriculture and Fisheries, Local Government Officials Development Institute		Korea Electrical Safety Corporation, LX, National Pension Service	Korea Food Research Institute, Publication Industry Promotion Agency of Korea	
Gyeongsangbuk-do (12)	Korea Meteorological Administration, Meteorological Agency, National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Korea Seed & Variety Service, Public Procurement Service, Korea Post Procurement and Construction Center	Korea Expressway Corporation, KEPCO Engineering & Construction Company	Korea Transportation Safety Authority	Korea Construction Management Corporation, Korea Rehabilitation Agency, Korea Legal Aid Corporation	
Gyeongsangnam-do (11)	Central Customs Laboratory and Scientific Service	Korea Land & Housing Corporation, Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd	Korea SMEs and Startups Agency, Korea Authority of Land & Infrastructure Safety, Korea Elevator Safety Corporation	Korea Testing Laboratory, Korea Copyright Commission, Korea Housing Management, Defense Agency for Technology and Quality, Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering & Technology	
Jeju (6)	National Transportation Human Resources Development Institute, National Tax Officials Training Institute, National Tax Consultation Center, NTS Liquor License Support Center, National Institute of Meteorological Sciences		Government Employees Pension Service		
Osong (5)	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety		Korea Health Industry Development Institute, Korea Human Resources Development Institute for Health & Welfare		
Individual Transfer (22)	Korean National Police University, National Institute of Special Education, Police Human Resources Development Institute, Korean Police Investigation Academy				
Other (13)	Korea National Defense University (Wonsan), Customs Human Resources Development Institute (Cheonan), Forest Aviation Headquarters (Wonju), Korea Coast Guard Academy (Yeosu), National 119 Rescue Headquarters (Daegu)		Korea Radioactive Waste Agency (Gyeongju), Korea Agricultural Technology Promotion Agency (Iksan), Korea Student Aid Foundation (Daegu)	Korea Foundation (Jeju), Overseas Koreans Foundation (Jeju)	
Sejong (19)			Korea Ship Safety Technology Corporation, Livestock Product Quality Assessment Service, Minhwa Information Service for Nengrim Fisheries Education	Korea Research Institute of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Korea Legal Research Institute, Korea Development Institute, Korea Labor Institute, Korea Institute of Taxation and Finance, Institute for Science and Technology Policy, Korea Transportation Institute, Daewoo Institute of Economic Policy, Korea Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, Korea Institute of Health and Social Affairs, Korea Institute for Environmental Policy Evaluation, Korea Vocational Competency Development Institute, Korea Institute for Youth Policy, Economic and Humanities and Social Studies Association, National Science and Technology Research Association, Livestock Hygiene and Quarantine Support Headquarters	



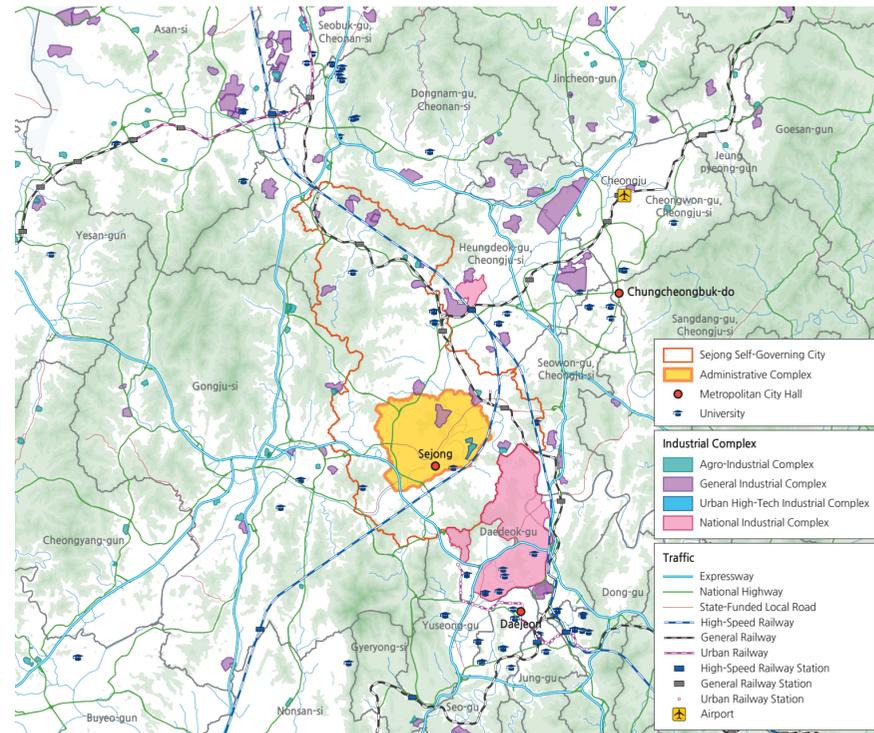
In 2006, six districts (Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Gwangju-Jeollanam-do, and Jeollabuk-do) were designated for the construction of innovation cities in accordance with the Housing Site Development Promotion Act. It was decided to develop Daegu and Ulsan Innovation Cities in the newly developed districts within the city. With the enactment of the Innovation City Act in 2007, ten Innovation City projects were in full swing.

The construction of an Innovation City for decentralization and balanced development was carried out with the agreement of the central and local governments. On May 27, 2005, the Government-Local Basic Agreement on Innovation City Construction was signed, and site selection committees for each province were formed. The Special Act on the Construction and Support of Innovation Cities (the Innovation City Act) also allowed national institutions, local governments, government-invested institutions, and local public enterprises to propose the designation of a planned Innovation City development district. The Innovation City, carried out through consultation between the central and local governments, was Korea's first regional development plan that considered the public institution (entity) relocation plan, the city construction plan, and the regional development after the city was built.

The Innovation City Season 2 started after the relocation of public institutions was completed in the 2010s. It is a regional development paradigm that combines the infrastructure construction and settlement environment improvement of the Innovation Cities with the local industrial ecosystem. The government announced the 2018 Innovation City Comprehensive Development Plan after establishing the Innovation City's specialized development strategy in connection with the regional industrial development strategy encompassing the innovative city.

## Decentralization

### Sejong Special Self-Governing City

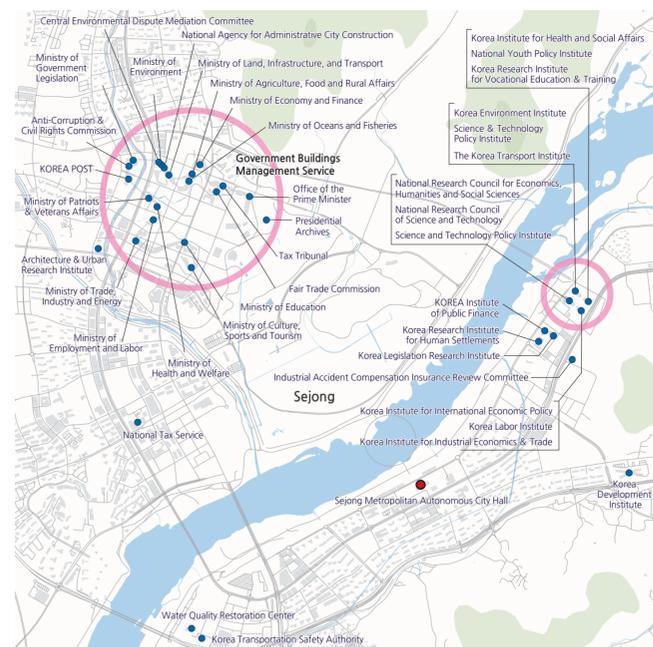


The history of Sejong Special Self-Governing City began with the establishment of the New Administrative Capital Construction Planning Team in 2003. As one of the axes of balanced national development, the government promoted the construction of a new administrative capital in the Chungcheong region. However, in 2004, the Constitutional Court ruled that the Special Act on the Construction of Administrative Capital was unconstitutional. However, the government continued its policy of building a new administrative city by changing the name and character of the city from “New Administrative Capital” to “Administrative-Centered Complex City” and reducing the number of relocating central administrative departments. In 2006, the government started construction of a new city centering on the Government Complex Sejong with the opening of the National Agency for Administrative City Construction. In 2011, residents began to move in. Then,

in July 2012, Sejong Special Self-Governing City, including an administrative complex city, was first launched as a local government.

In 2012, beginning with the Office for Government Policy, the first phase of relocating central administrative agencies to Sejong was completed. In 2013 and 2014, the second and third phases of relocating central administrative agencies were completed. As of 2020, the Sejong Government Complex has 16,288 civil servants working in 20 central ministries and 15 affiliated organizations. The total number of civil servants in the central government is 746,267. In addition, 16 national research institutes moved to Sejong-si, and about 1,500 employees work there. Approximately 20,000 government officials and employees of government-affiliated organizations and institutes work in Sejong-si, which is 16% of the 125,410 employees in Sejong-si as of the end of 2020.

### Administrative Complex

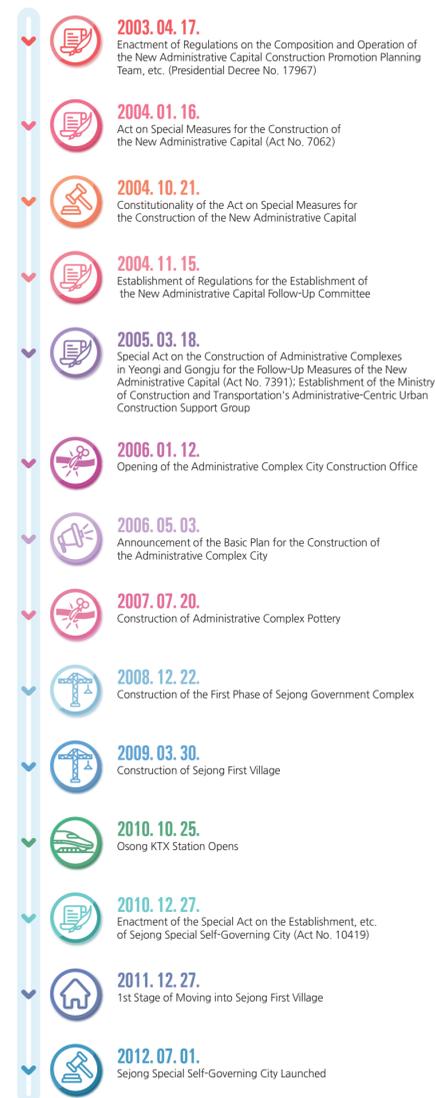


### Status of Sejong Government Complex (2020. 12. 31)

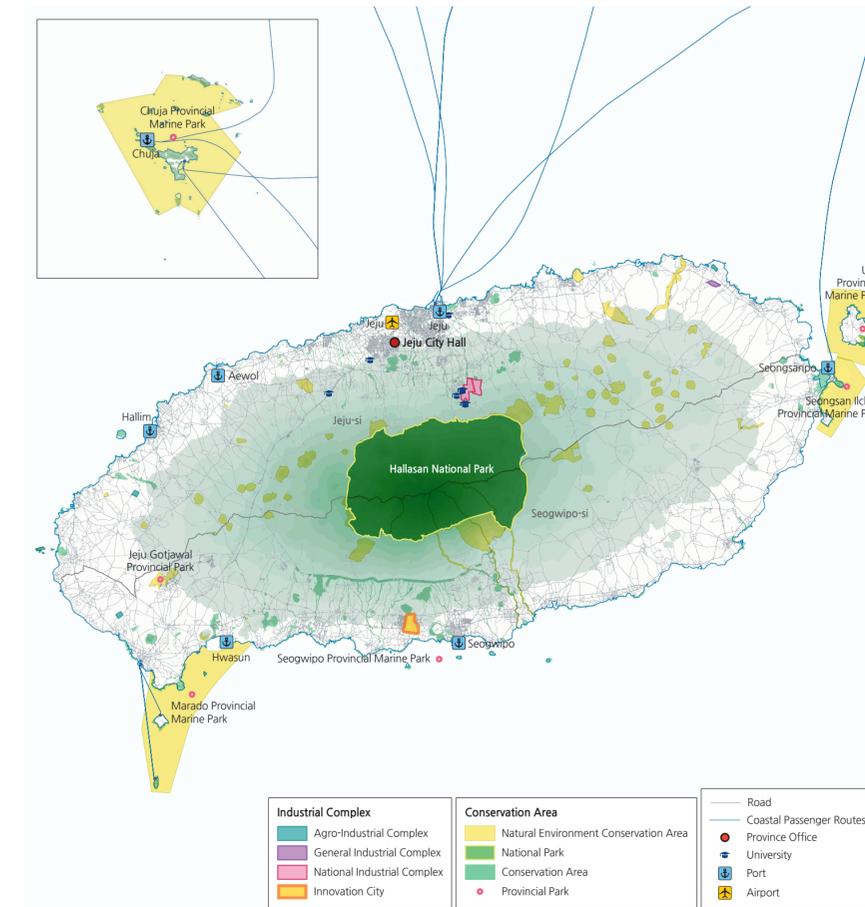
Organization	Workers (Person)		Government Officials (Person)
	Prescribed Number	Current Number	Current Number
<b>35 (20 Central Ministries and 15 Affiliated Organizations)</b>	<b>12,635</b>	<b>12,677</b>	<b>3,611</b>
Office for Government Policy Coordination (Including Tax Tribunal)	429	438	314
Office of the Prime Minister	97	104	38
Fair Trade Commission	489	476	47
Ministry of Economy and Finance (Including Korea Lottery Commission)	1,100	1,062	184
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	601	643	62
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	607	604	70
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (Including Central Land Expropriation Committee)	1,047	1,139	90
National Agency for Administrative City Construction	145	146	35
Ministry of Environment (Including Environmental Dispute Committee)	613	715	90
Ministry of Government Legislation	224	227	51
Appeals Commission	35	35	4
Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission	491	476	88
KOREA POST (Office of Postal Service)	385	358	15
Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs	319	344	69
Ministry of Health and Welfare	857	687	315
Ministry of Employment and Labor	698	761	69
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	989	869	223
Ministry of Education	656	650	266
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	745	777	139
National Tax Service	891	968	24
Ministry of the Interior and Safety	619	607	23
National Fire Agency	219	243	76
National Audio Visual Information Service	117	109	180
Government Buildings Management Service	262	239	1,139

Ministry of the Interior and Safety (2021)

### History of Sejong



### Jeju Special Self-Governing Province



Jeju-do, separated from Jeollanam-do in 1946, became a Special Self-Governing Province on July 1, 2006, according to the Special Act for the Establishment of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Creation of a Free International City (the Jeju Special Act). The launch of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province was the beginning of the local autonomy and decentralization system. Of the central government's powers, 1,062 powers, such as autonomous police, a recall system for residents, and education autonomy, were transferred. It is the case that the decentralization policy was first introduced in Korea. The central government reduced the number of countries that do not allow visa-free entry from 22 to 10 for the strengthening of independent fiscal power and economic development and transferred more powers to the Special Self-Governing Province than existing free economic zones, such as the establishment of international high schools and foreign profit-making corporations. In addition, along with the transfer of authority from the central government, the “Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Performance Evaluation System” was introduced following the agreement between the prime minister and the governor of the Special Self-Governing Province to promote decentralization development.

The special plan for Jeju begins with the review of the Jeju Free Port or Free Zone by the 1963 Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. In 1964, according to the Jeju Island Construction Comprehensive Plan, five tourism offices were established at Jeju-si, Hallasan, Seogwipo-si, Seongsan-eup, and Daejeong-eup. In 1966, Jeju Island was designated as a “Specific Region,” providing a basis for strengthening support from the central government. In 1972, the Comprehensive Development Plan of Jeju-do was developed as a follow-up measure to the First Comprehensive National Land Development Plan (1972–1981) of the Ministry of Construction. After the completion of this plan, the development of Jeju-do was carried out in two directions: the Comprehensive Plan for Specific Regions as the national plan and the Comprehensive Development Plan of Jeju-do as the provincial plan.

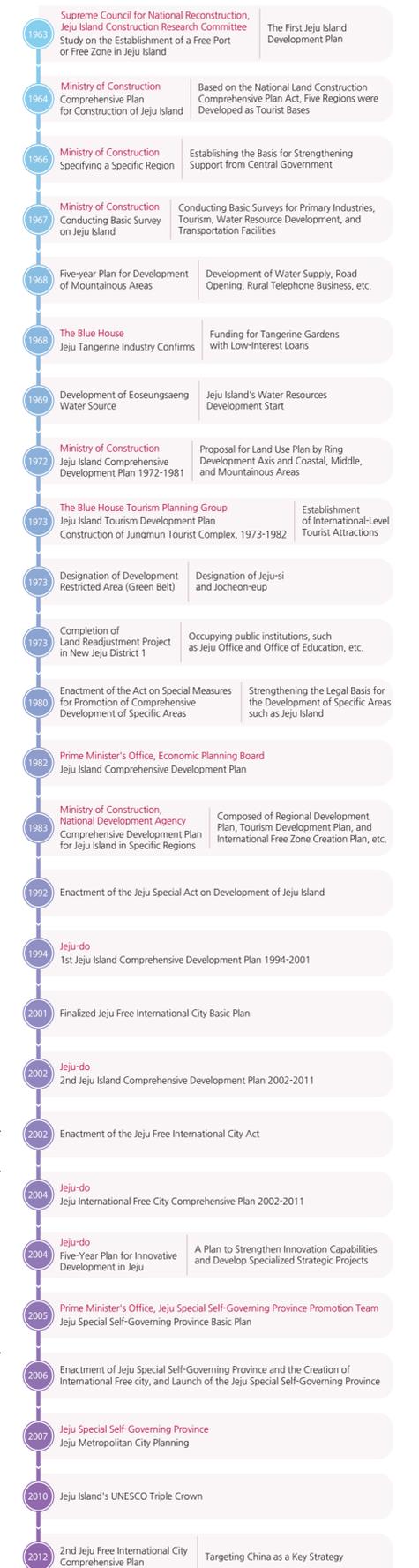
In 1992, the Jeju Special Development Act came into force with the expiration of the designated period for a specific region, resulting in the Comprehensive Development Plan of Jeju-do in

1994. Jeju Free International City has been promoted since 1998. In 2004, the Five-Year Plan for Innovative Development of the Jeju Region was established according to the Balanced National Development Policy, and government agencies in the Seoul Metropolitan Area moved to Seogwipo Innovation City.

In August 2005, a referendum was held to ask about the administrative structure reform necessary to implement the Jeju Special Self-Governing System. 57% supported the proposal to establish a single metropolitan government. As a result, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province was launched in 2006 with the enactment of the Special Act for the Establishment of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Creation of Free International City. Accordingly, from 2007, the regional development plan once centered on the central government was transferred to the provincial government, and the first Comprehensive Plan of Jeju Free International City was established. In 2012, the 2nd Comprehensive Plan (2012–2021) for the balanced development of the four regions was established.

In addition to the national Natural Environment Conservation Area, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province designates Absolute, Relative, and Controlled Conservation Zones according to the Jeju Special Act enacted in 2006. As of December 2019, of the total area of 1,850.21 km<sup>2</sup> of Jeju, the Absolute Conservation Zone was 214.40 km<sup>2</sup>, the Relative Conservation Zone 12.76 km<sup>2</sup>, and the Controlled Conservation Zone 1,233.30 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the Ordinance on the Management of Conservation Areas of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, these zones are designated by grades, such as groundwater resource conservation zones, ecosystem conservation zones, and landscape conservation zones, based on their environmental characteristics. In addition, as a significant conservation area, there is the Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve, designated by UNESCO in 2002, which is also specified as a conservation area in the Jeju Special Act. The site covers the entire island of Jeju, including the marine zone within 5.5 km of the coastline, and consists of a core zone, a buffer zone, and a cooperative zone, respectively, on land and ocean (Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve).

### History of Jeju Development Plan



Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (2005), Annual Report on the Promotion of Jeju International Free City, Jeju Research Institute (2018)