

National Territorial Policy in Korea

- Focusing on Balanced Growth Strategies -

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Overview

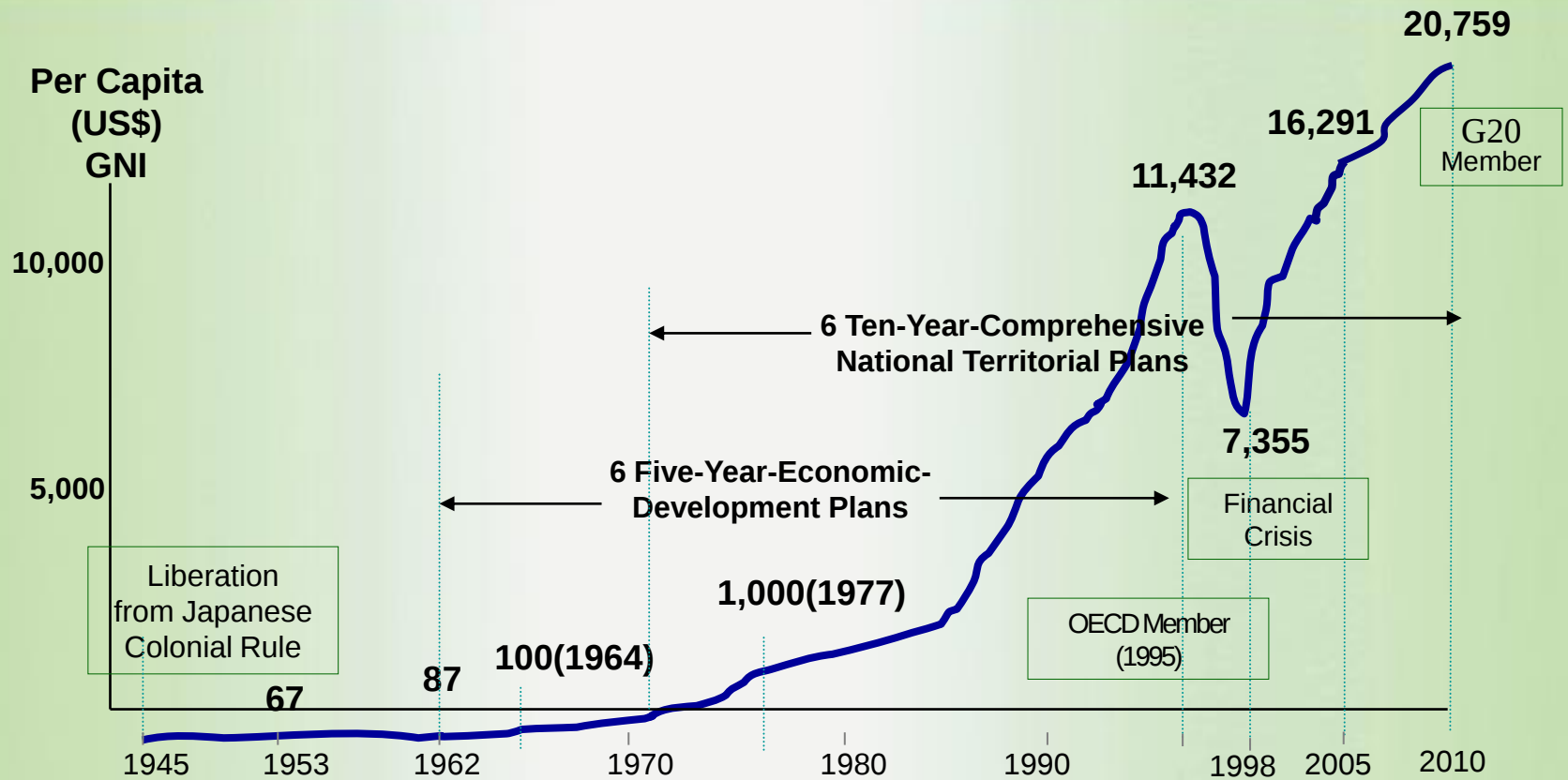
1. Overview

1) Geography of Korea



1. Overview

2) Economic Growth Trend of Korea (1960-2010)



Source: KDI 2005 Updated

1. Overview

3) Changes in Socio-Economic Structure of Korea (1960-2010)

	1960 (A)	1980	2010 (B)	Ratio (B/A)
Area (km ²)	98,431	98,992	100,214	1.02
Population (thousand persons)	24,989	37,436	48,875	1.9
Per Capita Income (\$)	79	1,598	20,759	262.8
Export (100 million \$)	0.3	175	4,664	4220
Urbanization Ratio (%)	35.9	66.3	90.9	2.5
Industrial Estates (km ²)	0.0	205	1,336	1,336
Housing Supply Ratio (%)	79.5	71.2	101.9	1.3
Road Length (thousand km)	27.2	47.0	105.5	3.9

Source: Korea National Statistical Office



Economic & Territorial Development Strategies

1. Key Development Strategies (1960s-80s)

❖ Main Strategies

(1) Adopt strategic policies for economic and territorial development

- Economic development

Input-driven and export-led development strategy

- Territorial development

Rearrange the spatial structure and provide infrastructure for the growth

(2) Coordinate economic growth and territorial policy

- Establish 'the 5 year Economic Development Plan' and 'the 10 year National Territorial Development Plan'

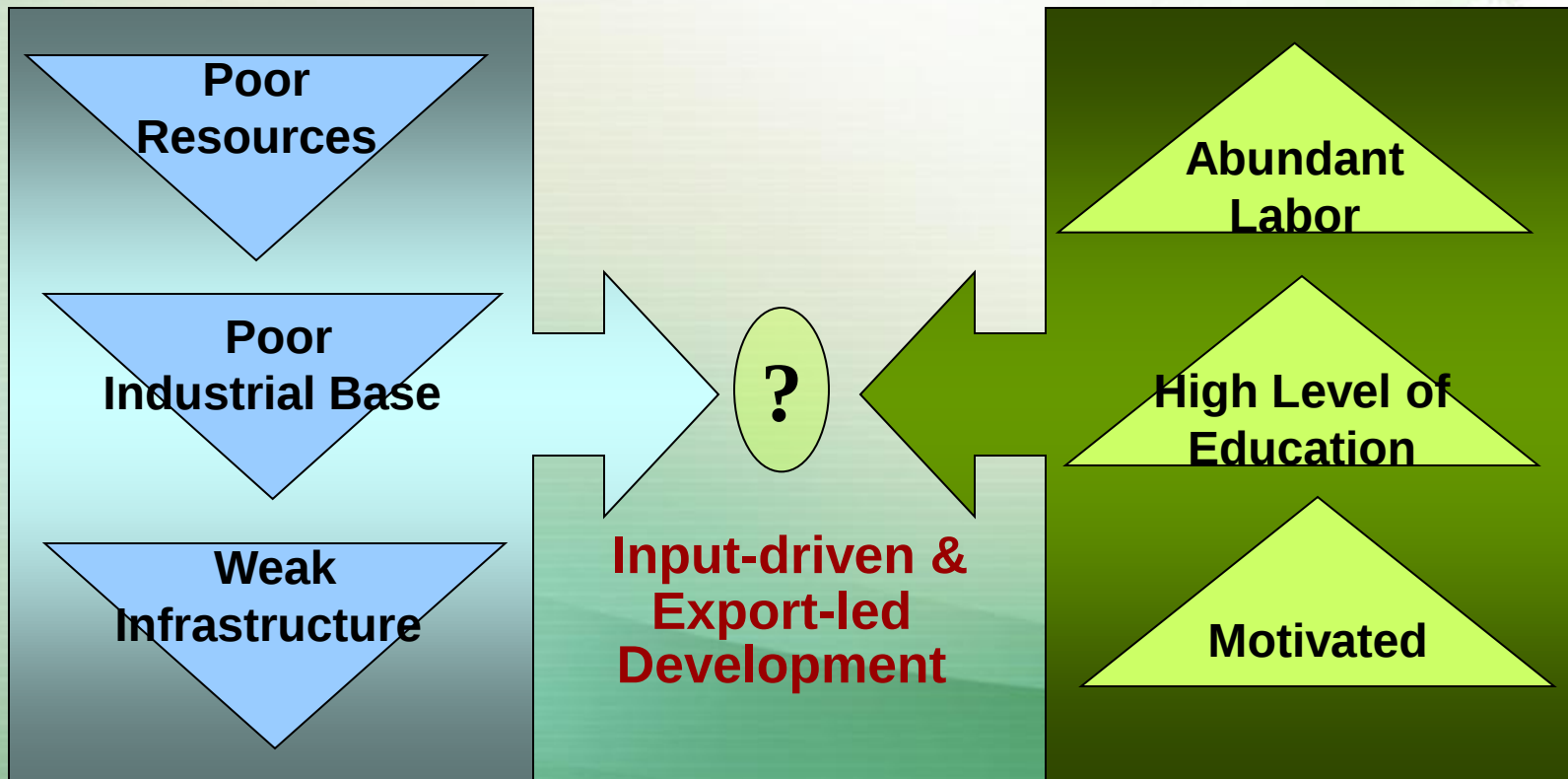


2. Economic Development Strategy

1) Input-driven & Export-led Development (1960s-1970s)

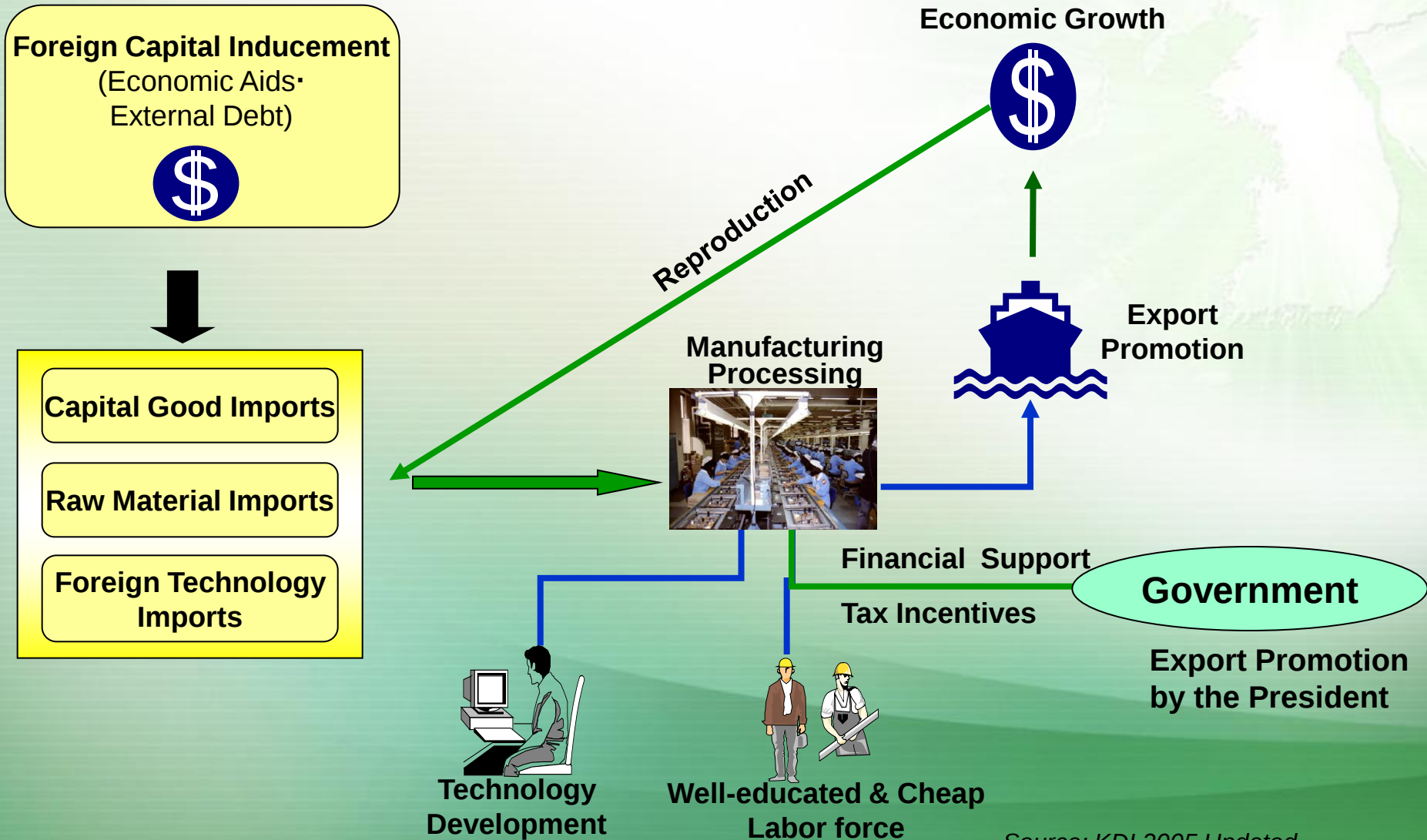
- **Take-off from the Ashes (1960s)**

- overcome lack of resources and small domestic market



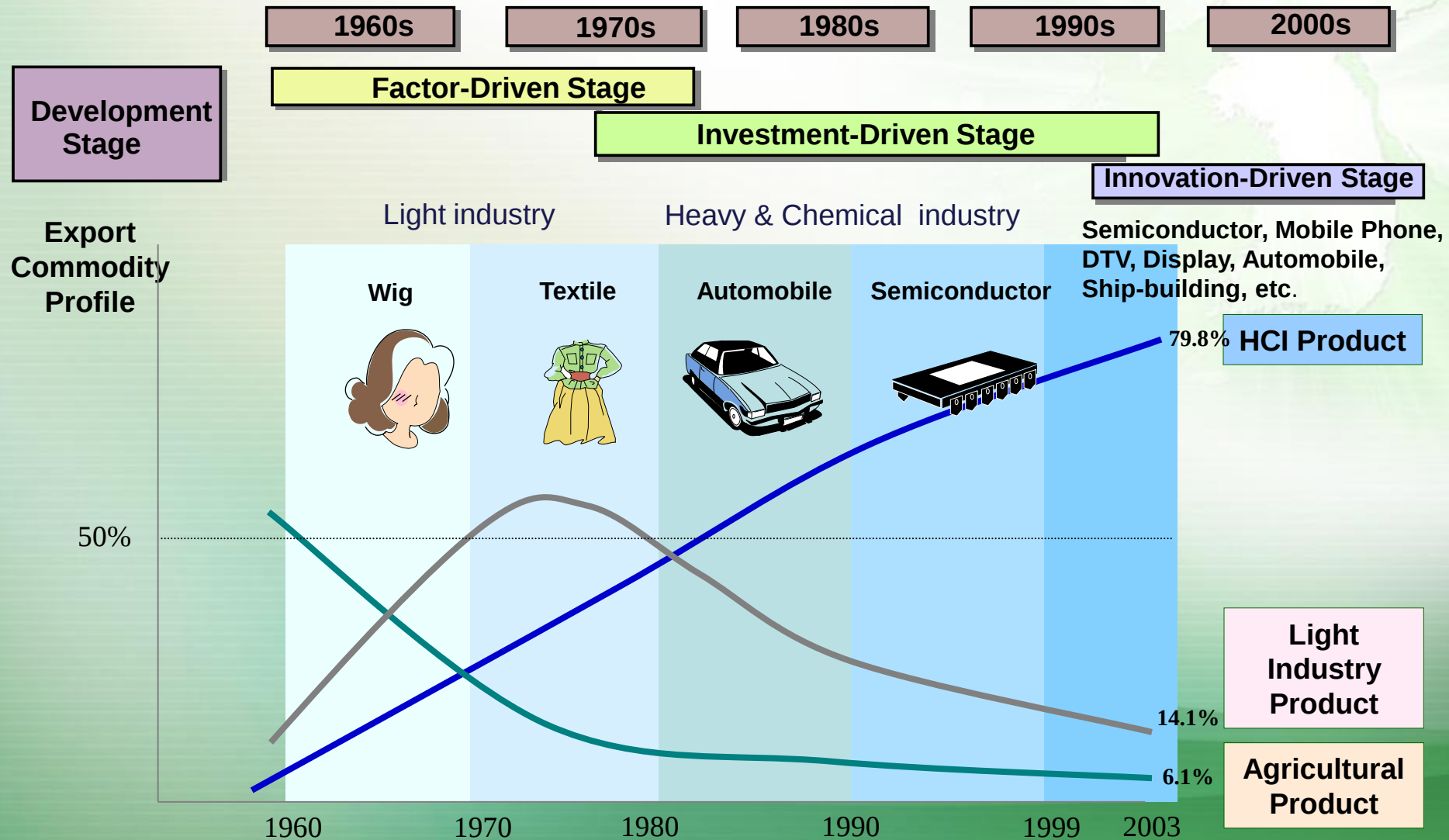
2. Economic Development Strategy

< Concept of Input-driven & Export-led Development Strategy >



2. Economic Development Strategy

2) Promote strategic industries with economic growth



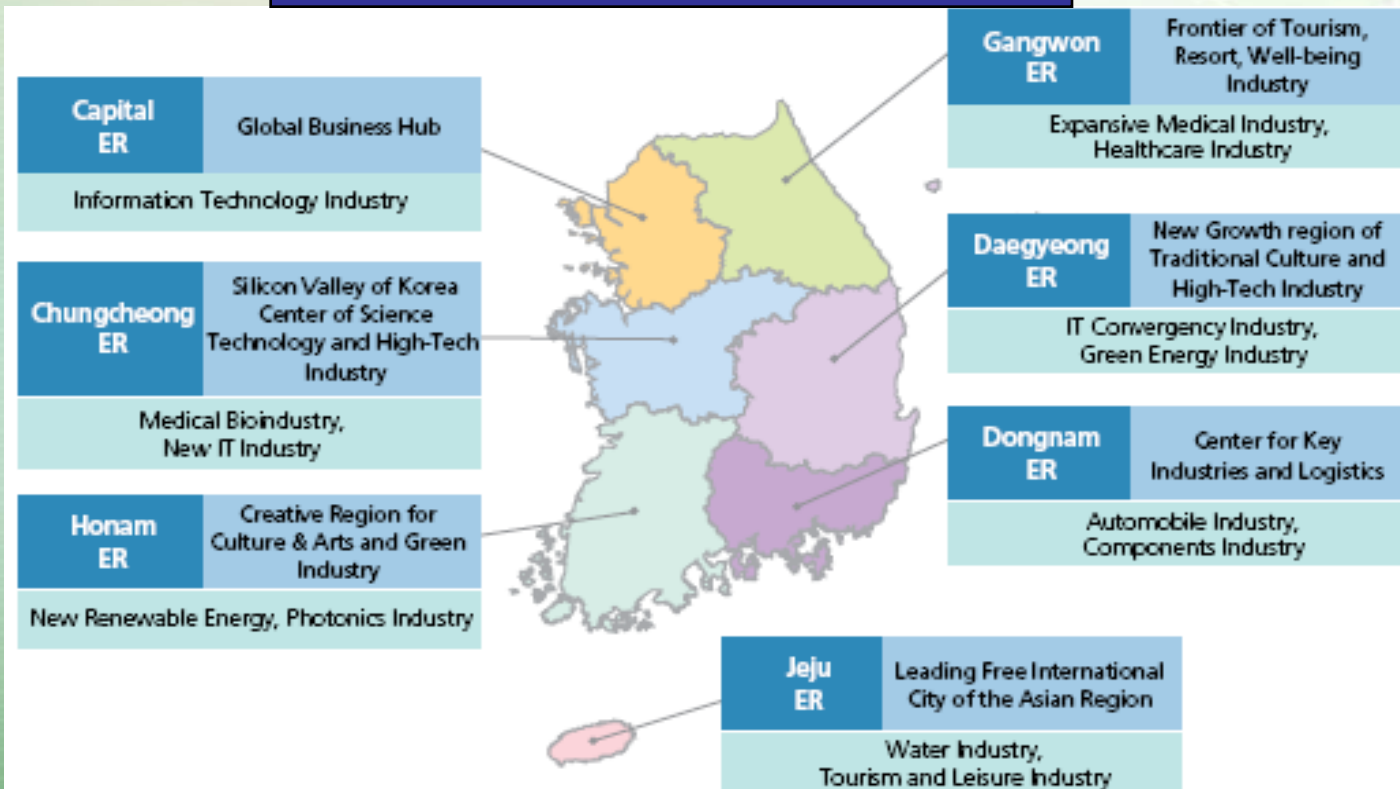
2. Economic Development Strategy

2) Promote strategic industries with economic growth

- **Focus on strategic industries at region level**

- Develop 1~2 specialized industries at mega regions
- Improve R&D, concentrating on high value added and s/w-led businesses

Leading Industries of Mega Regions

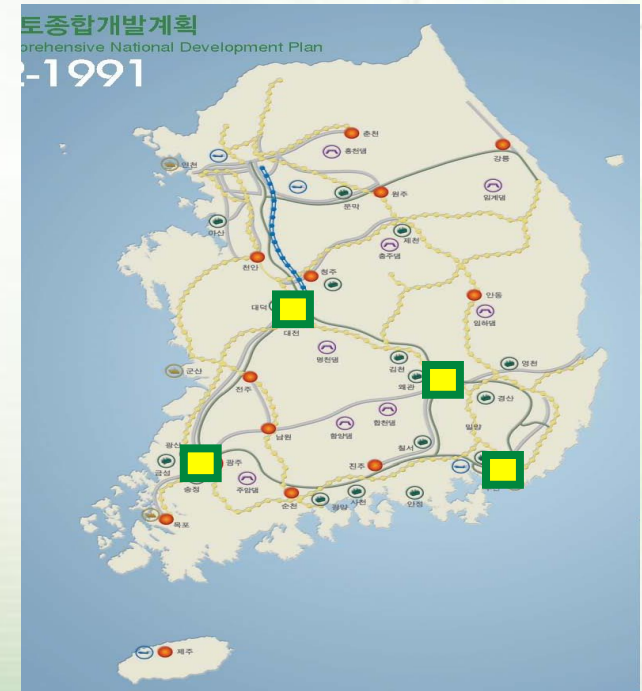


3. Regional Development Strategy

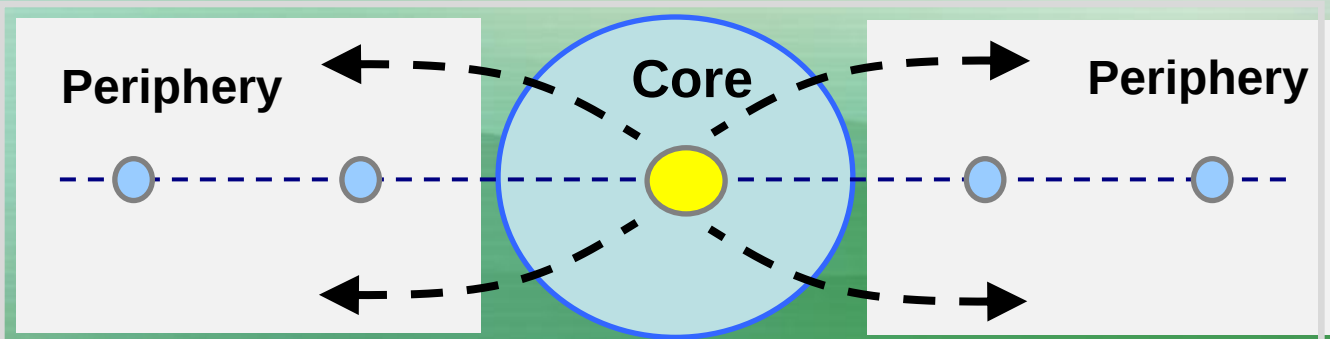
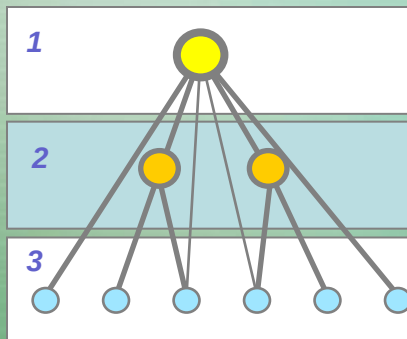
1) 'Growth Pole Strategy' for development efficiency(1960s-90s)

- **Promote selected strategic regions with development potentials**

- ▶ Expect spill-over from the growth poles to other regions
 - ※ growth poles: metropolitan cities and large industrial estates
- ▶ Provide infrastructures for the growth poles (highways, ports)



< Spill-over/ trickling-down from core to periphery regions >



3. Regional Development Strategy

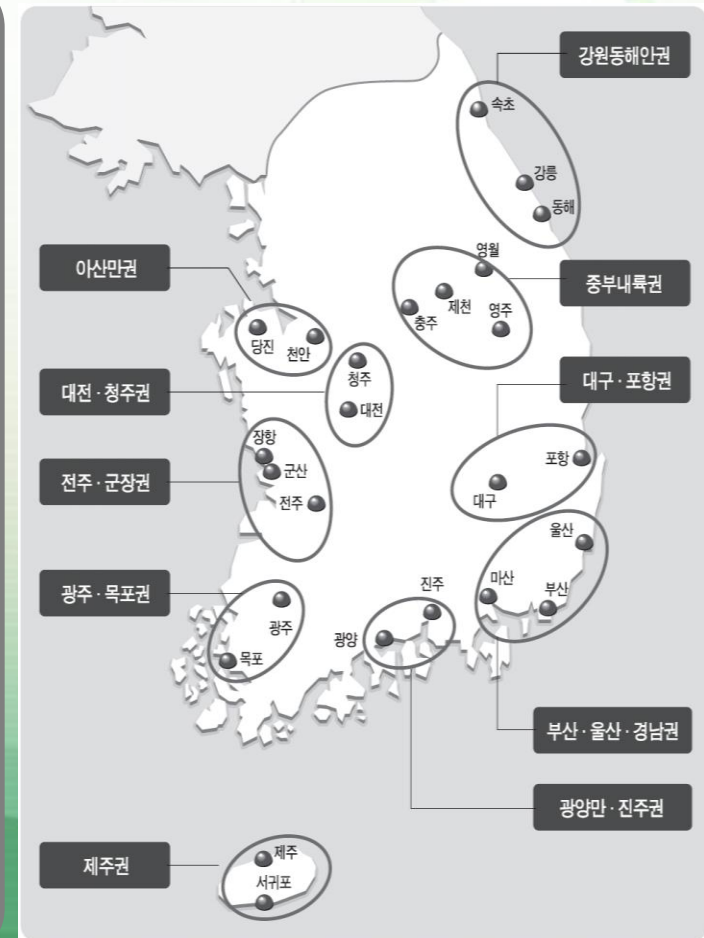
2) Decentralized and balanced national territorial development (1980s-2000s)

● Area-Wide Development Program

- ▶ to develop major cities and surrounding areas, industrial complexes and hinterlands
- ▶ 10 areas were designated except the capital region from 1994 to 2005

● Drive for Balanced National Development

- ▶ A five-year balanced national development plan was implemented according to the Special Act for Balanced National development (2004)
- ▶ to relocate national administrations and public agencies away from the capital



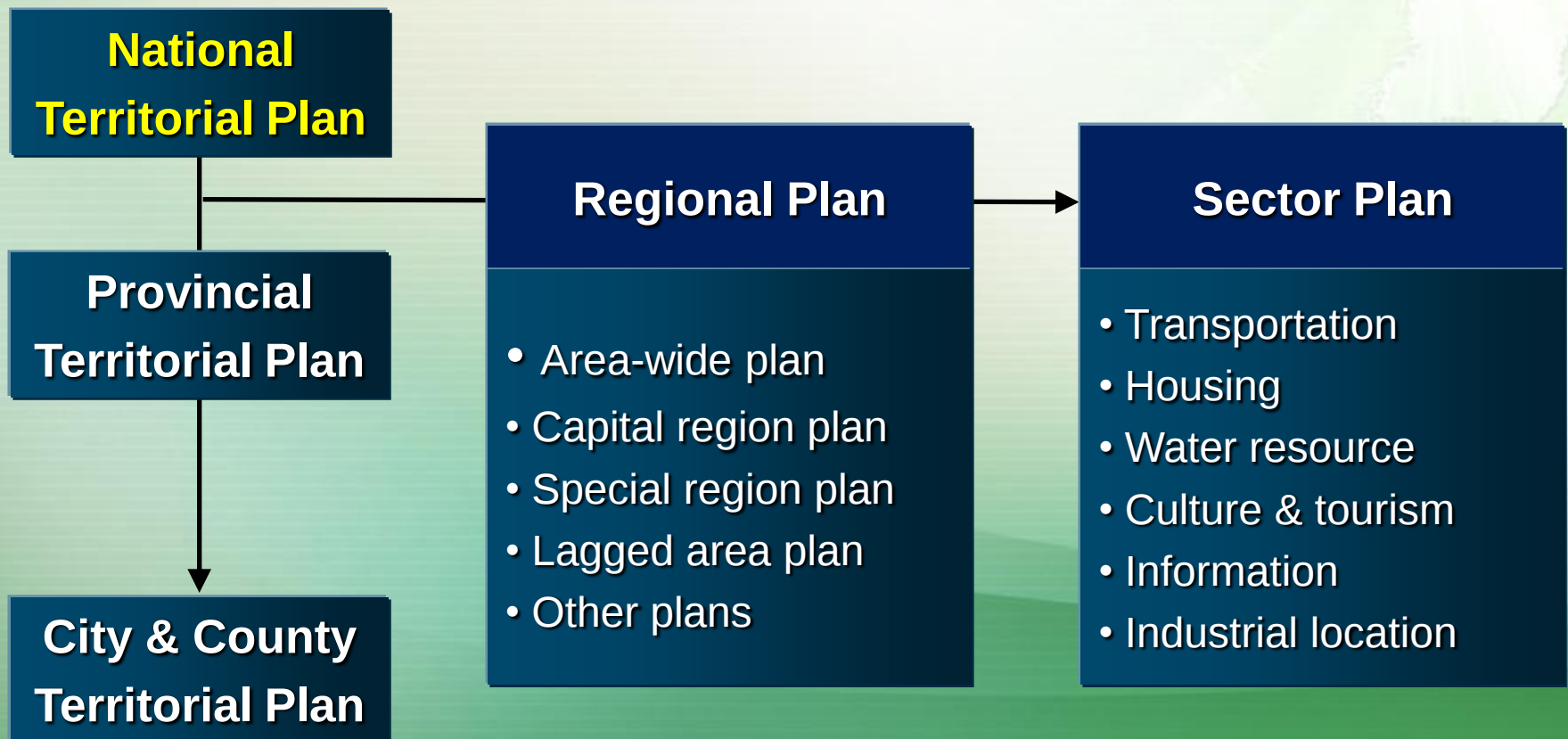


Background of CNTP

1. Hierarchy of the Territorial Plan in Korea

- ❖ The CNTP works as the basis of the Provincial Plan
- ❖ Regional and sector plans need to be consistent with CNTP

< Hierarchy of the Territorial Plan in Korea >



2. Roles of the CNTP

❖ Legal Basis of the CNTP is the Framework Act on National Territory(2000)

✂ formerly, the Act on the Comprehensive National Territory Construction & Planning

< Roles of CNTP >

**Supreme
territorial plan**

Takes **precedence over other plans** regarding territorial development

Long term plan

Sets **directions for the long term development** of the national territory

**Comprehensive
plan**

Presents **policy directions on territorial issues**: Infrastructure, housing, land, water, etc

3. Main Contents of the CNTP

❖ Main Contents of the CNTP

1. **Current status** of national land and the prospect of changes;
2. **Basic ideas and future images** of the national land;
3. **Rearrangement of the spatial structures** of the national land
4. **Policies for balanced development** of the national land and fostering of the regional industries;
5. Utilization and management of **land resources such as water etc.**;
6. Establishment and improvement of **qualities of life**;
7. **Prevention of disasters** such as flood and wind damages

4. Formulation Process of the CNTP

< Formulation Process of the CNTP >

Form a taskforce team for CNTP

- KRIHS
- Central Government
- Local Governments
- Research Institutes

Submit policies & projects related to CNTP

- Central Government
- Local Governments

Establish a draft of the CNTP

Consultation with relevant ministries
& deliberation by the Cabinet Committee

Public hearing

Approval by the President

※For the 4th National Territorial Plan formulation, **210 experts from 98 organizations** (Central Governments, Local Governments, Research Institutes) participated.



Strategies of the CNTPs

1. The 1st CNTP (1972-1981)

❖ Main Strategies

▶ Per capita GNP in 1972: \$ 319

● Maximize the growth potential with limited resources

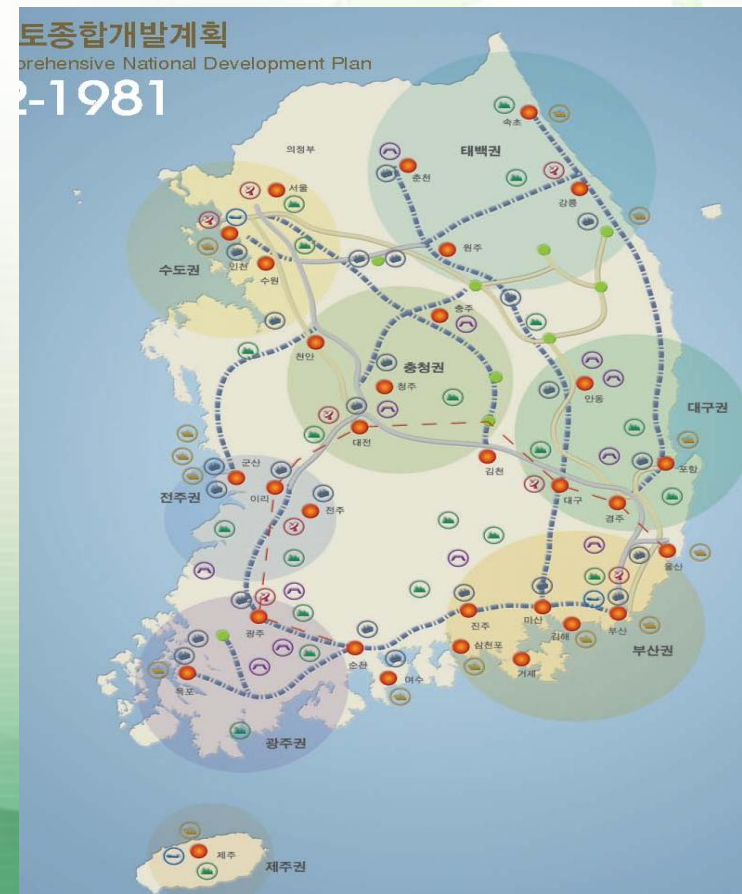
1. Develop large industrial estates and metropolitan regions

- Southeastern coastal industrial belts
- Seoul Metropolitan Area

2. Invest in high priority Infrastructure (expressways, ports) and link to major industrial estates

3. Revitalize the depressed regions

- Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)



1. The 1st CNTP (1972-1981)

< Major Projects in 1970's >

1) Construct Kyungbu Expressway

- ▶ Construction period: 1968-1970
- ▶ Link Seoul (the capital) to Busan (the 2nd largest port city)
- ▶ First national highway in Korea
- ▶ Reduce logistics costs



2) Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)

- ▶ Start in 1972 (per capita GDP: 318 US\$)
- ▶ Goals: promoting a modern, comfortable, and convenient rural community
- ▶ Strategies
 - Invest productive infrastructure (farming machinery, land, etc)
 - Increase incomes from agriculture, fisheries and factories
 - Improve living environments (road, house, water, etc)
 - Reform peoples' attitude through education and training
- ▶ Government-initiated and voluntary participation



2. The 2nd CNTP (1982-1991)

❖ Main Strategies

▶ Per capita GNP in 1982: \$ 1,824

● Spread the growth effect across the nation

1. Suppress over-concentration in Seoul
Metropolitan Area (Capital Region)
2. Develop multiple growth poles in the nation
 - Foster metropolitan regions as growth engines
3. Consider environmental aspects on territorial development



2. The 2nd CNTP (1982-1991)

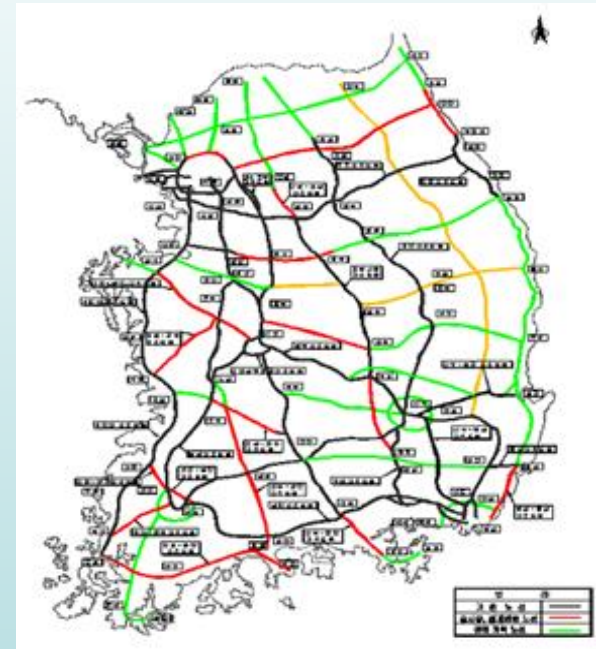
< Major Projects in 1980's >

1) Apply special policies for reduction of over-concentration in the capital region

- The Capital Region Readjustment Planning Act (1982) were implemented to lessen the concentration of population and industry into the capital region
- the First Capital Region Readjustment Plan (1982-1996) was implemented

2) Establish the 7x9 national arterial highway Plan

- 7 south-north and 9 east-west expressways corresponding to increasing transport demand and balanced development



3. The 3rd CNTP (1992-1999)

❖ Main Strategies

▶ Per capita GNP in 1992: \$ 7,007

● Establish multi-centered national territorial structure

1. Focus on decentralized national development

- develop the west coast industrial sites and local cities

2. Develop a comprehensive transportation network (7x9 arterial road network)

3. Expand South-North Exchanges and prepare for the unified Korea



3. The 3rd CNTP (1992-1999)

< Major Projects in 1990's >

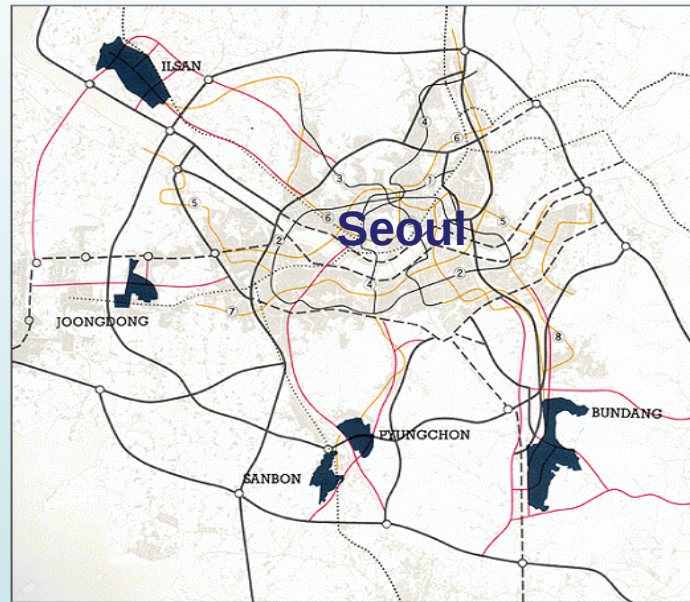
● Newtown development in Seoul Metropolitan Area

- To meet housing shortages in Seoul Metropolitan Area, 2 million housing construction project were proceeded ('89-'93)

< 5 New Towns in Seoul Metropolitan Area >



<Ilsan New Town>



<Bundang New Town>



<Jungdong New Town>



<Pyungchon New Town>



<Sanbon New Town>

4. The 4th CNTP (2000-2020)

❖ Main Strategies

► Per capita GNI in 2000: \$ 10,841

● **Balanced regional development and open & integrated national territory**

1. Build π - shaped territorial axis to serve as “strategic gateway”
2. Promote regional competitiveness
- industrial clusters, regional innovation system(RIS)
3. Build high-speed transport network
4. Provide territorial bases for cooperation



4. The 4th CNTP (2000-2020)

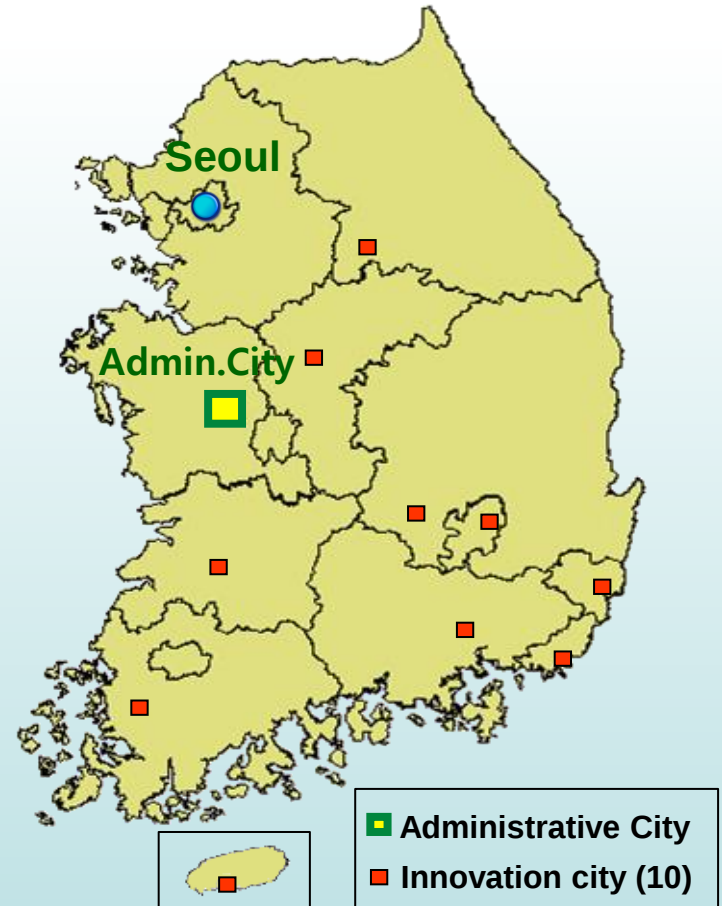
< Major Projects in 2000's >

1) Develop a Multifunctional Administrative City

- 9 ministries (of 15), 2 major government agencies, 2 administrations
- 2012-2014 relocation; 2030 completion
- Planned Population: 500 thousand

2) Relocate public agencies and construct 10 innovative Cities

- Move 157 public agencies with 32,000 employees to non-capital regions
- Create clusters linking public agencies, enterprises, and universities in each innovative city



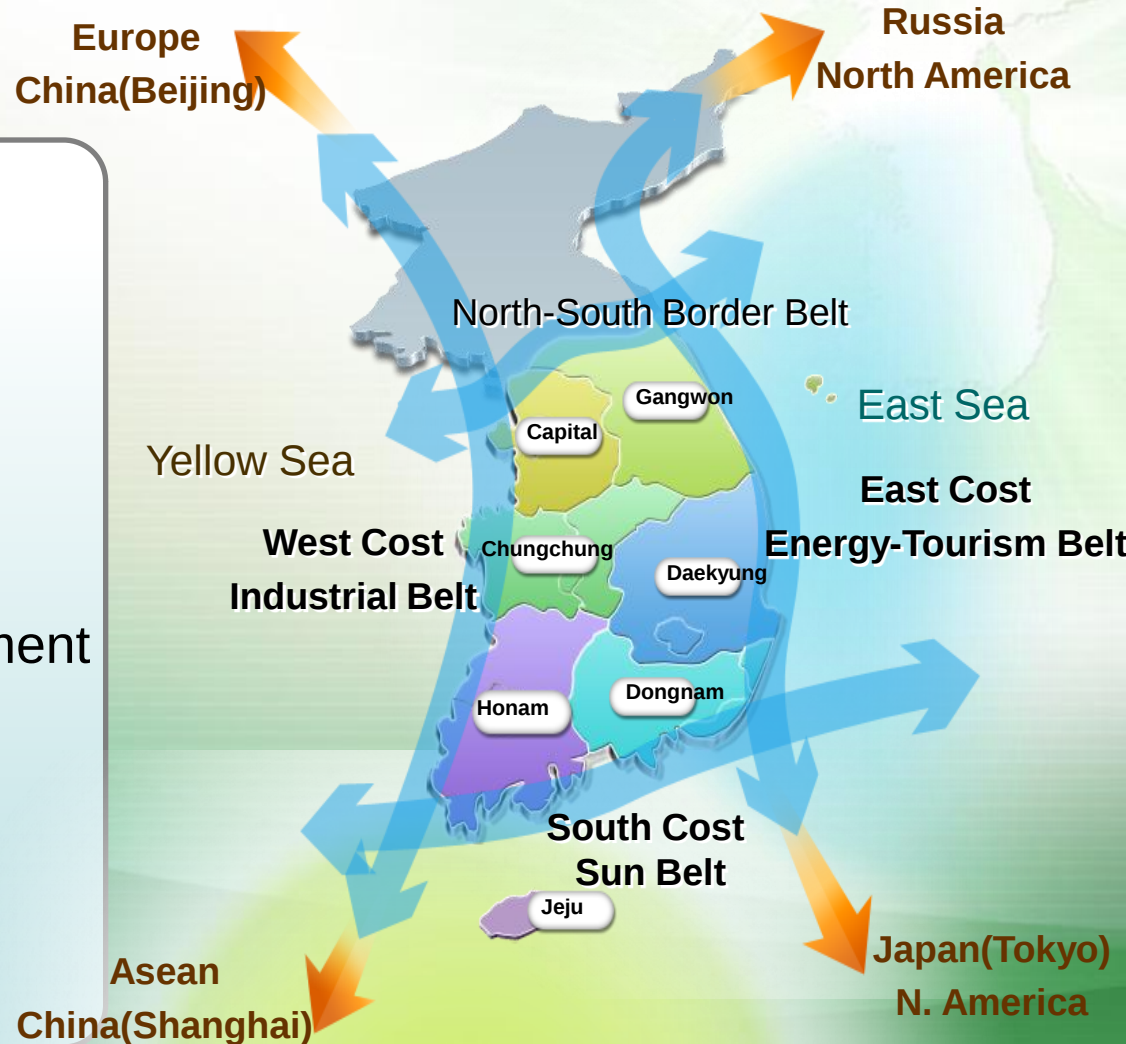
5. The Revised 4th CNTP (2011-2020)

❖ Main Strategies

► Per capita GNI in 2010: \$ 20,759

● Global-Green National Territory

1. **Integrated Territory**
with competitiveness
2. **Sustainable Territory**
with eco-friendly development
3. **Attractive Territory**
with high quality of living
4. **Open Territory**
to the global market



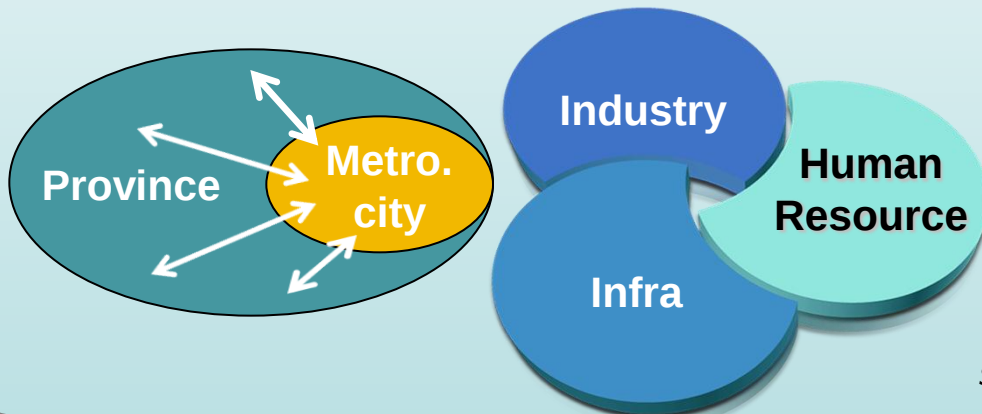
5. The Revised 4th CNTP (2011-2020)

< Major Policies in 2008~ >

- Establish 'mega economic regions' to **7(5+2) Mega Regions** enforce global competitiveness

- Overcome the limitation of administrative boundaries
- Inter-regional cooperation and collaborative development

- Regroup 7 metropolitan cities & 9 provinces into 7 mega economic regions



Source: Presidential Committee on Regional Development



Policy Issues on Territorial Development

1. Paradigm of Regional Development Policy

< Paradigm Shift of Regional Development Policy >

1960s-1970s

Growth pole development and industrialization

1980s-1990s

Control of over-concentration in the capital region and promotion of provincial regions

2000s

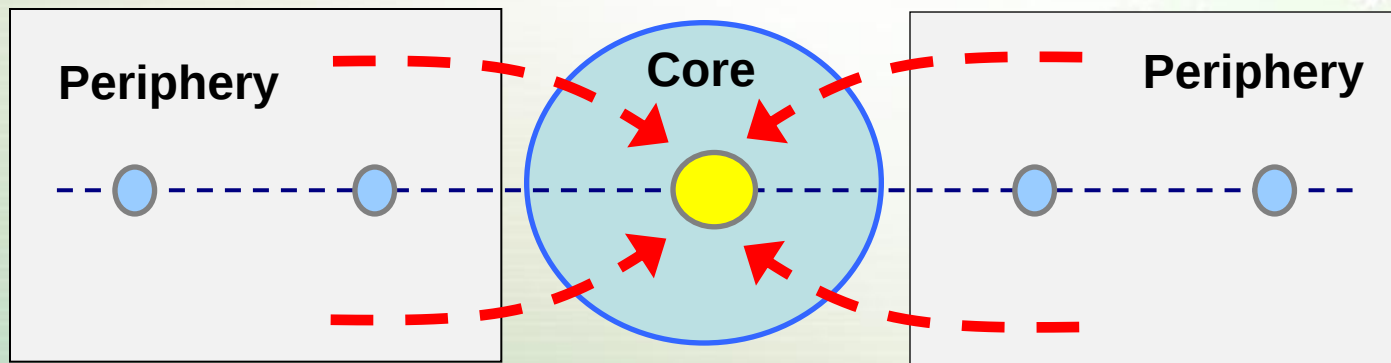
Balanced national development and decentralization of public agencies

2010s

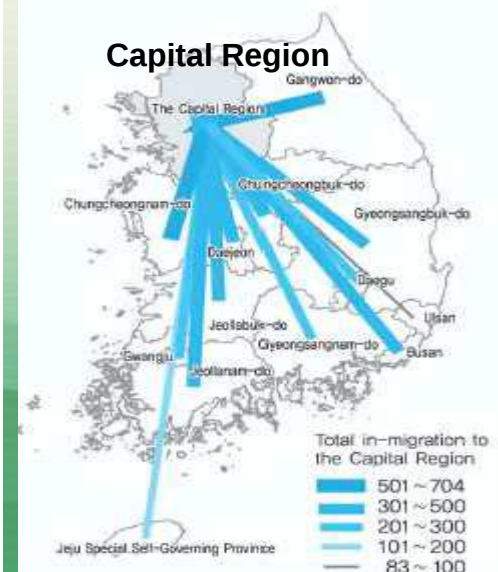
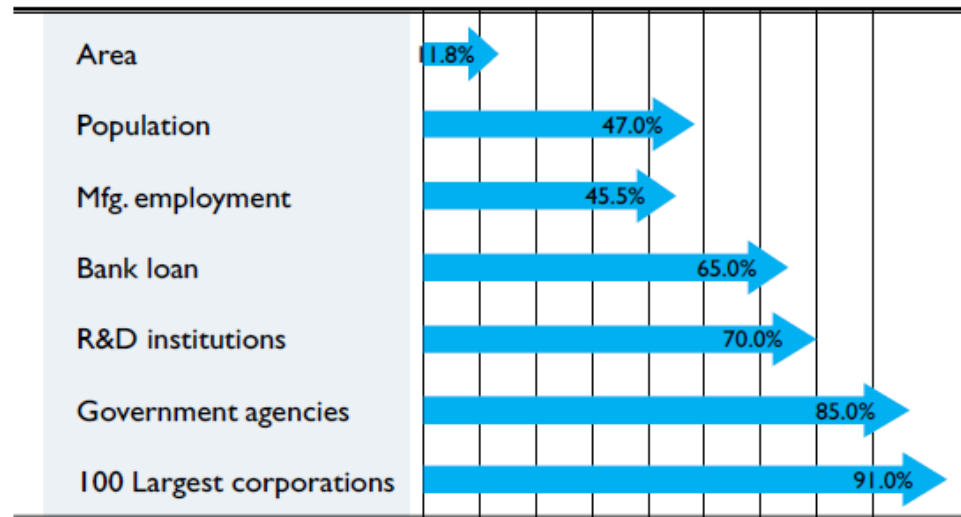
Regional competitiveness and green territorial development

2. Growth Poles Strategies and Unbalanced Regional Development

- ❖ **Growth pole strategy** contributed to the national territorial development
- ❖ **Backwash effects** from periphery to core regions were found instead of spill-over



Spatial concentration into the capital region

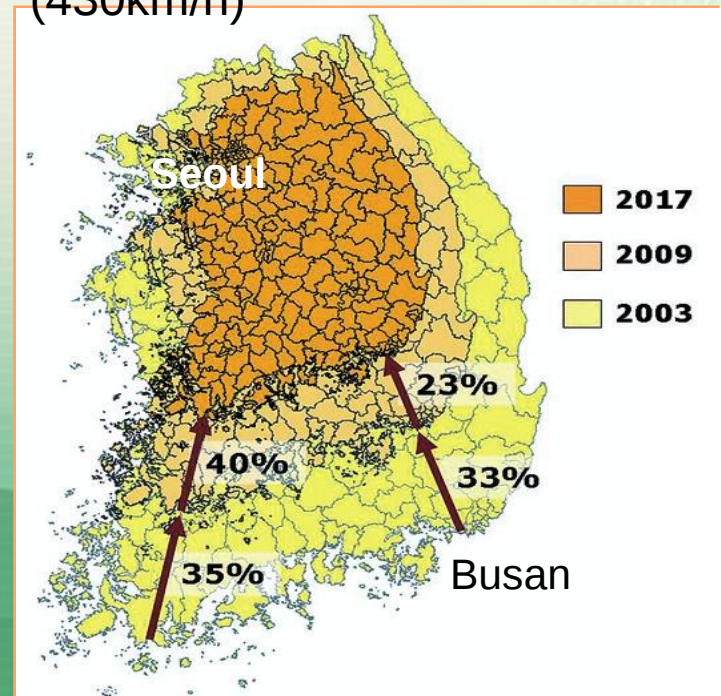


3. High-Speed Transportation System and Territory Restructuring

- ❖ The high speed train has reduced economic distance among regions, and affected regional development patterns and territorial structures
- ❖ Straw effects of regional development are in debate



Travel time from Seoul to Busan
- Year 2010: 2 hour (300km/h)
- Year 2020: 1 hour 40 min (430km/h)



4. From Quantity-based to Quality-based Regional Development

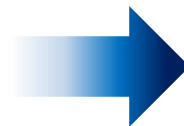
- ❖ With the industrialization, urban population of Korea increased to 90 percent of national population
- ❖ As people's income is continuing to increased, the quality of Infrastructure and public services is becoming more important

<Early Stage of Urbanization>

<Mature Stage of Urbanization>

**Quantity-based
Urban Facilities
Supply**

- meet the needs of urban services (eg. 2 million housing project, 1988)
- transportation facilities
- water & sewerage supply

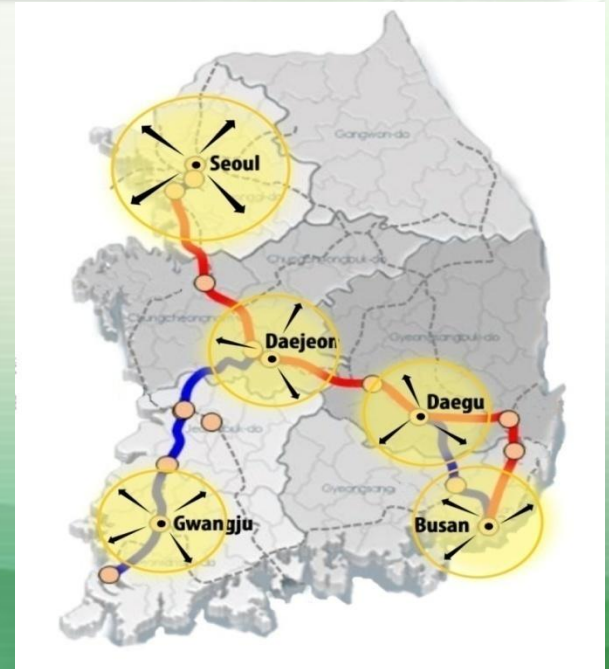
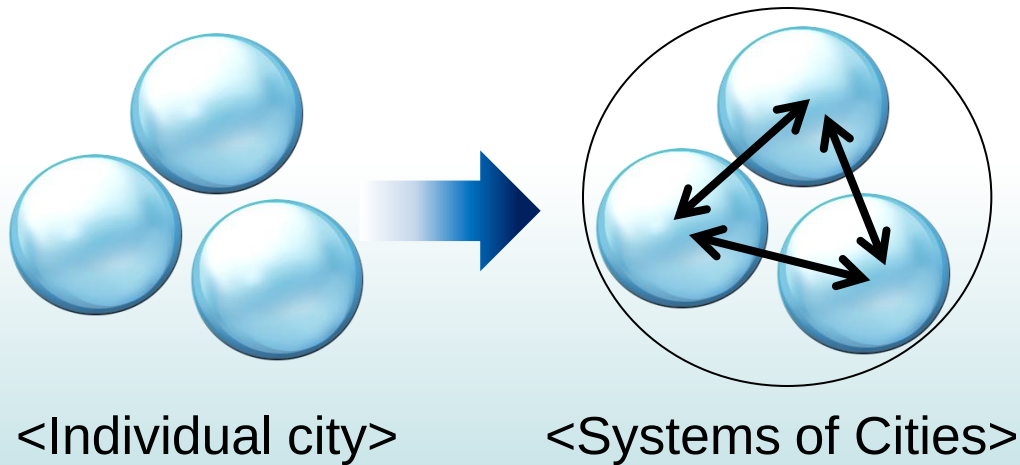


**Quality-based
Urban
Growth**

- human capitals
- quality of life, creative cities
- IT-based public services
- U-city, Smart city

5. Collaborative Regional Development

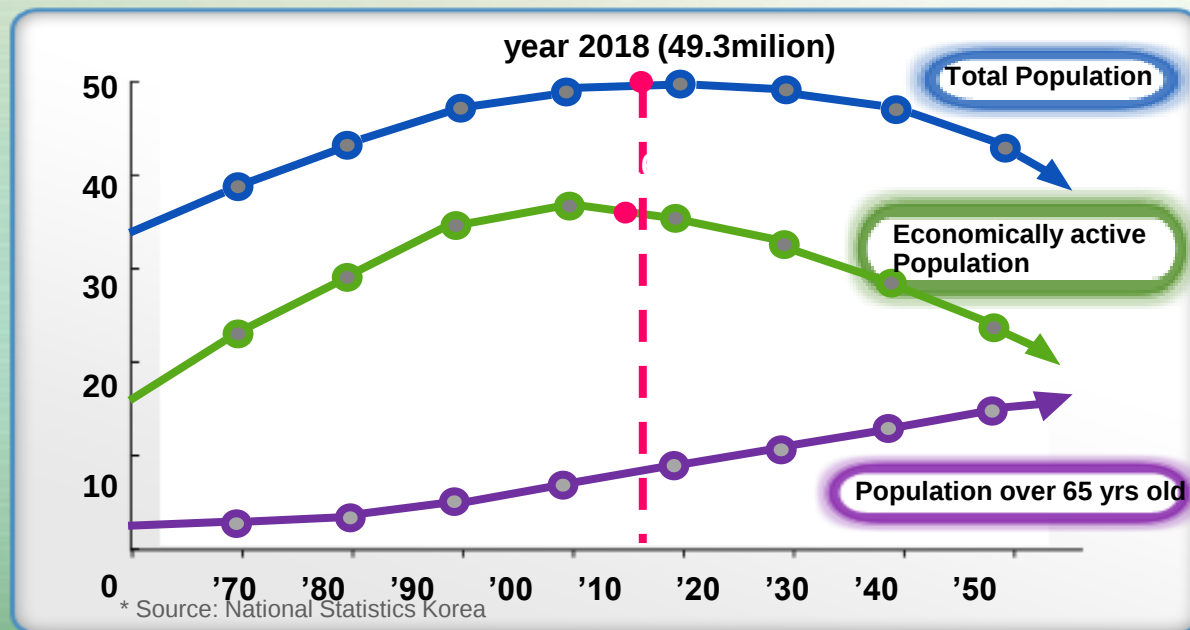
- ❖ To overcome administrative boundary of each region, effective cooperative system among regions are required
- ❖ Metropolitan city and surrounding areas need to be a city-region with appropriate governance system



6. Changes in Socio-Economic Conditions and Regional Development

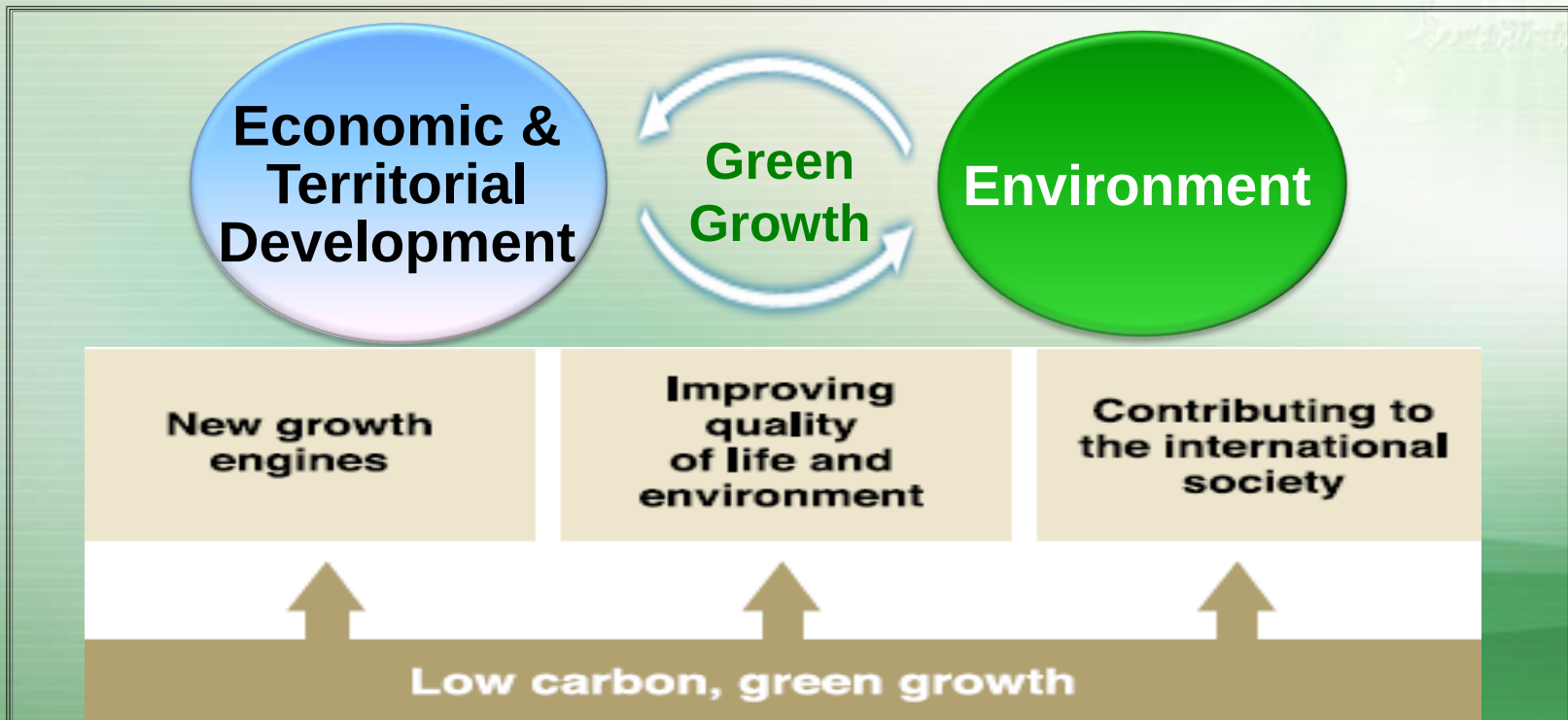
- ❖ Korea is now experiencing the population decrease and rapid aging society
- ❖ Compact and sustainable development become more important
 - new town development → urban regeneration
- ❖ Coordinate and integrate the overlapped and excessive regional development plans and projects

< Population Forecasts of Korea >



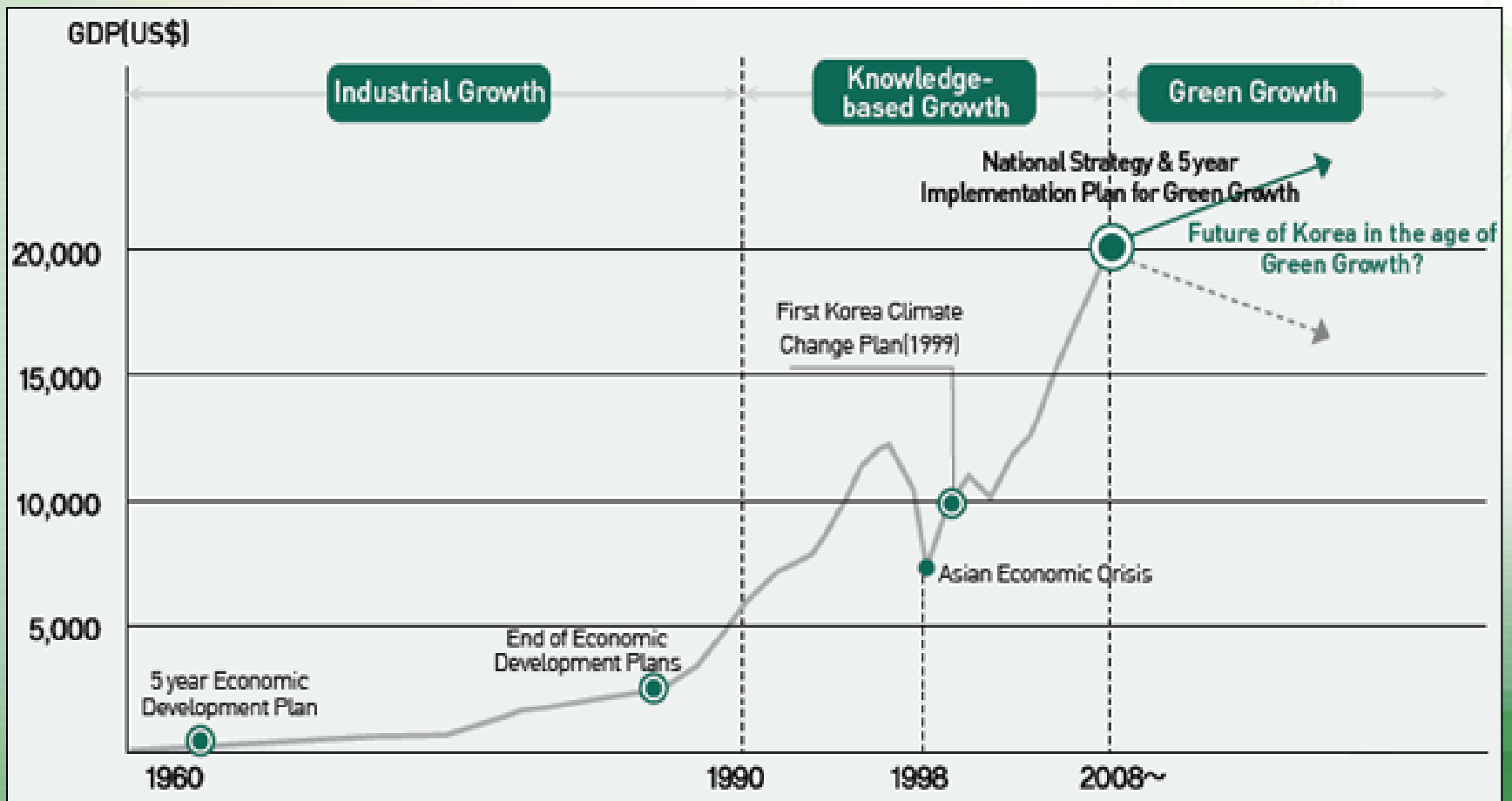
7. Green Growth in Regional Development

- ❖ Climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas become the global & national agenda
- ❖ Green growth can further enhance the sustainable growth and competitiveness of the cities and regions
 - established 'Urban Planning Guidelines for Low-Carbon Green Growth' (2010)



7. Green Growth in Regional Development

- ▶ **Through the green growth**, Korea hopes a different development path for the next growth cycle





çok teşekkürler

고맙습니다

thank you very much

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