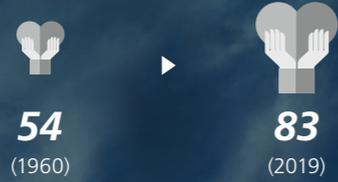


The modern history of Korea started with the turbulent times of Japanese colonial rule (1910-45), South-North division (1948), and the Korean War (1950-53). From the 1960s, however, it accomplished remarkable economic development through state-led export-oriented industrialization. Korea also achieved the most mature liberal democracy in Asia after undergoing authoritarian rule in the '70s and '80s. Now, Korea is committed to sharing its development experiences with the global community.

Life Expectancy at Birth

(Unit: years)



Urban Rail

(Unit: km)



Middle School Enrollment Rate

(Unit: %)

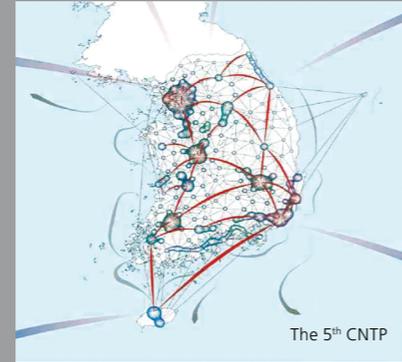


ODA Contributions

(Unit: million US\$)



COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL TERRITORIAL PLAN



The 5th CNTP

Korea's Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (CNTP) is the highest level of national territorial plan that presents the long-term direction of national land development. The CNTP is the basis of the plans at the provincial, city, and county levels. The 1st CNTP was formulated

in 1972 and the 5th CNTP (2020-2040) was recently established. The 5th CNTP aims for responding to new mega-trends and external conditions such as low fertility, aging population, the 4th industrial revolution, climate change, and inter-Korean relations.

KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS) was established in 1978 to contribute to the balanced development of national territory and improve the quality of lives of people by conducting

policy-oriented research on the efficient use, development, and conservation of territorial resources.

5 Gukchaegyonguon-ro, Sejong-si, 30147, Republic of Korea
Tel. +82-44-960-0114 E-mail. gdp@krihs.re.kr Website. www.krihs.re.kr



JOURNEY FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA



REPUBLIC OF KOREA PAST & PRESENT

Population

(Unit: 1,000 persons)



Total Surface Area

(Unit: km²)



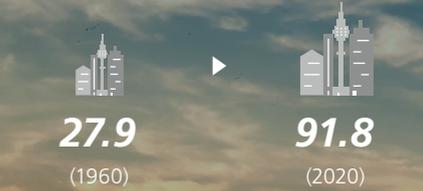
GDP per Capita

(Unit: US\$)



Urbanization Rate

(Unit: %)



1st Prize, KRIHS Beautiful National Territory Photo Contest (2016)

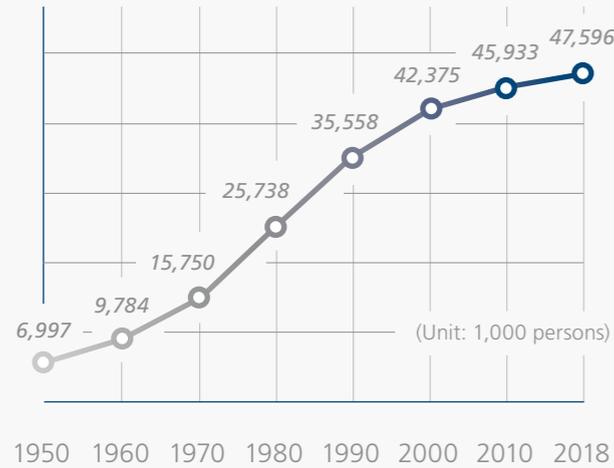
Title: Future of National Territory (Gwanggyo Lake Park in Suwon, Korea)



CITY & REGION

The pace of urbanization in Korea was explosive from the '60s to '80s. To accommodate the ever-increasing urban population, various urban policies such as new town development and growth management were adopted. Since the '90s, urban issues have been shifted towards balanced development, sustainability, and inclusiveness.

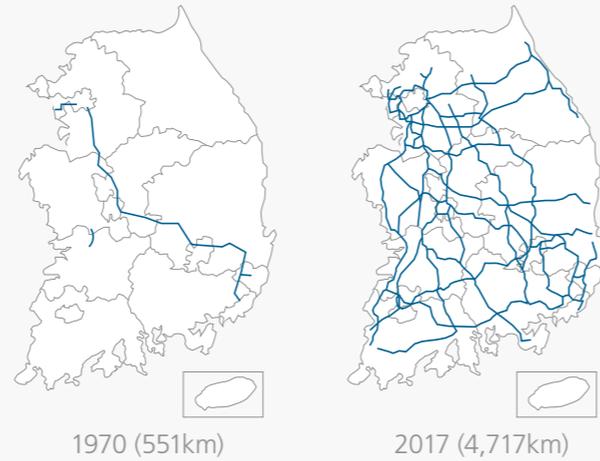
URBAN POPULATION 1950-2018



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure has been the nuts and bolts of economic growth in Korea. Since the '60s, the government had mobilized resources to provide basic infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports. Now, Korea boasts its state-of-the-art infrastructure that turned the nation into a one-day life zone.

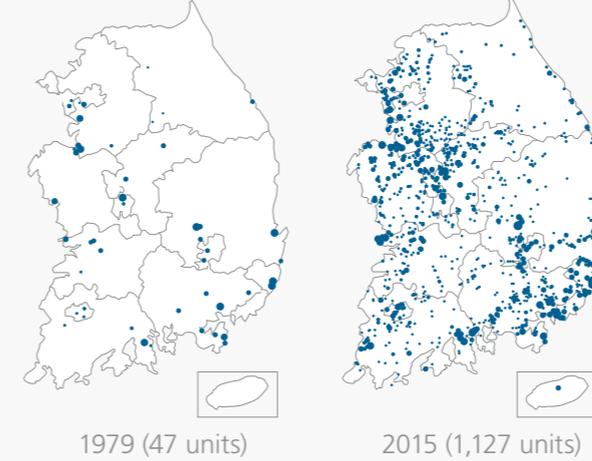
TOTAL LENGTH OF EXPRESSWAY 1970-2017



INDUSTRY

The export-led industrialization strategy in the '60s contributed to remarkable economic growth in the '70s and '80s. Through this strategy, industrial complexes were strategically located across the nation. The focus of industrial policy then shifted from light industries to heavy and high-tech industries, and is currently shifting to the 4th industrial revolution.

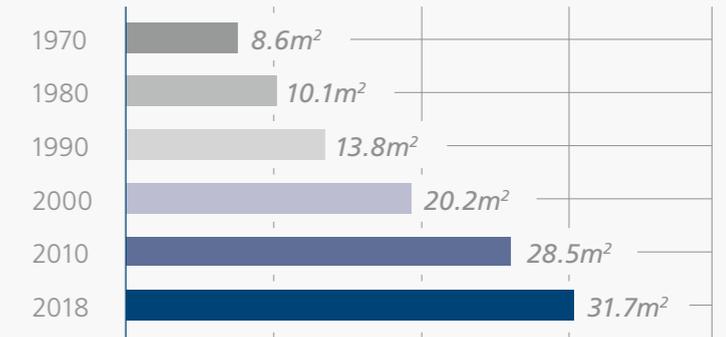
DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES 1979-2015



HOUSING

Housing shortage was a major concern in the period of rapid urbanization in Korea. Major improvements were made as the government led the initiative to construct 2 million houses in the late '80s. Housing policy is now more focused on vulnerable groups such as low-income households, people with disabilities, and youth.

FLOOR AREA PER PERSON 1970-2018



1950-

Reconstruction from the Ruin of War

- Ceasefire of the Korean War (1953)
- Economic Aid Agreement with UNKRA (1954)

1960-

Take-off Stage of Economic Development

- The First Five Year Economic Plan (1962)
- Guro Industrial Complex (1964)

1970-

High Economic Growth and Rapid Urbanization

- Gyeongbu Expressway completed (1970)
- Development Restriction Zones introduced (1971)
- The First Comprehensive National Territorial Plan (1972)

1980-

Infrastructure Development for Ever-increasing Urban Population

- Han-river Comprehensive Development started (1981)
- The Five New Town Developments in the Capital Region (1988)
- 1988 Seoul Olympics (1988)

1990-

Era of Economic Restructuring and Environmental Conflict

- Construction of Two Million Housing Units (1992)
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act (1993)
- National Spatial Data Infrastructure (1995)
- Asian Financial Crisis (1997)

2000-

Decentralization Initiative and Pursuit of Quality of Life

- New Law for Territorial Planning (2002)
- Incheon Free Economic Zone (2003)
- The First Stage of Korea Train eXpress (2004)
- Sejong Multifunctional Administrative City (2007)

2010-

Towards Inclusive and Innovative Territorial Development

- National Urban Regeneration Policy (2013)
- National Comprehensive Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2017)
- National Smart City Project (2018)
- 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics (2018)

2020-

27.9%

39.1%

50.1%

68.7%

81.9%

88.3%

90.9%

91.8%

Urbanization Rate (%)

