

Urban Agglomeration

Metropolitan Area

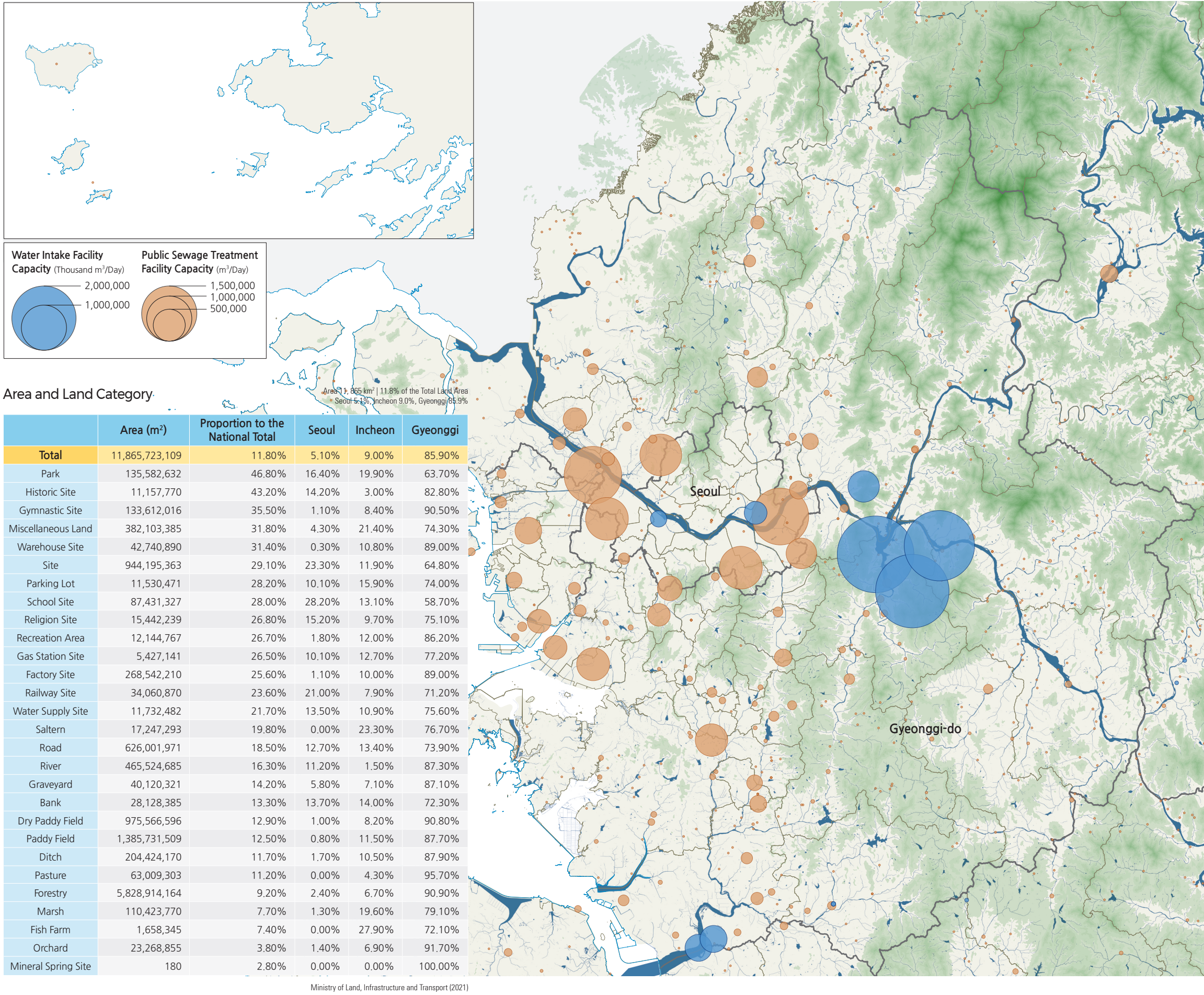
The metropolitan area generally refers to a region including a large city and its adjacent areas. Various activities such as transportation and industry, including commuting, cross the boundaries of administrative districts and create spatial ranges of their influences. For this reason, metropolitan areas have been designated based on various criteria to establish policies based on reality. Considering the most recent 2020 National Traffic Survey and its geographic scope, this section describes five metropolitan areas (Seoul Metropolitan Area, Chungcheong Region, Gangwon Region, Honam Region, and Yeongnam Region).

Urban Areas

Area	
Seoul Metropolitan Area	Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do
Busan and Ulsan Area	Busan, Ulsan, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Yangsan-si/Gimhae-si/Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do
Daegu Area	Daegu, Gumi-si/Gyeongsan-si/Yeongcheon-gun/Gunwi-gun/Cheongdo-gun/Goryeong-gun/Seongju-gun/Chilgok-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Changnyeong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do
Gwangju Area	Gwangju and Naju-si/Damyang-gun/Hwasun-gun/Hampyeong-gun/Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do
Daejeon Area	Daejeon, Sejong, Gongju-si/Nonsan-si/Gyeryong-si/Geumsan-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, and Cheongju-si/Boeun-gun/Okcheon-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do

Seoul Metropolitan Area

Natural Environment



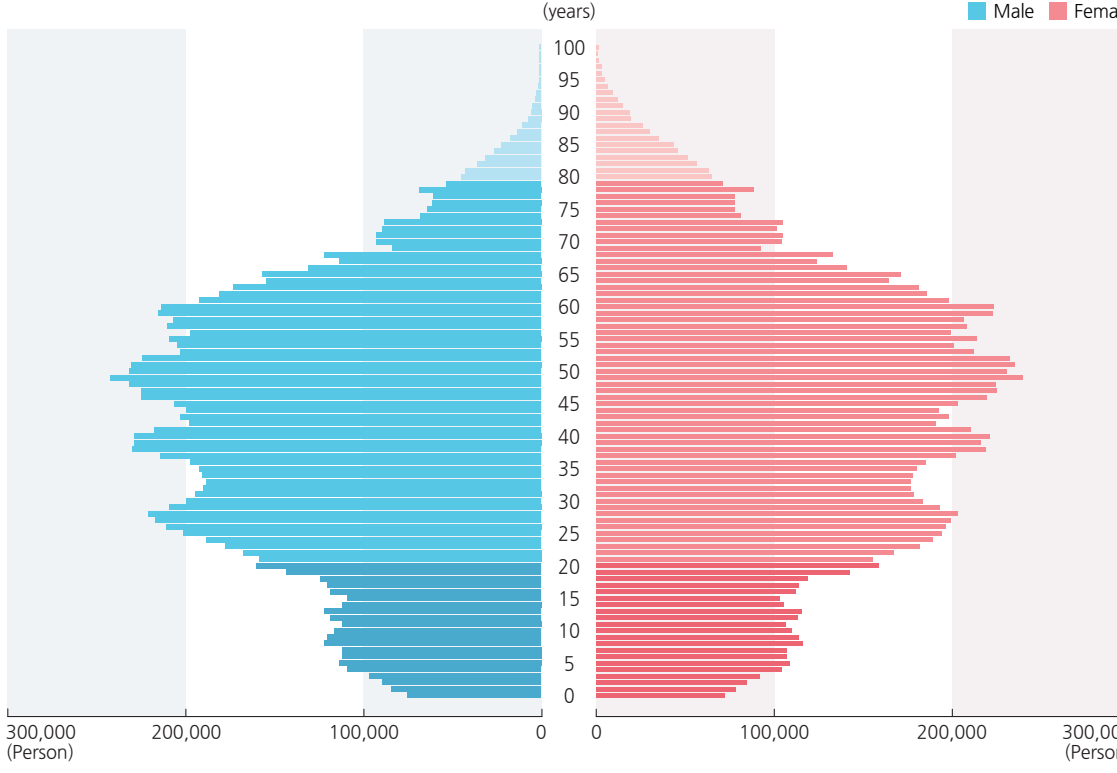
The Seoul Metropolitan Area refers to the administrative districts of Seoul Special City, Incheon Metropolitan City, and Gyeonggi-do. This area occupies 11.8% of the total land area and has developed rapidly with the growth of the capital Seoul. As of 2021, it has 28 cities, accounting for a third of all 77 cities of the country. There are only five -gun districts, which are classified as rural areas: Yeoncheon-gun, Gapyeong-gun, and Yangpyeong-gun in Gyeonggi-

do and Ganghwa-gun and Ongjin-gun in Incheon Metropolitan City. Therefore, the Seoul Metropolitan Area is mostly an urbanized area. Most of the Seoul Metropolitan Area belongs to the Hangang river basin. Hwacheon Dam, Soyanggang Dam, Chungju Dam, and Paldang Dam provide abundant water resources and electricity to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. As of 2021, there were five wide-area water supply networks for the metropolitan area: four networks

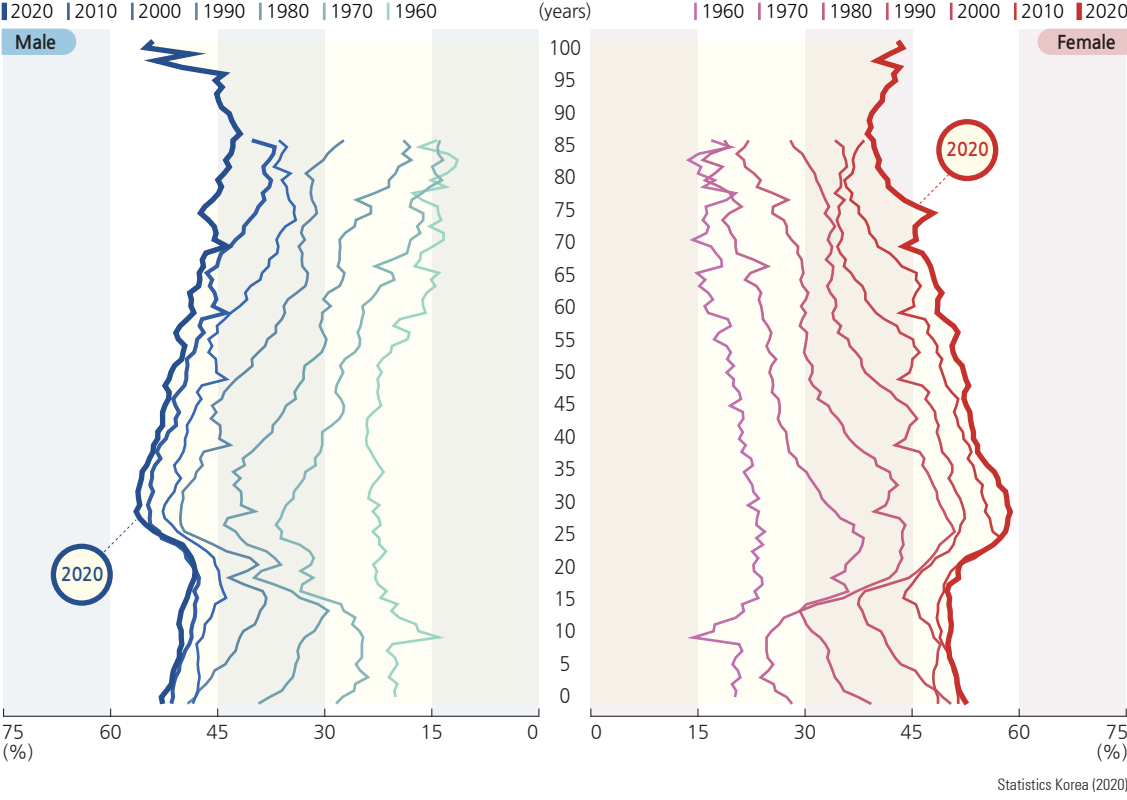
using Paldang Dam as the water intake source and the Ilsan wide-area water supply network using the Hangang intake source for Goyang-si and Paju-si. These networks provide a stable water resource supply system throughout the metropolitan area. In addition, the sewage treatment system and sludge treatment facilities have developed along with rapid urbanization.

Seoul Metropolitan Area

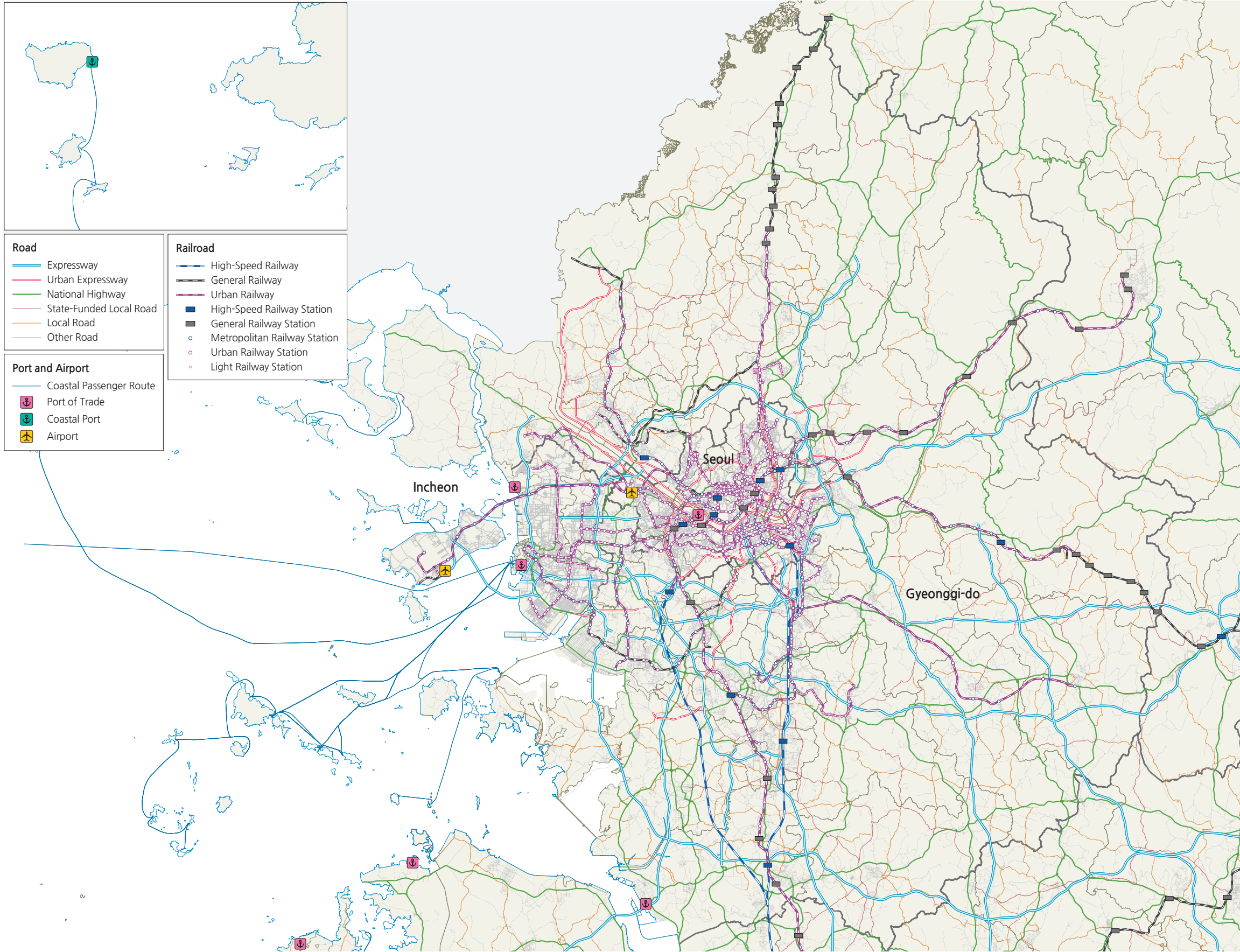
Population Pyramid (2020)



Changes in Proportion by Age (1960-2020)



Transportation Structure

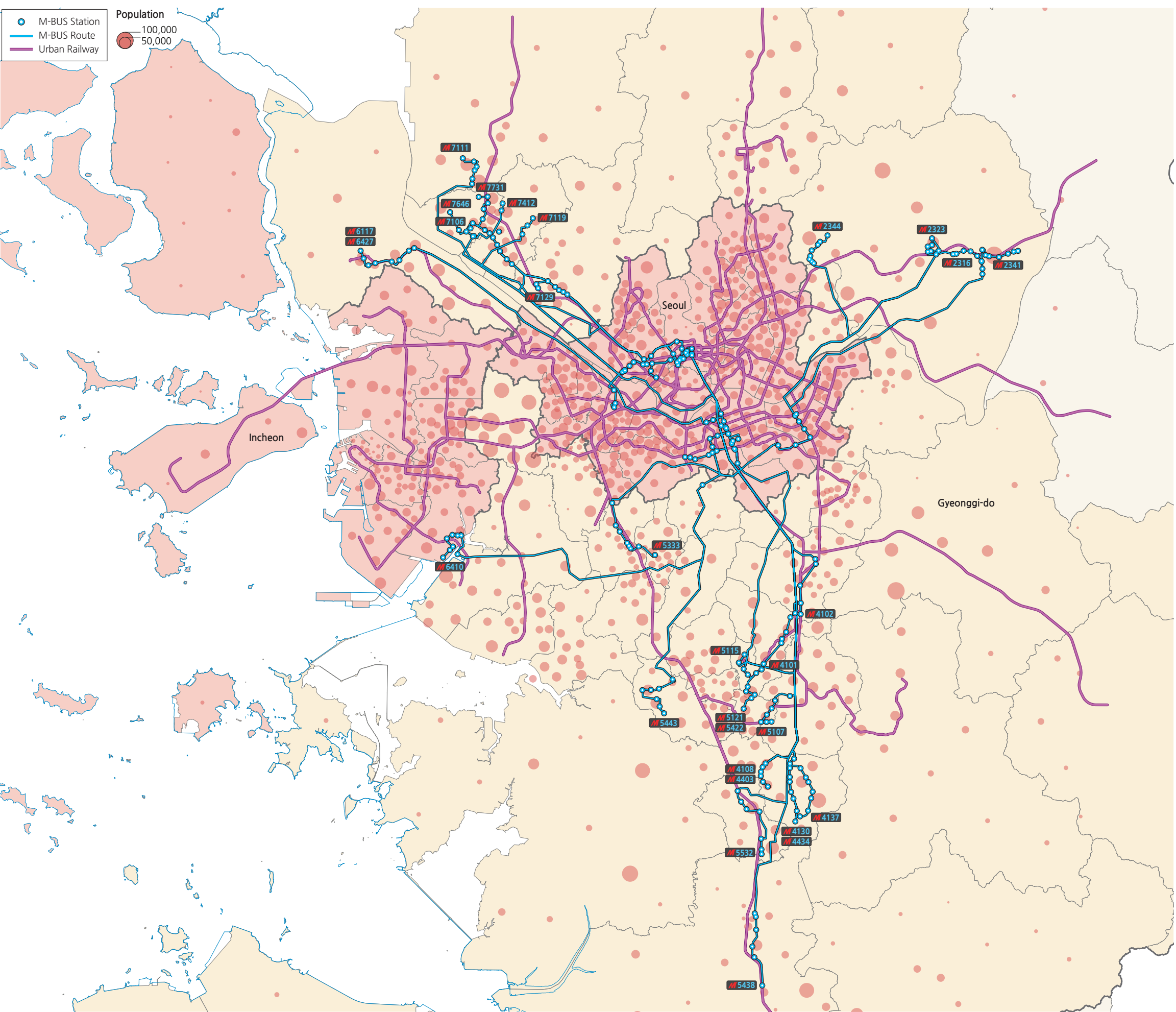


The Seoul Metropolitan Area is a global metropolitan area. In 2019, Incheon International Airport, an international air hub connecting 70 countries, had 199,387 inbound flights and 199,428 outbound flights. As a result, the number of passengers using Incheon International Airport reached 70 million. In addition, 1,382,030 tons of inbound cargo and 1,382,231 tons of outbound cargo were transported through Incheon International Airport. When the pandemic began, the number of flights decreased by 62% from 2019 to 74,000 flights. The number of passengers also decreased by 83% from 2019 to 11,955,756. Compared to 2019, inbound cargo decreased slightly by 0.3%,

and outbound cargo increased by 4.5% to 1,444,690 tons in 2020. Container volume with China increased from 1,880,302 TEU in 2019 to 1,973,672 TEU in 2020. Container volume with Vietnam also increased from 330,912 TEU in 2019 to 360,977 TEU in 2020. However, the total cargo volume at Incheon Port has declined since 2017. The Seoul Metropolitan Area is an important transportation node in Korea. Gimpo Airport is a major hub for domestic flights. High-speed rails and highways provide great connectivity to other parts of the nation. The Seoul Metropolitan Area consists of a triangular urban corridor connecting Seoul, Incheon, and Suwon-si. The

railway networks built the economic ecosystem of the metropolitan area and created this urban axis. In the late 20th century, as planned cities connecting Gwacheon-si, Anyang-si, and Ansan-si grew within the triangular urban corridor, the inside of the corridor developed into an urban milieu. In addition, the Seoul Metropolitan Area was expanding to Pyeongtaek-si and Cheonan-si due to the expansion of expressways and the extension of urban railways. The expansion of suburban cities was also in progress due to the electrification of railway lines connecting Seoul and Chuncheon-si and Seoul and Wonju-si.

Development of Public Transport Network



The wide-area bus system is a public transportation system that connects hubs in the metropolitan area and the city center. The seat-only bus (Red-Bus) and the intercity express bus (M-Bus) consist of a wide-area bus system. The intercity express bus was first introduced in August 2009 to quickly connect the hubs of the metropolitan area and the city center without intermediate stops.

As wide-area bus users were mainly concentrated during

commuting hours, the bus capacity was insufficient to meet the demand for wide-area buses. In June 2014, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and three local governments, Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do, announced measures to improve the operation of seats-only buses. As a result, 222 additional buses were in operation on 62 seat-only bus routes.

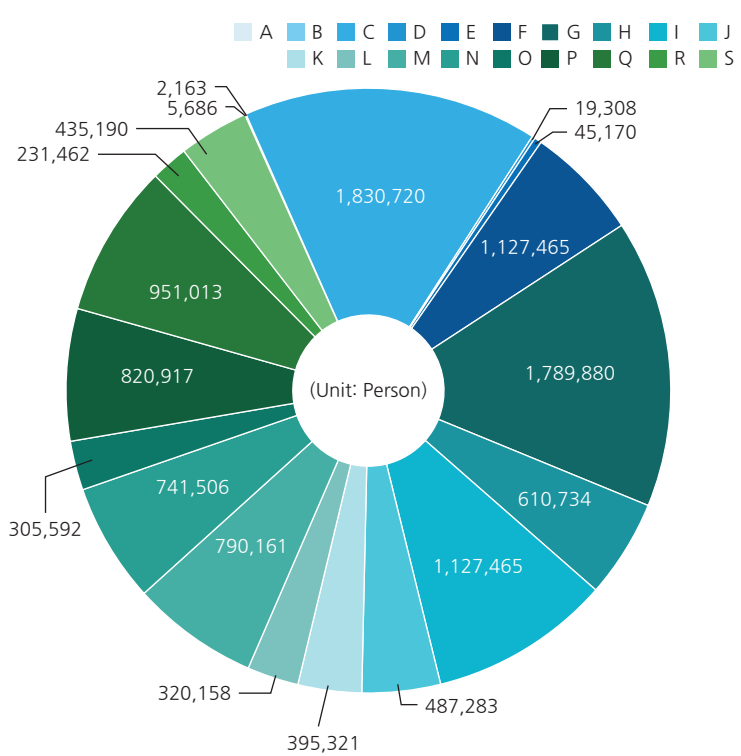
As of December 2021, Seoul operates ten seat-only bus routes.

On weekdays, a total of 211 buses are in operation. As of December 2021, Incheon operates 24 seat-only bus routes. A total of 250 authorized buses are in operation. As of December 2019, Gyeonggi-do operates 31 intercity express bus routes and 177 seat-only bus routes. A total of 404 intercity express buses and 1,810 seat-only buses were in operation.

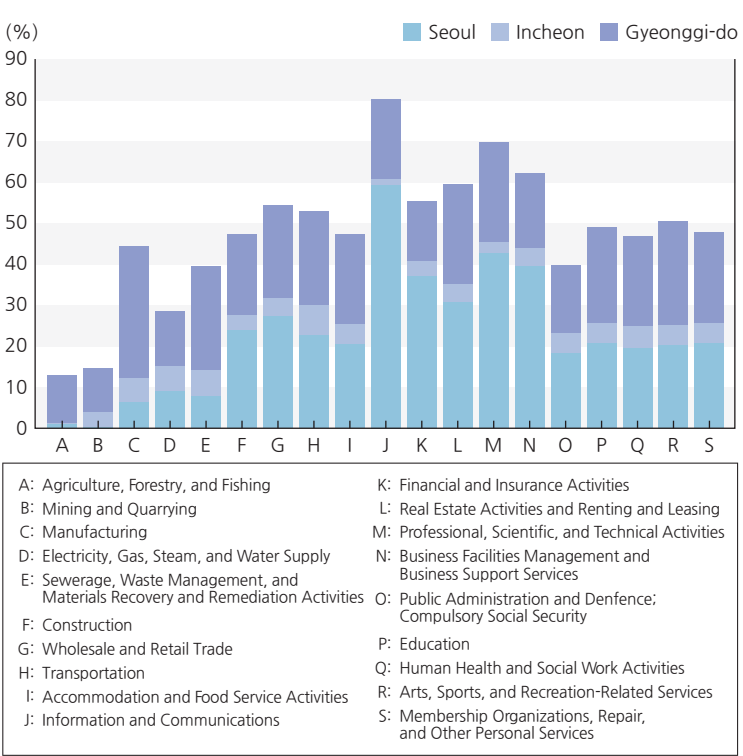
Number of Businesses

Classification	Seoul Metropolitan Area	Seoul	Incheon	Gyeonggi-do
Number of Businesses (2019)	1,964,217			
Number of Businesses (2009)	1,542,688			
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2019)	47.0%			
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2009)	46.8%			
Increase in the Number of Businesses	421,529			
Business Growth Rate (10 Years)	27.3%			
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2019)		41.9%	10.5%	47.6%
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2009)		46.9%	10.3%	42.8%
Number of Employees (2019)	11,622,231			
Number of Employees (2009)	8,526,143			
Number of Employees Nationwide (2019)	51.1%			
Number of Employees Nationwide (2009)	50.7%			
Increase in the Number of Employees	3,096,088			
Number of Employees Growth Rate (10 years)	36.3%			
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2019)		45.0%	9.4%	45.6%
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2009)		49.0%	9.3%	41.7%

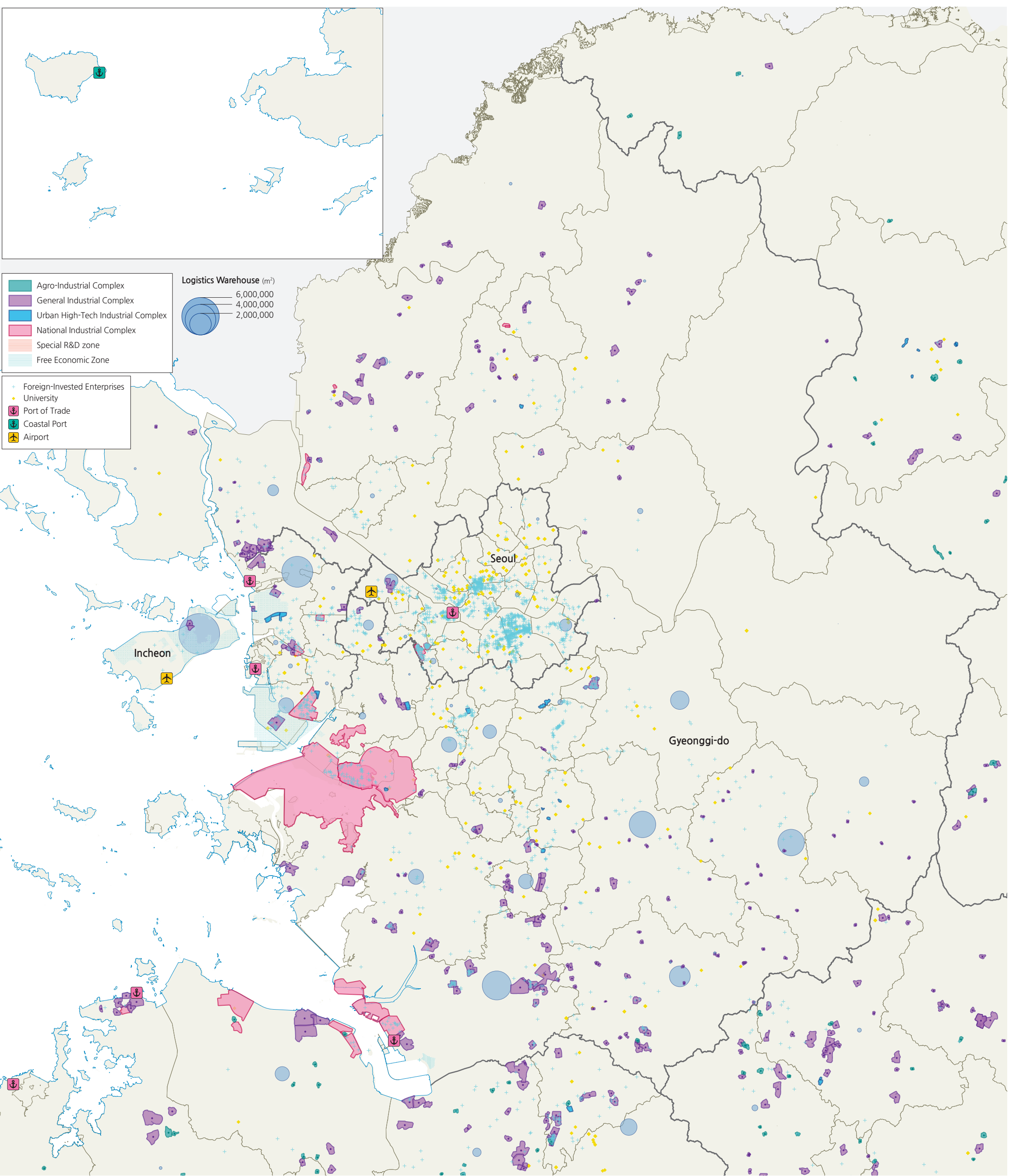
Number of Employees



Proportion of the Number of Employees to the National Total Employees



Industrial Complex



As of October 2021, 209 industrial complexes were designated in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, accounting for 16.7% of the nation's 1,253: 7 national industrial complexes, 189 general industrial complexes, 12 urban high-tech industrial complexes, and one agro-industrial complex. General industrial complexes account for 90.4% of all industrial complexes. The proportion of general industrial complexes and urban high-tech industrial complexes is high compared to other metropolitan areas, and the proportion of agro-industrial complexes is low. The designated area of the industrial complexes in the Seoul Metropolitan Area is 280 km², which is 19.7% of the designated areas of all industrial complexes in Korea.

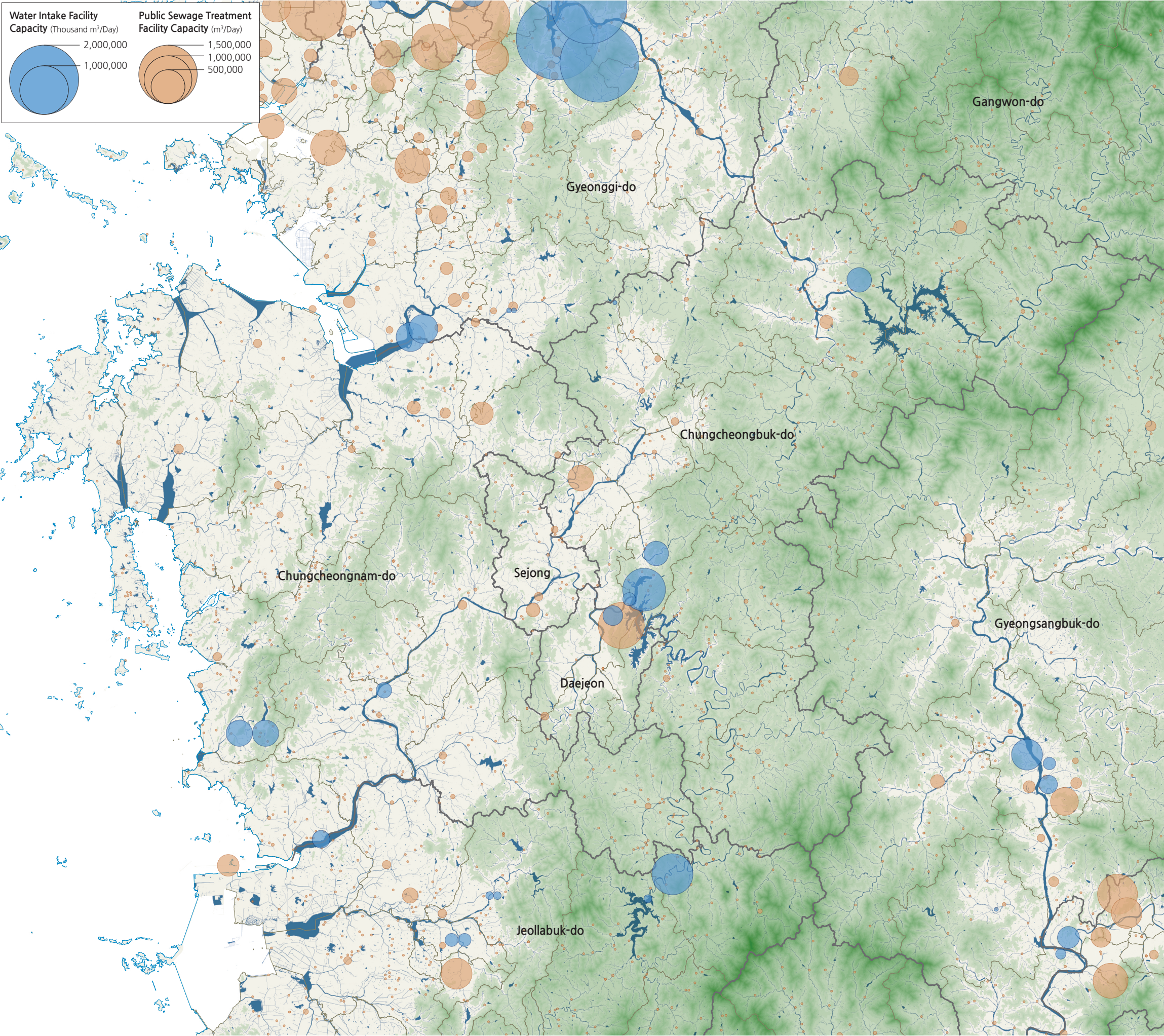
Since the 1990s, the number of designated industrial complexes has increased significantly. The government has designated 153 complexes, about three-quarters of the total, since the 2000s. However, the designated area was the largest in the mid-to-late-1970s due to the Banwol Special Area in Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do, a national industrial complex with a designated area of about 150 km². The area of national industrial complexes in the Seoul Metropolitan Area is the largest, accounting for 68.2% of all designated areas in Korea, although the number of complexes is small.

The Korea Export National Industrial Complex in Guro-gu, Seoul

(1964) is the first national industrial complex. Incheon Machinery Industrial Complex in Michuhol-gu, Incheon (1967) and Seongnam General Industrial Complex in Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do (1968) are the next oldest general industrial complexes. The -si/-gun areas having the most designated industrial complexes are Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do (33), Paju-si (20), Pyeongtaek-si (20), and Hwaseong (19). The -si/-gun areas with the largest designated area are Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do (150 km²), Pyeongtaek-si (46 km²), and Hwaseong-si (13 km²). They are located at the western part of Gyeonggi-do and Incheon.

Chungcheong Region

Natural Environment



Most of the Chungcheong region, which consists of Chungcheongbuk-do and Chungcheongnam-do, belongs to the Geumgang River Basin, but the east of Chungcheongbuk-do belongs to the Hangang River Basin. Chungju Dam, dam of the Namhangang (the mainstream of the Hangang), is located in Chungcheongbuk-do. In the mountainous region starting from Gangwon-do and extending to the southwest, there are the Sobaeksan, Woraksan, and Songnisan National Parks. Major cities, including Daejeon, Chungju-si, and Cheongju-si, are located on the northwest of these mountains. The

Geumgang, flowing from the south to the north in the mountainous terrain, passes between Daejeon and Cheongju-si and leads to the west coast through Gongju-si, Buyeo-si, and Gunsan-si. Small streams flow to the Asan Bay in the west coast, which is surrounded by Cheonan-si, Asan-si, and Dangjin-si. Many small islands are scattered around the Taean Peninsula area.

Multi-purpose dams, including Chungju Dam, Daecheong Dam, and Boryeong Dam, supply water to the Chungcheong region. Chungju Dam has a power generation capacity of 412,000 kW and a

water supply capacity of 3,380 million m³/year and supplies water to southern Gyeonggi-do and Chungju-si, Eumseong-gun, Goesan-gun, and Jincheon-gun in the Chungcheong Region. Daecheong Dam supplies water to Cheongju-si, Cheonan-si, and Asan-si. Boryeong Dam supplies water mainly to the west coast areas, such as Boryeong-si, Seosan-si, and Dangjin-si. In addition to dams, major cities such as Daejeon and Sejong get their domestic water mainly from rivers.

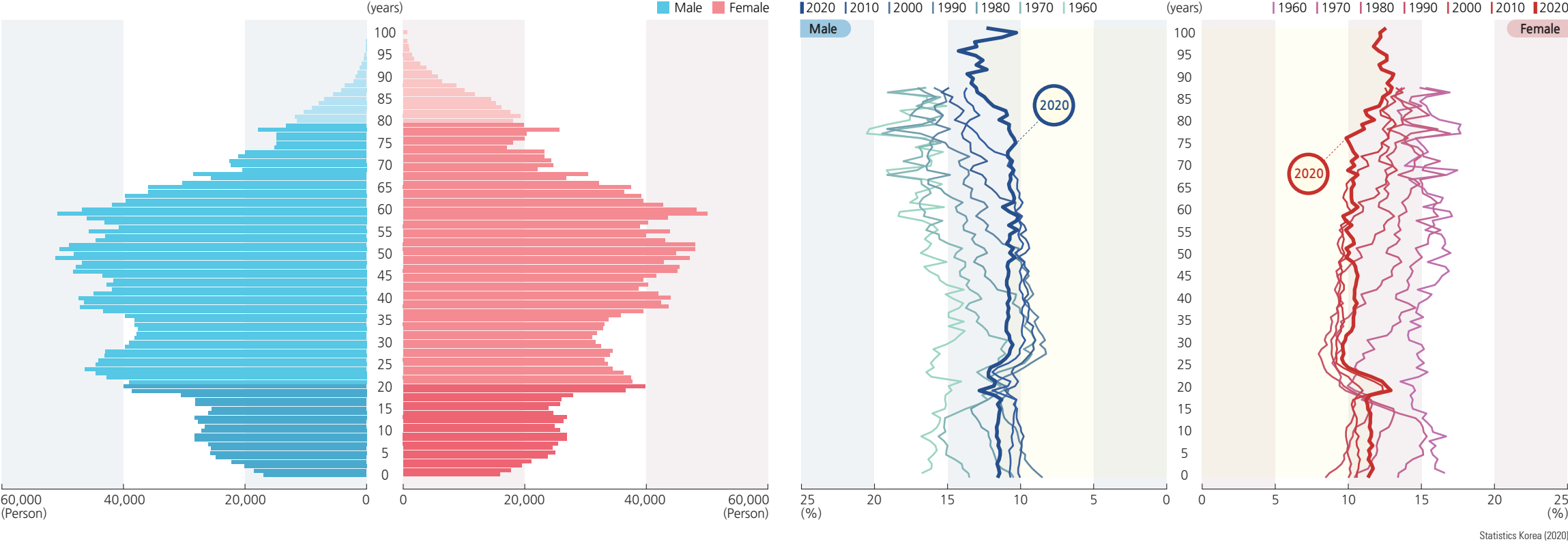
Area and Land Category

	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Daejeon	Sejong	Chungbuk	Chungnam
Total	16,657,698,929	16.60%	3.20%	2.80%	44.50%	49.50%
Mineral Spring Site	1,833	28.90%	3.70%	0.20%	2.80%	93.30%
Marsh	376,610,094	26.40%	5.70%	0.30%	38.00%	56.00%
Factory Site	233,837,746	22.30%	3.70%	4.40%	37.50%	54.40%
Paddy Field	2,379,263,261	21.40%	1.30%	2.60%	25.60%	70.50%
Historic Site	5,488,371	21.20%	1.50%	0.00%	8.00%	90.50%
Gas Station Site	4,299,294	21.00%	8.00%	2.40%	35.40%	54.10%
Railway Site	30,201,558	20.90%	12.50%	7.90%	46.90%	32.70%
Ditch	354,911,586	20.20%	2.00%	2.70%	33.80%	61.50%
Dry Paddy Field	1,452,327,018	19.20%	1.90%	2.50%	44.10%	51.60%
Bank	39,435,006	18.70%	2.80%	4.20%	33.20%	59.90%
Religion Site	10,654,209	18.50%	7.00%	3.10%	39.30%	50.70%
Orchard	110,936,045	18.20%	2.00%	5.90%	45.60%	46.60%
School Site	56,716,089	18.20%	16.80%	4.70%	35.20%	43.30%
Road	605,925,781	17.90%	6.60%	3.40%	39.90%	50.20%

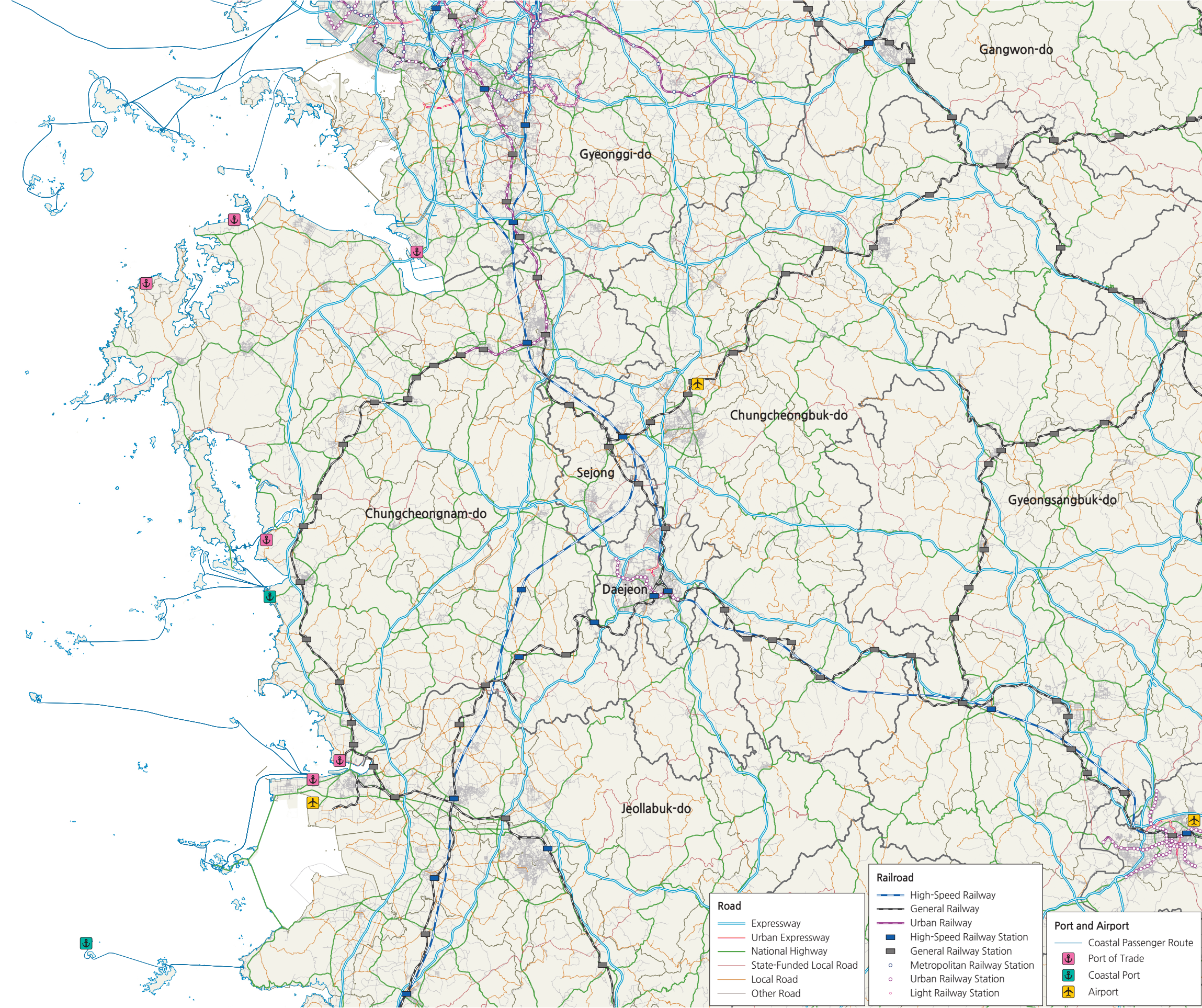
	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Daejeon	Sejong	Chungbuk	Chungnam
Warehouse Site	24,036,682	17.60%	1.90%	4.90%	38.70%	54.60%
Parking Lot	7,174,282	17.60%	10.10%	3.60%	33.40%	52.90%
Graveyard	49,040,532	17.40%	3.00%	3.80%	38.70%	54.50%
Saltern	15,030,329	17.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Site	552,397,773	17.00%	12.00%	4.30%	32.60%	51.10%
River	470,230,210	16.40%	4.20%	5.30%	44.30%	46.20%
Park	45,441,586	15.70%	21.00%	13.80%	28.80%	36.30%
Water Supply Site	8,174,674	15.10%	13.10%	5.90%	30.30%	50.70%
Forestry	9,511,606,622	15.00%	2.90%	2.50%	51.70%	42.90%
Miscellaneous Land	179,888,281	15.00%	4.60%	4.70%	32.20%	58.50%
Pasture	79,935,385	14.20%	0.40%	3.60%	35.10%	61.00%
Fish Farm	3,196,873	14.20%	0.20%	2.50%	26.40%	71.00%
Recreation Area	6,122,685	13.40%	0.40%	9.20%	37.80%	52.70%
Gymnastic Site	44,815,128	11.90%	4.70%	6.90%	39.30%	49.10%

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2021)

Population Pyramid (2020)



Transportation Structure



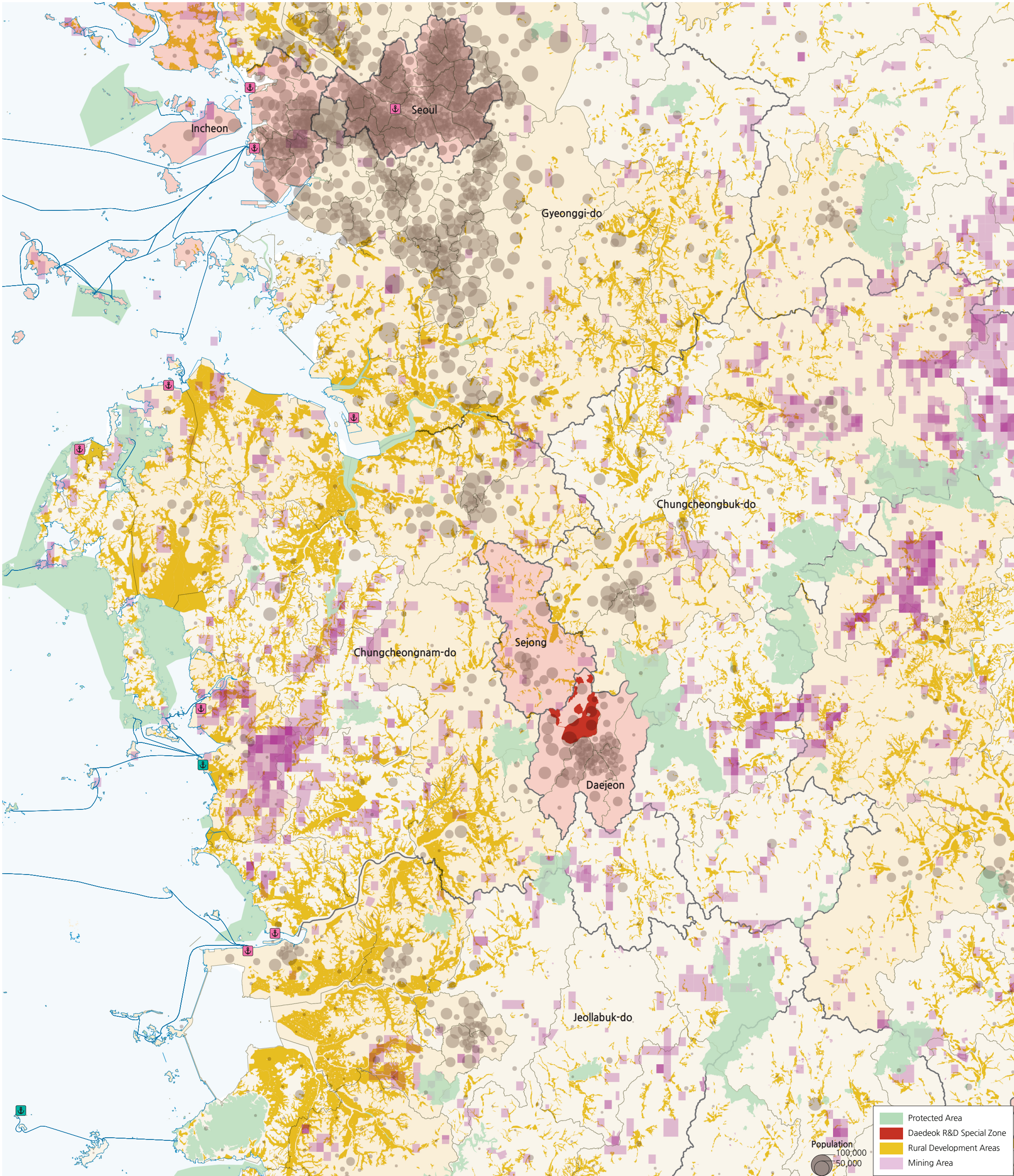
The Chungcheong region has served as a crossroads of the country since its early days. Daejeon has been a crucial railroad transportation hub between Seoul and the provinces. Two main railroad lines, Gyeongbu Line and Honam Line, pass through Daejeon. The Chungbuk Line, an industrial railroad line, passes through Jochiwon-si, Cheongju-si, and Chungju-si. As this line was connected to the Central Line in 1959, it handled freight

transportation between Chungcheongbuk-do and Gangwon-do. The Chungcheong region is connected to many national expressways, forming an important node of the national road network.

There are two inter-regional transportation networks. One network connects the Seoul Metropolitan Area and the Yeongnam region through Cheonan-si, Cheongju-si, and Daejeon. The other network links the Seoul Metropolitan Area and the Honam region through

Cheonan-si, Gongju-si, and Nonsan-si. With the recent opening of the Sohaean Expressway, the road network connecting Seosan-si, Boryeong-si, and Gunsan-si has been greatly expanded. Daejeon, Cheongju-si, and Chungju-si have been inland centers for a long time. Sejong Special Self-Governing City was a planned city as a multi-functional administrative city. Asan-si and Cheonan-si are new towns developed as the Seoul Metropolitan Area expanded.

Diverse Industrial Ecosystem

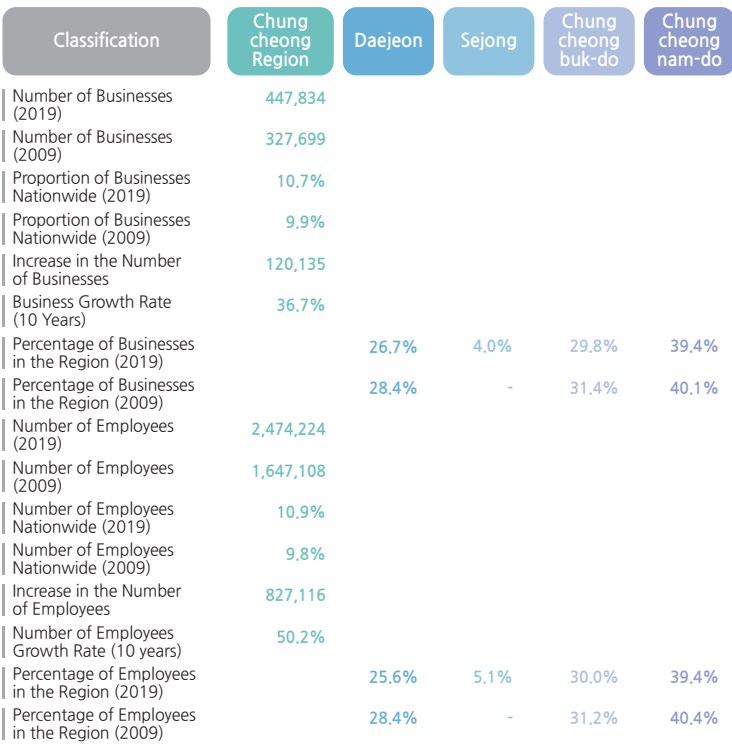


The Chungcheong region has a diverse industrial ecosystem, ranging from agriculture, fishing, and mining to high-tech manufacturing. Chungcheongnam-do is responsible for 19.3% of the nation's rice production and accounts for 16% of the nation's total number of livestock animals. In 2020, the livestock industry in the Chungcheong region accounted for 26% of the nation's total number of livestock animals. Fishing villages distributed in tidal flats on the west coast engage in coastal fishing. Adjacent water fishing and inland water fishing in the Chungcheong regions account for 9.6% and 12.7% of the national production, respectively. Fishing households in the Chungcheong region are 8,550, accounting for

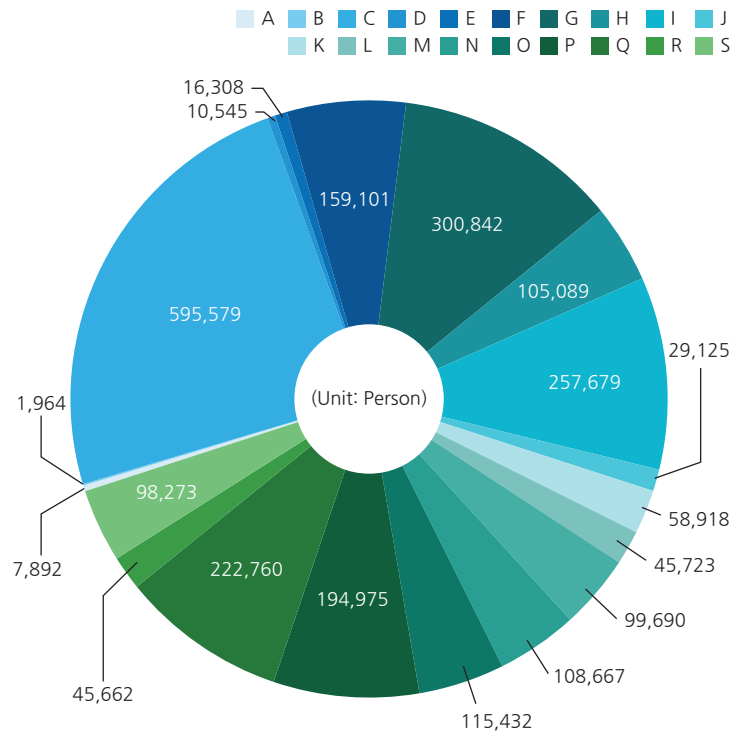
15.9% of 50,909 nationwide. In Chungcheongbuk-do, iron, coal, graphite, and vanadium mines are distributed. A total of 34 mining businesses are in operation. Regarding the number of employers, there are 7,699 business workers and 1,935 mining workers in the agricultural and fishing sector of the Chungcheong region. Many manufacturing companies are located in industrial complexes, such as the Daejeon industrial complex designated in the 1960s. A total of 577,711 employed workers are employed in manufacturing companies. Chungcheongnam-do accounts for 290,943 employed workers, or 58.8% of the total, followed by Chungcheongbuk-do (34.5%), Daejeon (10.2%), and Sejong

(1.6%). 29.3% of all employed workers in the Chungcheong region are manufacturing workers. Of the manufacturing workers, the "Electronic parts, computer, video, sound and communication equipment manufacturing industry" accounts for 12.3%, followed by "Food manufacturing industry" (11.1%) and "Automobile and trailer manufacturing industry" (10.6%). The number of employed workers in these three manufacturing industries accounts for 10% of all employed workers in the Chungcheong region. There are 11.2% of employed workers in the "wholesale and retail industry," followed by "art, sports, and leisure-related service industry" (10.9%) and the "accommodation and food service industry" (9.5%).

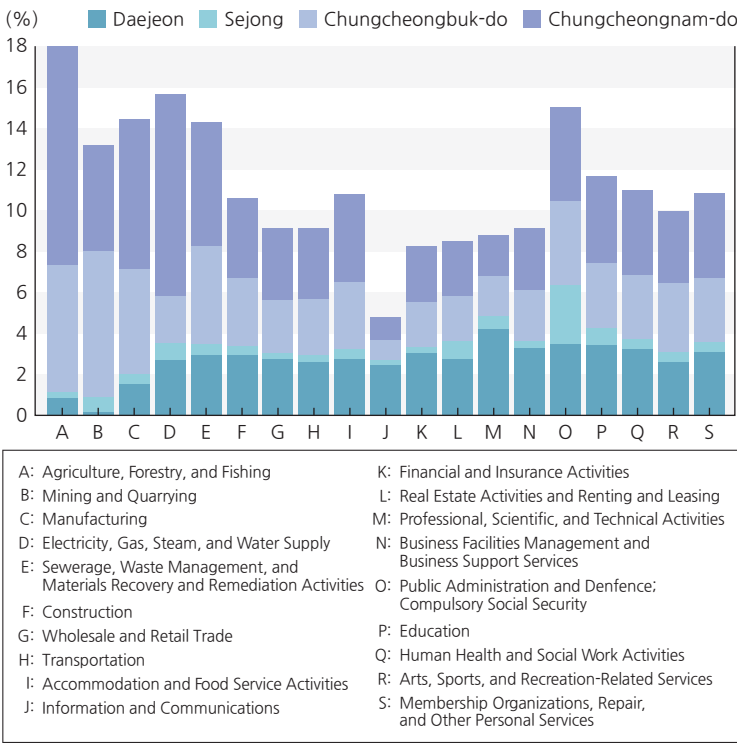
Number of Businesses



Number of Employees

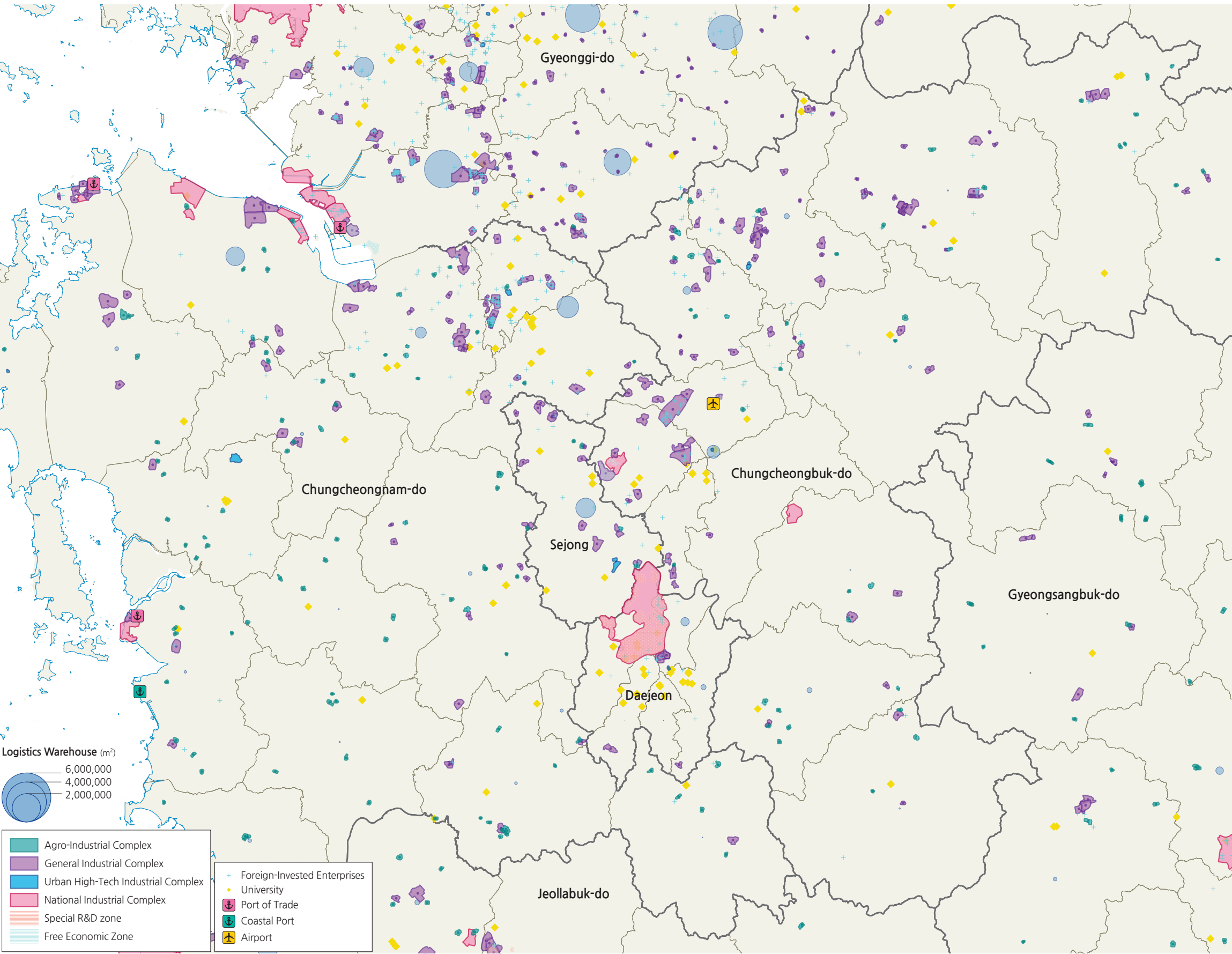


Proportion of the Number of Employees to the National Total Employees



Statistics Korea (2021)

Industrial Complex



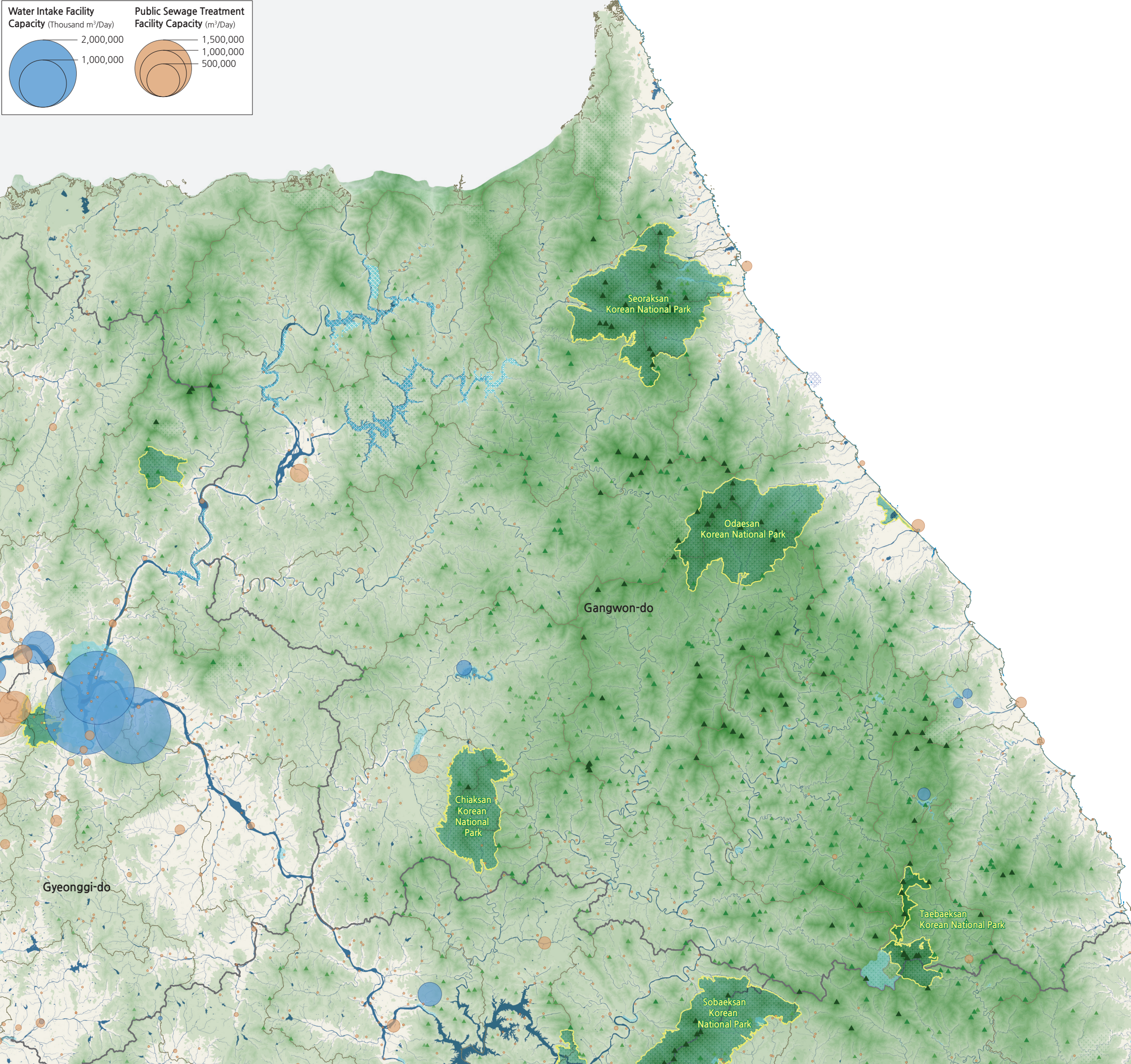
As of October 2021, 314 industrial complexes have been designated in the Chungcheong region, accounting for 25% of the total industrial complexes nationwide. The largest number of industrial complexes, 161, are located in Chungcheongnam-do, followed by Chungcheongbuk-do (130), Sejong (18), and Daejeon (5). In addition, there are seven national industrial complexes, 160 general industrial complexes, seven urban high-tech industrial complexes, and 140 agro-industrial complexes. Of the industrial complexes in the Chungcheong region, general industrial complexes and agro-industrial complexes account for 51.0% and 44.6%, respectively. Compared to other metropolitan areas, the number of agro-industrial complexes is relatively high. The designated area

for industrial complexes in the Chungcheong region is 260 km², accounting for 18.3% of the total designated area for industrial complexes nationwide. The industrial complexes designated in the 1960s include Daejeon Industrial Complex in Daedeok-gu, Daejeon (1968) and Cheongju Industrial Complex in Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (1969). Both of them were designated as general industrial complexes. Many other industrial complexes have been established, including the INNOPOLIS Daedeok (Special R&D Zone) located at Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, with a designated area of 49 km². As 58 agro-industrial complexes were designated between 1985 and 1989, the number of industrial complexes increased significantly. The number and

designated area of industrial complexes were the highest in mid-to-late 2005. The -si/-gun areas having the highest number of industrial complexes are Eumseong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do (24), Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (22), Asan-si, Chungcheongnam-do (22), and Chungju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (21). The -si/-gun areas with the largest designated area are Yuseong-gu, Daejeon (50 km²), Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (38 km²), and Dangjin-si, Chungcheongnam-do (27 km²). Industrial complexes are generally evenly distributed in the region, but the density is high in the northern part of the Chungcheong region, adjacent to Gyeonggi-do.

Gangwon Region

Natural Environment



The Gangwon region is composed of Gangwon-do. It borders with the mountainous terrains of the eastern part of Gyeonggi-do and the northern parts of Chungcheongbuk-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do. A mountain range stretching north-south divides this region into Yeongdong and Yeongseo regions. The Yeongseo region is located in the same watershed as the Seoul Metropolitan Area and has different climatic characteristics from the Yeongdong region.

There are five national and 248 local rivers in Gangwon-do, where the headwaters of Hangang and

Nakdonggang are located. Despite the mountainous terrain, ten dams (three multi-purpose dams, two water supply dams, and five power generation dams) built upstream of the river secure water resources equivalent to 30% of the nation's freshwater. These dams play an important role in flood prevention and supply water resources to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. The government will establish a smart water supply management system in Gangwon-do from 2021 to resolve the increase in the unit price of water resources and the supply gap between regions due to the low population density of Gangwon-do.

Area and Land Category

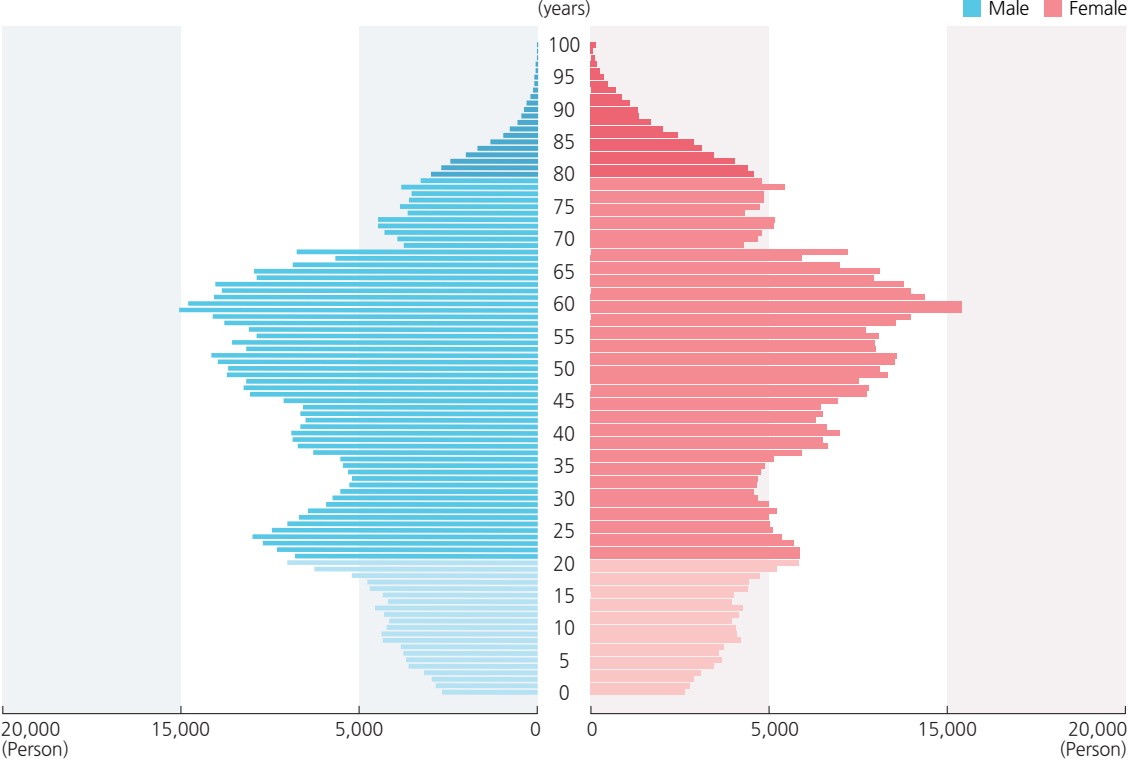
	Area (m ²)	Proportion to the National Total
Total	16,829,677,645	16.8%
Mineral Spring Site	2,429	38.3%
Forestry	13,747,809,258	21.6%
Dry Paddy Field	1,027,314,508	13.6%
River	378,986,040	13.2%
Gymnastic Site	45,970,283	12.2%
Miscellaneous Land	141,420,076	11.8%
Railway Site	16,501,035	11.4%
Pasture	63,603,573	11.3%
Recreation Area	4,778,522	10.5%
Marsh	134,587,444	9.4%
Bank	19,061,287	9.0%
Road	280,906,615	8.3%
Ditch	139,080,168	7.9%
Religion Site	4,533,759	7.9%

Area 16,830 km² | 16.8% of the Total Land Area

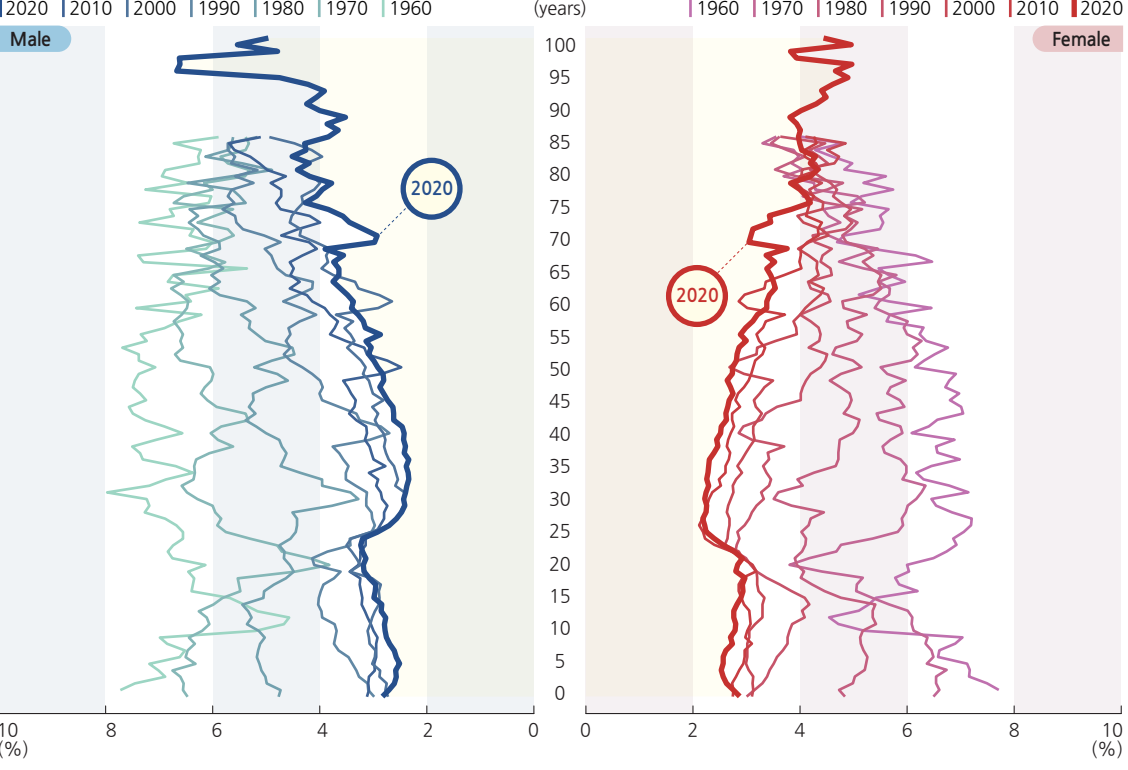
	Area (m ²)	Proportion to the National Total
School Site	19,984,534	6.4%
Site	194,336,816	6.0%
Parking Lot	2,405,148	5.9%
Gas Station Site	1,136,127	5.5%
Warehouse Site	6,692,828	4.9%
Paddy Field	542,977,963	4.9%
Water Supply Site	1,844,501	3.4%
Graveyard	9,159,887	3.2%
Fish Farm	634,098	2.8%
Factory Site	28,582,545	2.7%
Park	6,563,343	2.3%
Orchard	10,398,753	1.7%
Historic Site	406,107	1.6%
Saltern	0	0.0%

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2021)

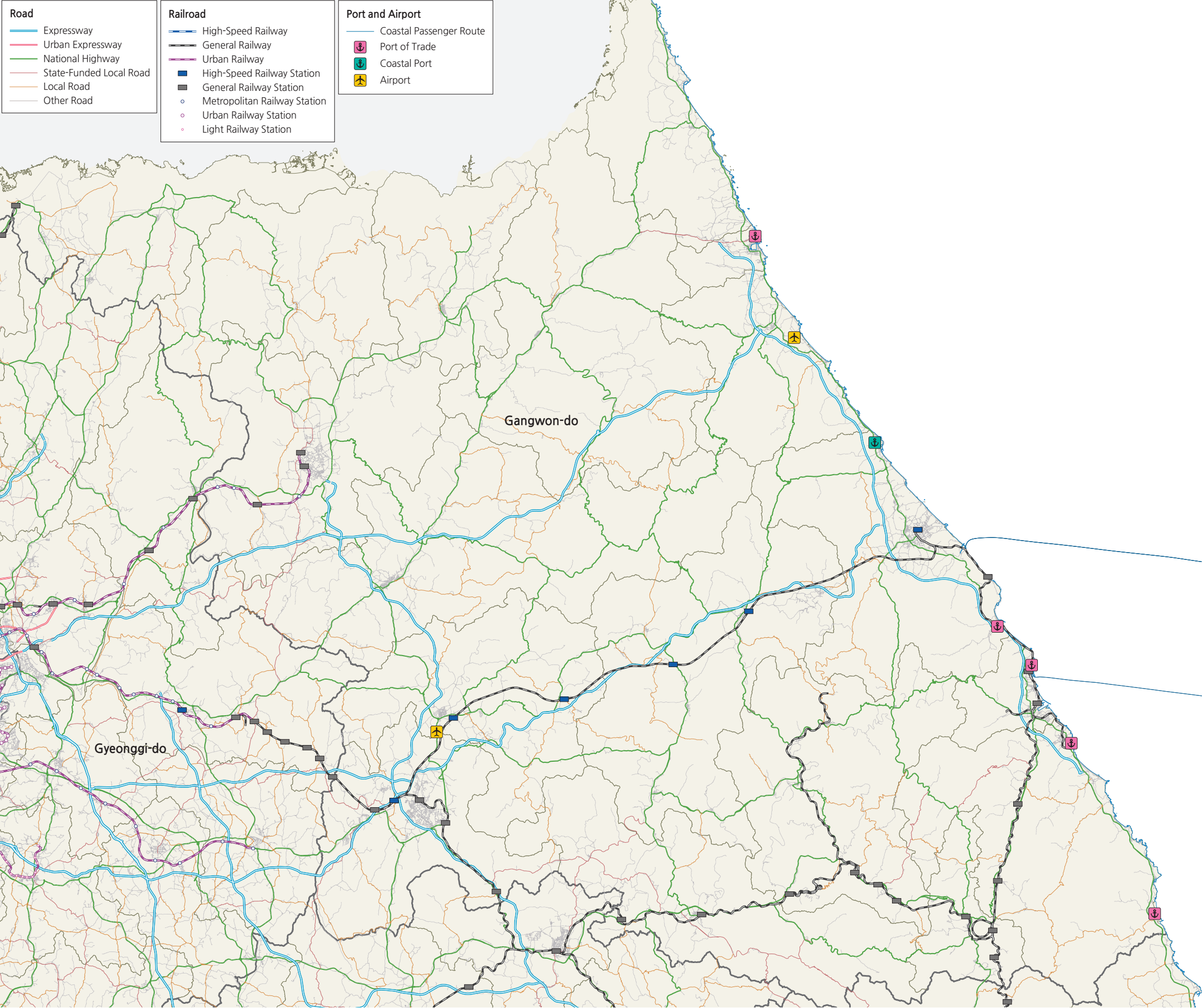
Population Pyramid (2020)



Changes in Proportion by Age (1960-2020)



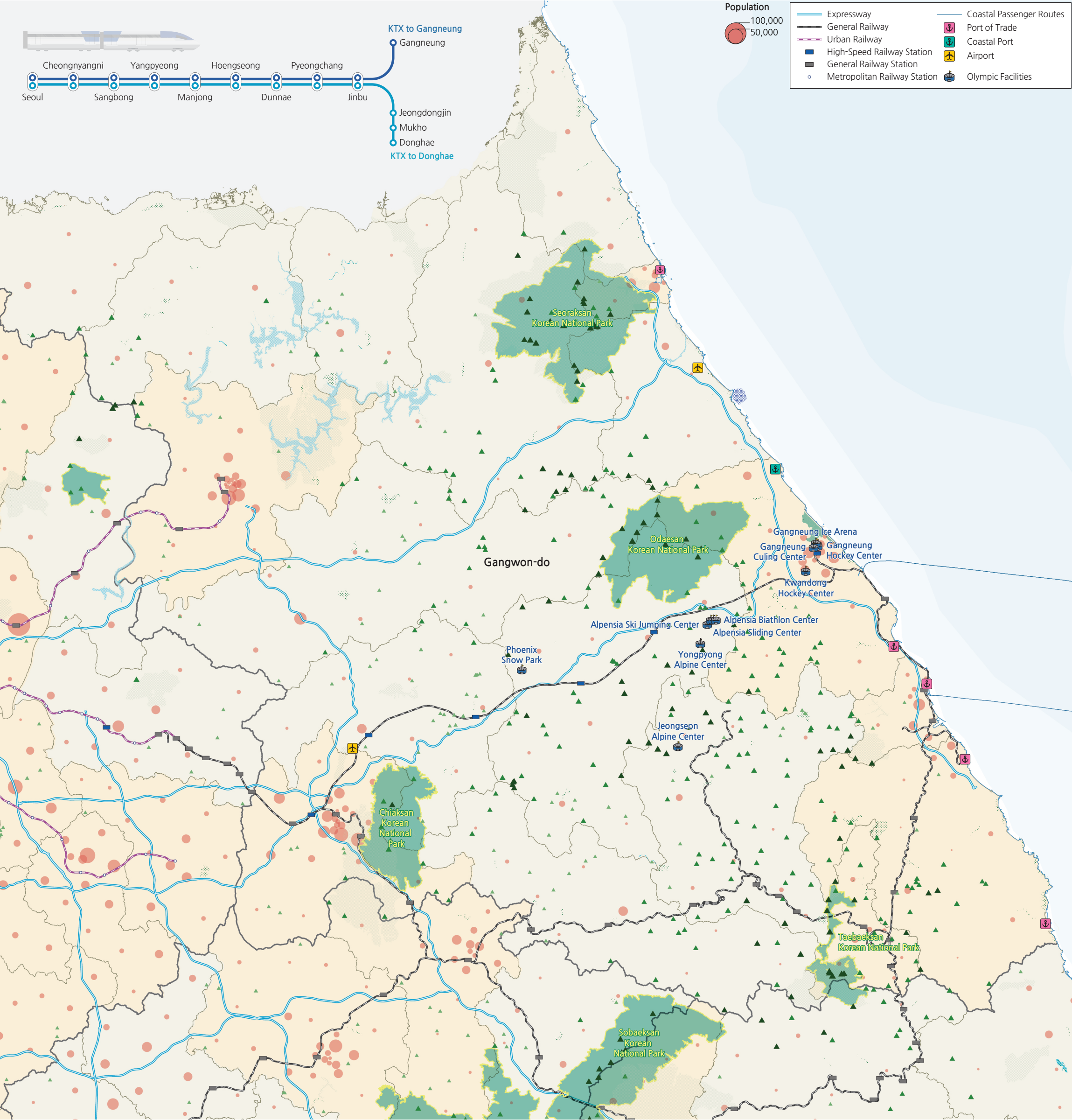
Transportation Structure



The Gangwon region has many railway lines to transport coal and metal minerals despite the difficulty of constructing railways due to its mountainous terrain. The freight rail network, such as the Jeongseon Line, Taebaek Line, Hambae Line, Bukpyeong Line, Yeongdong Line, Mukho Port Line, and Samcheok Line, has been well developed. On the other hand, the passenger rail network was not properly built due to its mountainous terrain. However, the newly constructed Gyeongchun Line connecting Seoul and Chuncheon-si and the KTX line connecting Seoul and Gangneung-si greatly improved the passenger rail network in the Gangwon region. With the expansion of the Yeongdong Expressway built in the 1970s and

the opening of the Gwangju-Wonju Expressway and the Seoul-Yangyang Expressway, an expressway network connecting the Gangwon region and the Seoul Metropolitan Area was established. The Jungang Expressway connecting Chuncheon-si, Wonju-si, and Jecheon-si is a transportation artery linking the north and south of the Yeongseo region. In the Yeongdong area, the Donghae Expressway connecting Gangneung-si, Donghae-si, and Samcheok-si served as an industrial road along with the Yeongdong Expressway. Furthermore, National Highway No. 7 along the east coast to Yangyang-Sokcho served as the main axis of the road network.

National Parks & Development of Coastal Cities



	Number of Beaches		Number of Visits (2021)	
Total	1488	100.0%	371,685,618	100.0%
Gangwon-do	460	30.9%	89,236,203	24.0%
Goseong-gun	135	9.1%	8,568,177	2.3%
Sokcho-si	17	1.1%	12,302,957	3.3%
Gangneung-si	95	6.4%	26,362,923	7.1%
Yangyang-gun	105	7.1%	15,400,921	4.1%
Donghae-si	27	1.8%	10,833,544	2.9%
Samcheok-si	81	5.4%	15,767,681	4.2%
Gyeonggi-do	7	0.5%	210,918	0.1%

	Number of Beaches		Number of Visits (2021)	
Incheon	104	7.0%	1,839,944	0.5%
Chungcheongnam-do	166	11.2%	63,947,839	17.2%
Jeollabuk-do	48	3.2%	1,585,857	0.4%
Jeollanam-do	296	19.9%	6,342,924	1.7%
Gyeongsangbuk-do	148	9.9%	17,650,092	4.7%
Gyeongsangnam-do	160	10.8%	3,584,804	1.0%
Ulsan	9	0.6%	4,342,546	1.2%
Busan	38	2.6%	174,050,857	46.8%
Jeju	52	3.5%	8,893,634	2.4%

Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (2021)

From 2018 to 2020, Gangneung City had 29.29 million, 32.82 million, and 31.4 million visitors, respectively. When looking at the residence of visitors by province, Gyeonggi-do (30.0%), Gangwon-do (27.4%), Seoul (22.3%), and Incheon (4.5%) accounted for 84.2% of the total visitors. In particular, since 2018, railroads have become the most popular means of public transportation for domestic tourists visiting Gangneung-si.

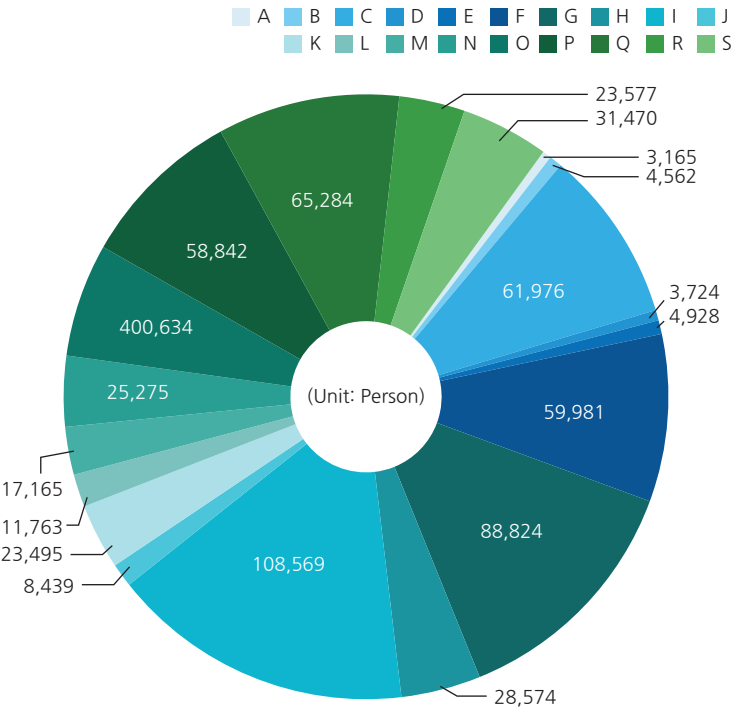
The KTX Gangneung Line connecting Seoul Station and Donghae Station through Gangneung Station was first operated in December 2017 to support the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The line passes

through the Gyeongbu Line (Seoul-Yongsan), Gyeongwon Line (Yongsan-Cheongnyangni), Jungang Line (Cheongnyangni-Seowonju), Gyeonggang Line (Seowonju-Gangneung), and Yeongdong Line (Gangneung-Donghae) sections. The monthly number of passengers of the Gyeonggang Line, the longest section of the KTX Gangneung Line, increased by 36%, from about 730,000 in January 2018 to about 990,000 in October 2019. Since January 2020, the average monthly number of passengers has been around 710,000 due to the outbreak of COVID-19, and there has been no sign of recovery.

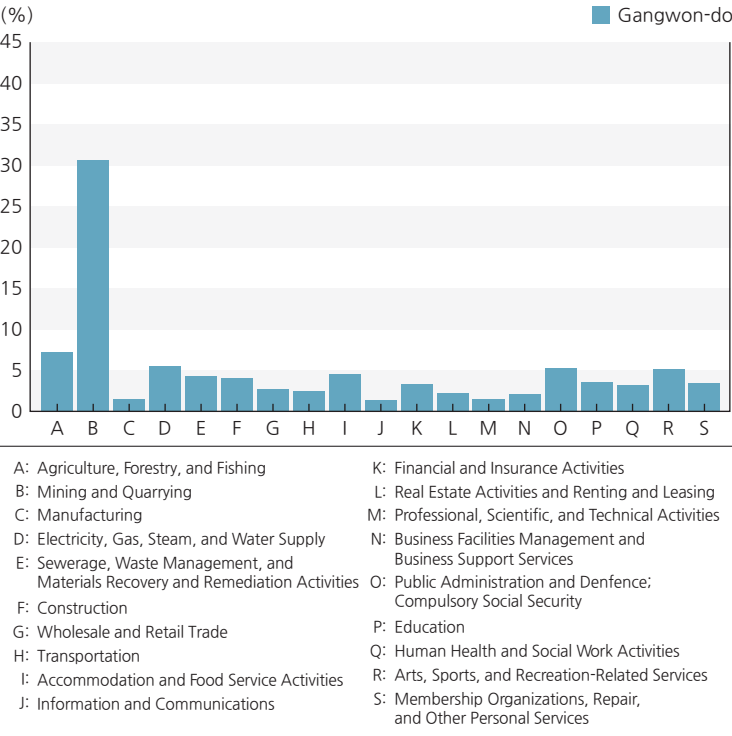
Number of Businesses

Classification	Gangwon Region	Gangwon
Number of Businesses (2019)	146,815	
Number of Businesses (2009)	117,569	
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2019)	3.5%	
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2009)	3.6%	
Increase in the Number of Businesses	29,246	
Business Growth Rate (10 Years)	24.9%	
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2019)		
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2009)		
Number of Employees (2019)	670,247	
Number of Employees (2009)	479,165	
Number of Employees Nationwide (2019)	2.9%	
Number of Employees Nationwide (2009)	2.8%	
Increase in the Number of Employees	191,082	
Number of Employees (Growth Rate (10 years))	39.9%	
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2019)		
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2009)		

Number of Employees

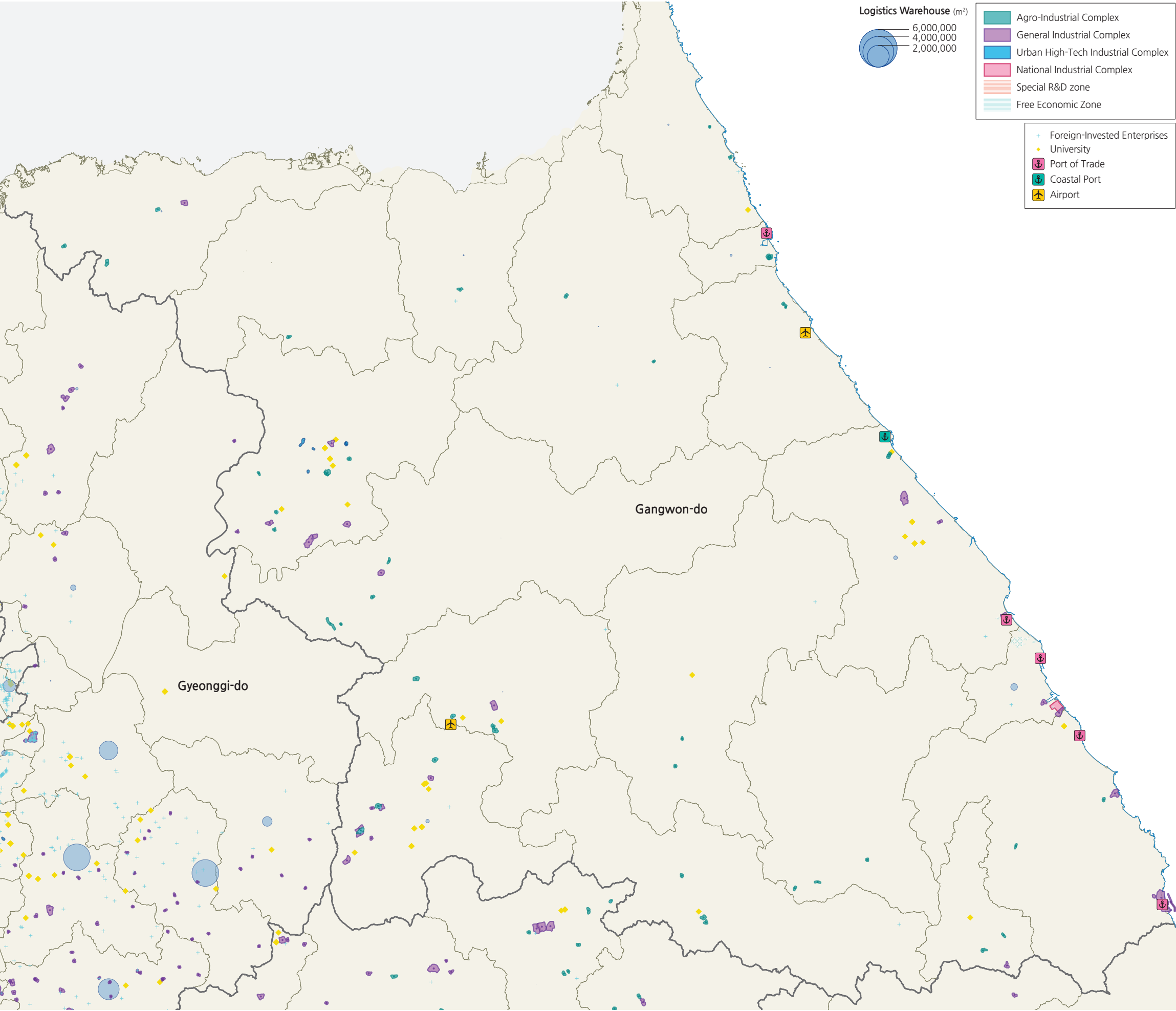


Proportion of the Number of Employees to the National Total Employees



Statistics Korea (2021)

Industrial Complex



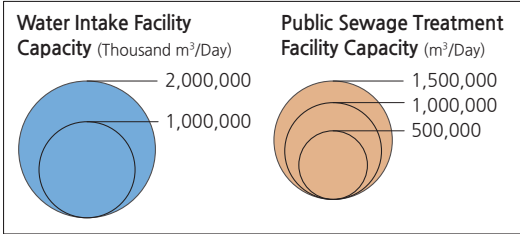
As of October 2021, the Gangwon region has 75 industrial complexes, accounting for 6.0% of the total number of industrial complexes nationwide: one national industrial complex, 24 general industrial complexes, five urban high-tech industrial complexes, and 45 agro-industrial complexes. Agro-industrial complexes account for 60.0% of the total industrial complexes in this region. The proportion of agro-industrial complexes and general industrial

complexes is higher than that of other metropolitan areas. The designated area for industrial complexes is 26 km², which is 1.8% of the total industrial complex area nationwide. General industrial complexes account for 55.6% of the designated area, followed by agro-industrial complexes (27.3%). The number and designated area of industrial complexes were the highest in the early to mid-2010s (2010–2014). The oldest industrial complex is the Hupyeong

General Industrial Complex in Chuncheon-si, designated in 1968. The -si/-gun areas with the largest number of designated industrial complexes are Chuncheon-si (16) and Wonju-si (10). Many industrial complexes are located in Chuncheon-si and Wonju-si adjacent to Gyeonggi-do and on the east coast.

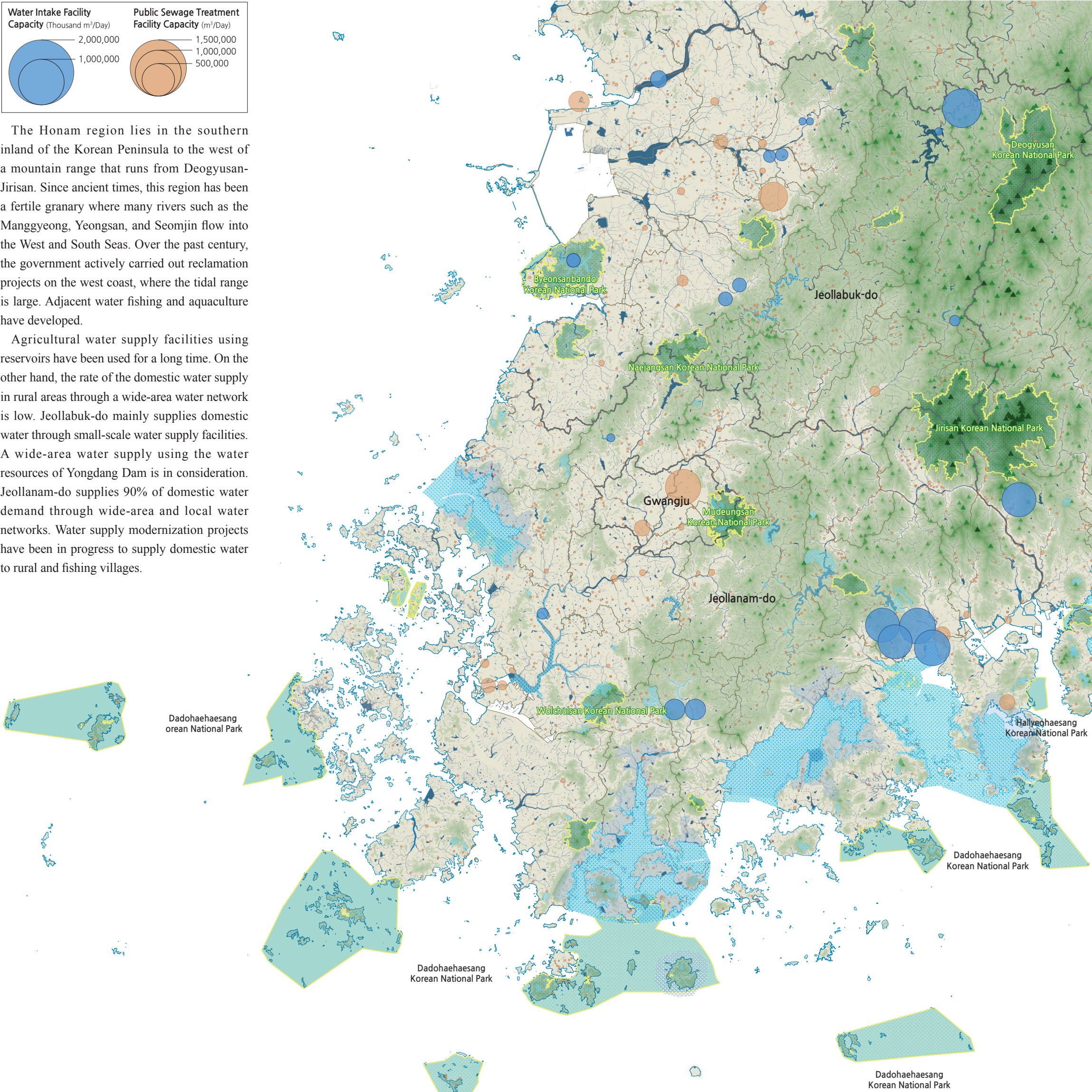
Honam Region

Natural Environment



The Honam region lies in the southern inland of the Korean Peninsula to the west of a mountain range that runs from Deogyusan-Jirisan. Since ancient times, this region has been a fertile granary where many rivers such as the Manggyeong, Yeongsan, and Seomjin flow into the West and South Seas. Over the past century, the government actively carried out reclamation projects on the west coast, where the tidal range is large. Adjacent water fishing and aquaculture have developed.

Agricultural water supply facilities using reservoirs have been used for a long time. On the other hand, the rate of the domestic water supply in rural areas through a wide-area water network is low. Jeollabuk-do mainly supplies domestic water through small-scale water supply facilities. A wide-area water supply using the water resources of Yongdang Dam is in consideration. Jeollanam-do supplies 90% of domestic water demand through wide-area and local water networks. Water supply modernization projects have been in progress to supply domestic water to rural and fishing villages.



Area and Land Category

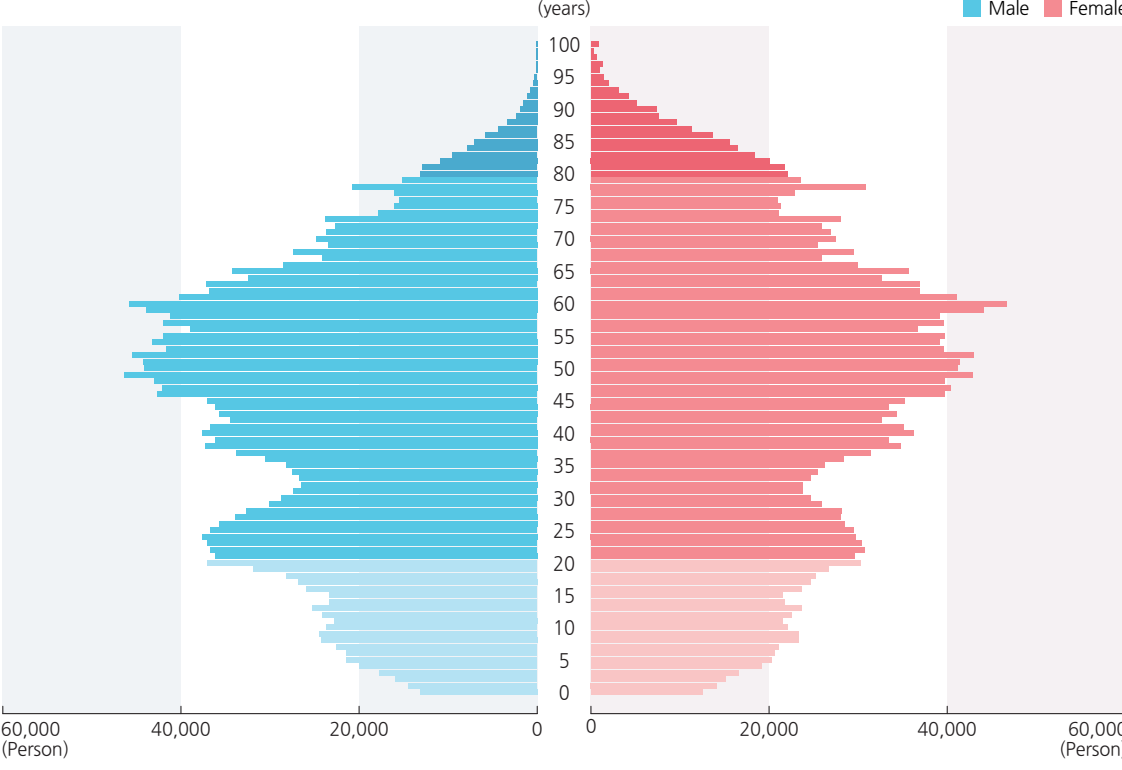
	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Gwangju	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam
Total	20,919,056,726	20.8%	2.4%	38.6%	59.0%
Saltern	54,494,631	62.6%	0.0%	10.3%	89.7%
Fish Farm	11,663,777	51.8%	0.1%	15.8%	84.1%
Marsh	474,077,629	33.2%	0.9%	31.4%	67.7%
Paddy Field	3,600,749,579	32.4%	2.3%	41.4%	56.3%
Ditch	481,244,394	27.4%	2.3%	39.6%	58.1%
Water Supply Site	13,774,080	25.5%	6.0%	23.5%	70.5%
Road	822,092,096	24.3%	5.0%	39.9%	55.1%
Bank	51,111,910	24.2%	2.7%	42.0%	55.4%
Dry Paddy Field	1,822,373,729	24.1%	1.8%	34.7%	63.5%
Miscellaneous Land	249,290,796	20.7%	4.8%	29.5%	65.7%
Pasture	111,697,253	19.9%	1.6%	36.1%	62.4%
Graveyard	54,357,160	19.3%	5.4%	36.5%	58.1%
River	543,272,921	19.0%	4.0%	50.7%	45.3%
Gas Station Site	3,803,699	18.6%	11.3%	38.3%	50.4%

	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Gwangju	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam
Site	596,781,576	18.4%	10.3%	38.0%	51.7%
Parking Lot	7,454,389	18.3%	10.6%	34.0%	55.4%
Forestry	11,590,671,996	18.2%	1.6%	38.4%	60.0%
Religion Site	10,405,923	18.0%	9.8%	41.7%	48.5%
School Site	56,207,993	18.0%	15.9%	39.2%	44.9%
Historic Site	4,504,332	17.4%	2.0%	20.7%	77.3%
Warehouse Site	22,823,521	16.8%	3.5%	40.4%	56.1%
Railway Site	23,166,624	16.1%	9.5%	38.4%	52.2%
Factory Site	166,654,502	15.9%	10.4%	36.1%	53.5%
Recreation Area	6,130,101	13.5%	0.0%	53.2%	46.8%
Park	38,076,243	13.1%	19.3%	25.8%	54.8%
Gymnastic Site	47,715,431	12.7%	5.3%	40.0%	54.7%
Mineral Spring Site	730	11.5%	0.0%	44.1%	55.9%
Orchard	54,459,710	8.9%	1.0%	24.9%	74.2%

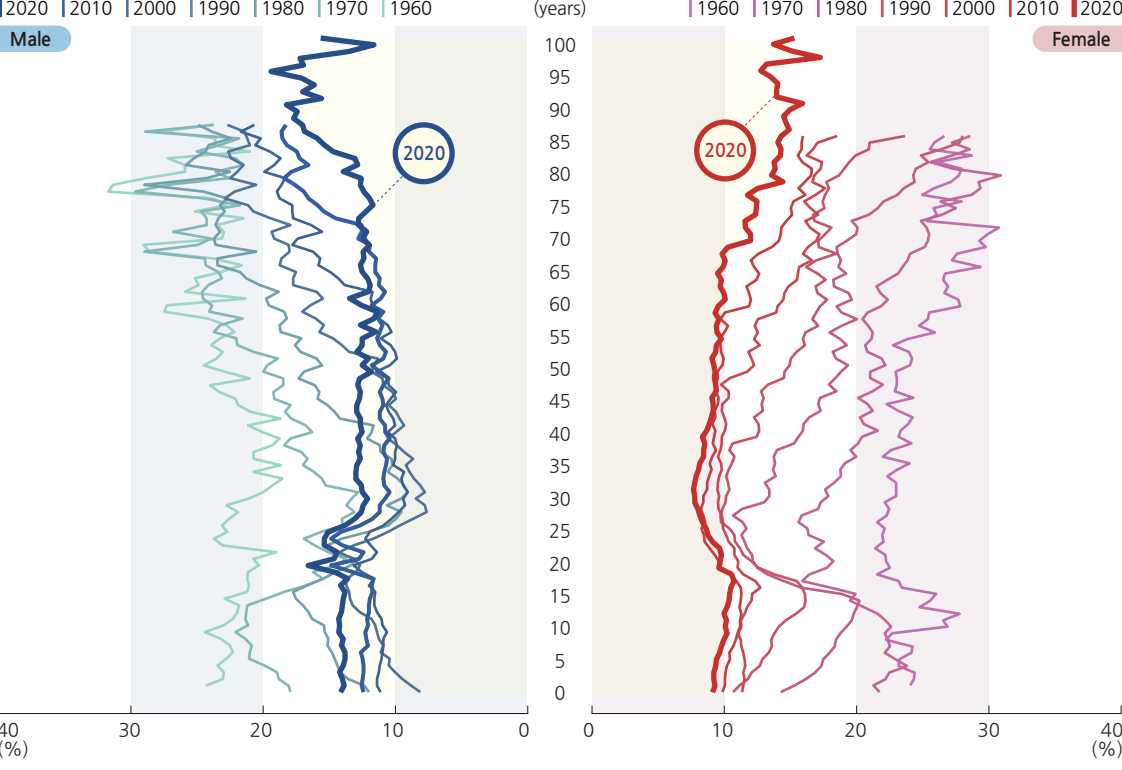
Area 20,919 km² | 20.8% of the Total Land Area
Gwangju 2.4%, Jeonbuk 38.6%, Jeonnam 59.0%

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2021)

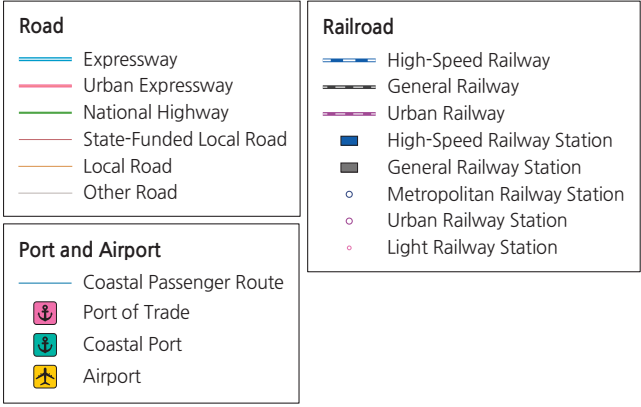
Population Pyramid (2020)



Changes in Proportion by Age (1960-2020)

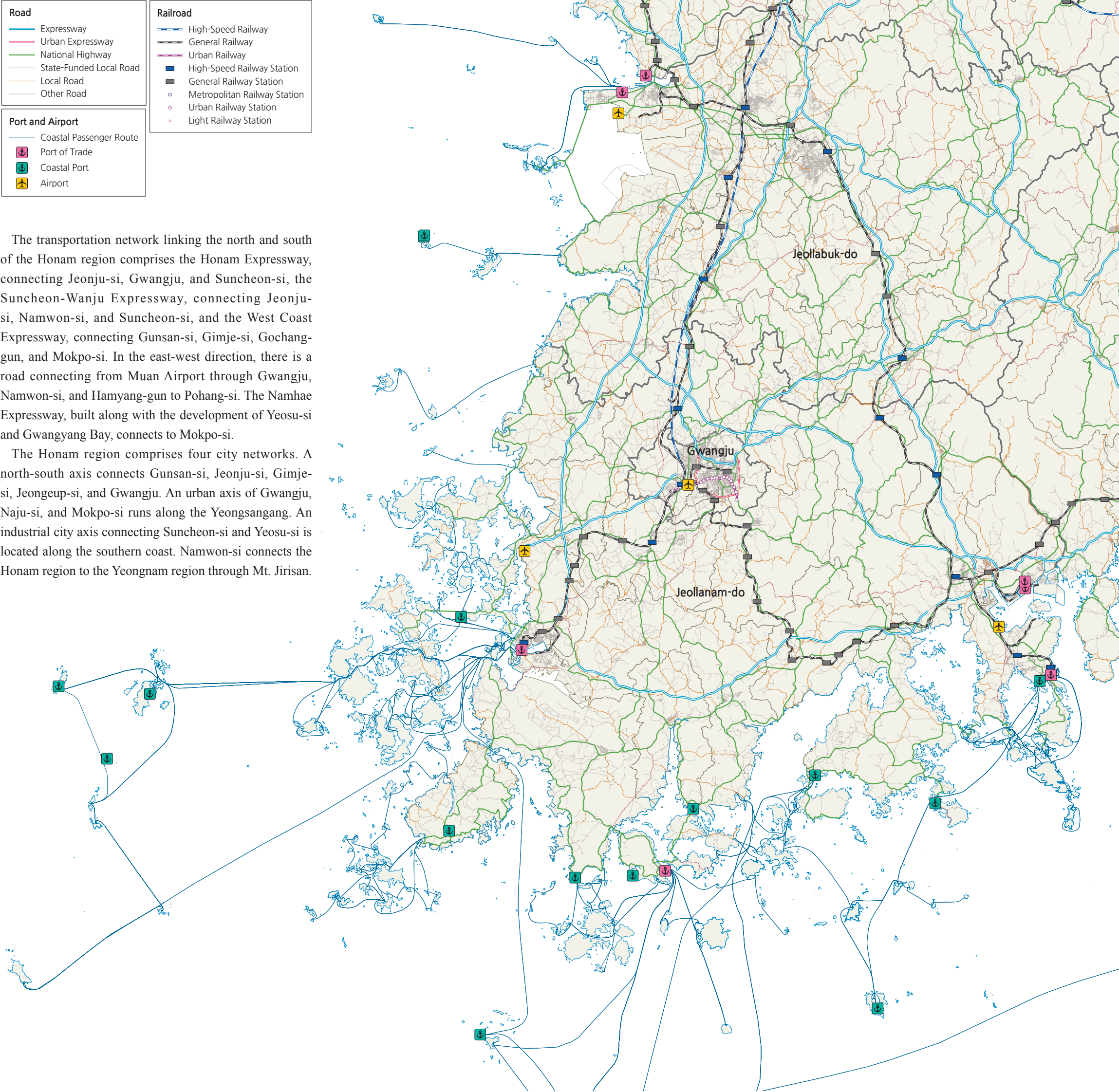


Transportation Structure



The transportation network linking the north and south of the Honam region comprises the Honam Expressway, connecting Jeonju-si, Gwangju, and Suncheon-si, the Suncheon-Wanju Expressway, connecting Jeonju-si, Namwon-si, and Suncheon-si, and the West Coast Expressway, connecting Gunsan-si, Gimje-si, Gochang-gun, and Mokpo-si. In the east-west direction, there is a road connecting from Muan Airport through Gwangju, Namwon-si, and Hamyang-gun to Pohang-si. The Namhae Expressway, built along with the development of Yeosu-si and Gwangyang Bay, connects to Mokpo-si.

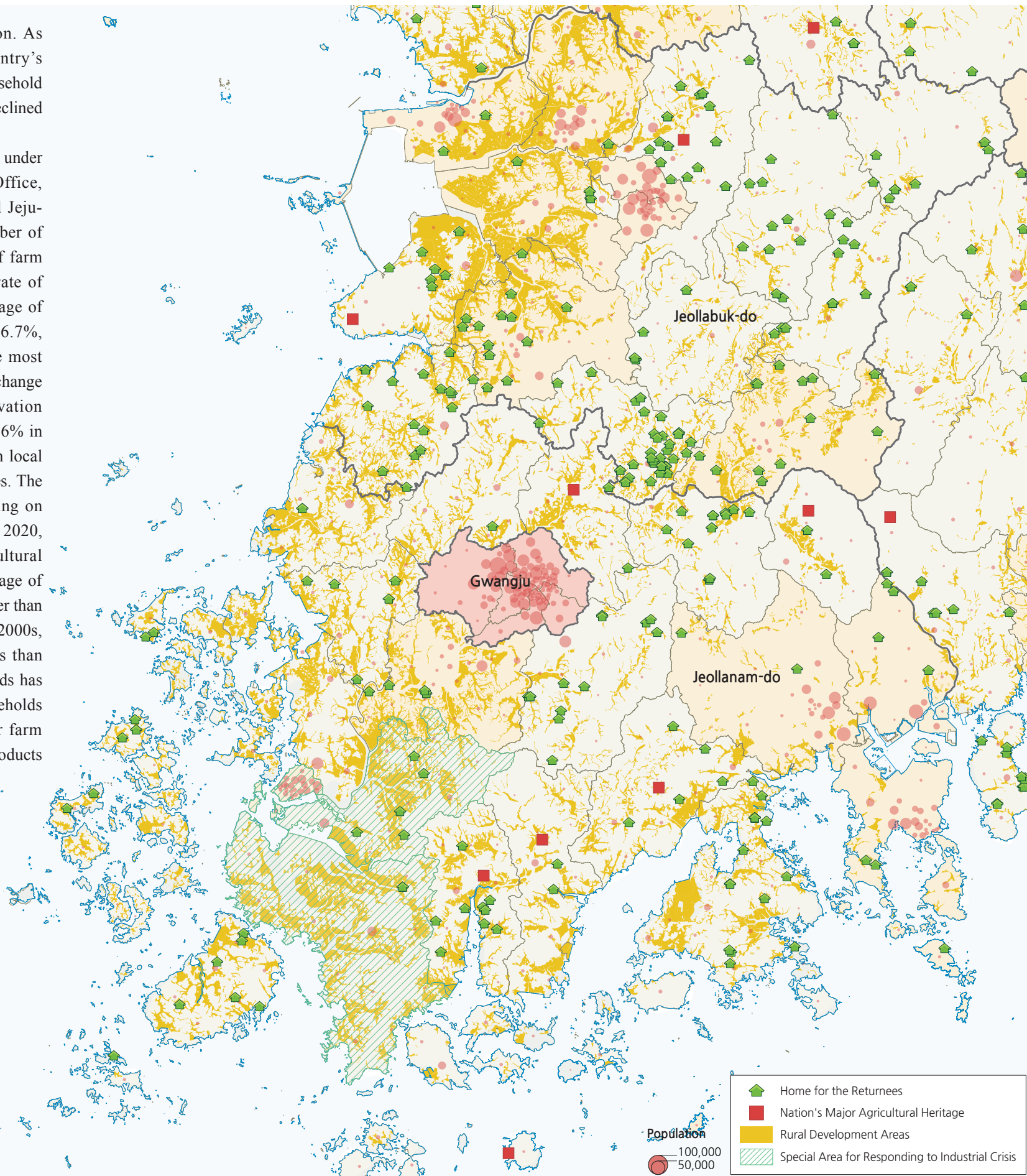
The Honam region comprises four city networks. A north-south axis connects Gunsan-si, Jeonju-si, Gimje-si, Jeongeup-si, and Gwangju. An urban axis of Gwangju, Naju-si, and Mokpo-si runs along the Yeongsangang. An industrial city axis connecting Suncheon-si and Yeosu-si is located along the southern coast. Namwon-si connects the Honam region to the Yeongnam region through Mt. Jirisan.



Changes in Agricultural Areas

The Honam region is a typical agricultural region. As of 2020, it accounts for more than 30% of the country's agricultural land. However, farm households, farm household population, cultivated land, and rice production have declined since the 2000s.

The changes in the Honam agricultural area (the area under the jurisdiction of the Honam Regional Statistical Office, including Gwangju, Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, and Jeju-do) between 2000 and 2010 are as follows. The number of farm households decreased by 21.5%. The number of farm households across the country is declining, but the rate of decline in this area was greater than the national average of 14.9%. The total cultivated land area decreased by 6.7%, which is less than the national average of -9.2%. The most notable change among specific cultivated areas is the change in the apple cultivation area. While the apple cultivation area increased by 6.6% nationwide, it increased by 79.6% in this area. This rate of increase is due to subsidies from local governments, climate change, and the rise in apple prices. The apple cultivation area increased significantly, centering on Jangsu and Muju in Jeollabuk-do. Between 2010 and 2020, the number of farm households in the Honam agricultural area decreased by 16.1%, higher than the national average of 12.1%. The cultivated area also decreased by -5.8%, lower than the national average of -8.8%. In summary, since the 2000s, the rate of decrease in the cultivated land area is less than the national average, and the number of farm households has decreased significantly due to the aging of farm households and an increase in the size of the cultivated area per farm household. At the same time, the major agricultural products are also changing over time.



Regional Development Projects for Agricultural and Fishing Villages by Type

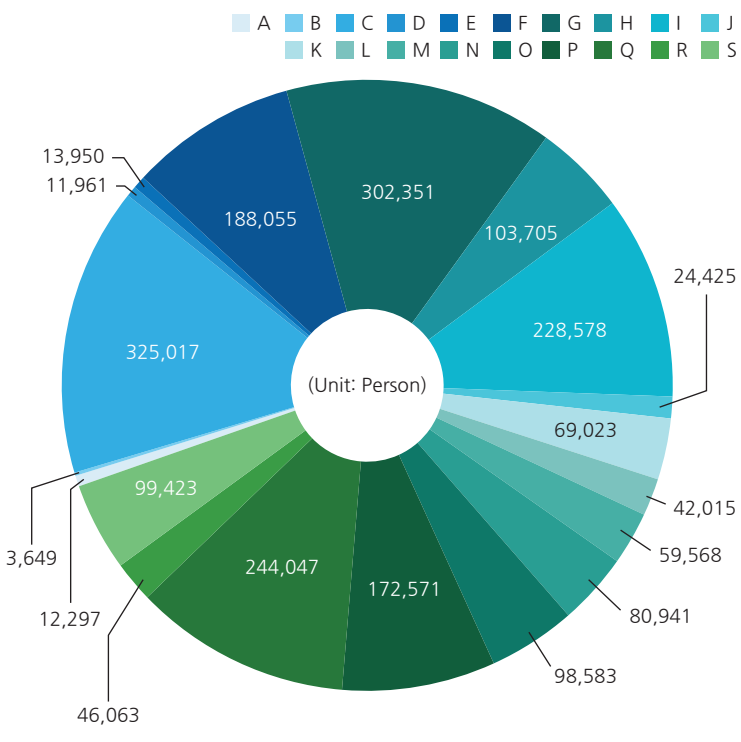
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Residential Environment Improvement Project		7	5		35	12	10	17	7	1	4	3		1							102
Comprehensive Improvement of the Location of the Base Area							1	1			6										8
Comprehensive Improvement of Township Location					2					1	14	12	16	23							68
Small Town Development Project				5	6		6	1	6	1	2										27
Comprehensive Regional Unit Maintenance										1	19	30	22	20							92
Collaborative Cooperation Project												1	10	10	13	9	10				53
Village Community Project														13							13
Establishment of a Basic Living Base																			39	22	61
Mechanized Cultivation Road Expansion and Pavement Project														325	246						571
Comprehensive Rural Village Development Project				8	12	5	14	13	13	22	1		1								89
Green Rural Experience Village Project						1	2	2		1	1	2	8	13	1						31
Development of Water for Agricultural and Rural Living														26	18						44
Rural Vacant House Improvement														73	52						125
Rural Living Environment Improvement Project														204	130						334
Rural New Vitality Plus																		2	8	10	20
Surface Water Reinforcement Development Project							1			1				28	9						39
Small-Scale Water Development Project														5	1						6
Forest Recreation Healing																		1	2		3
Project to Create a Mountain Village Ecological Village	1				2	2	1	4	5	12	14	2									43
Comprehensive Fishing Village Development Project	1		1		2		1	1	5	3	3	2		2							21
Fishing Village Experience Project											2	1	1	1							5
Country Village Development Project				1	1	3	5	3	6	7	10	1	2	1	1						41
New Village Development Project					6		3			1		9	8	4	6		1				48
Creation Area Project								1			2	4	6	8	6	6	6				39
Revitalization of Rural Areas														26	34	28	33	3	4		128
Improvement of Living Conditions in Vulnerable Areas														18	14	14		22			68
Strengthening of City and County Capabilities														18	25	28	23	21	24	26	165
Creativity														6	4	10	7				27
Community Culture and Welfare											9	13	21	35							78
Economic (Experience/Income) Business											11	9	2	4							26
Environmental (Landscape/Ecology) Project											12	13	31	33							89
Autonomous Development																			125		125
Comprehensive Development															23	9	7	6	11		56
Other Businesses																2		4	4		25
Total	2	7	12	15	62	31	37	51	38	61	59	69	73	790	613	150	153	146	239	62	2670

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2021)

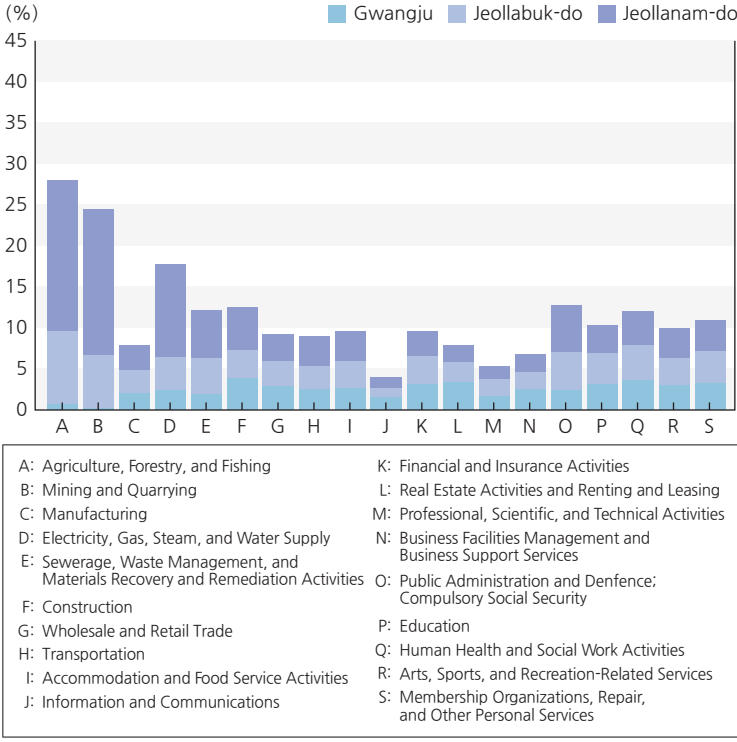
Number of Businesses

Classification	Honam Region	Gwangju	Jeolla-buk-do	Jeolla-nam-do
Number of Businesses (2019)	439,671			
Number of Businesses (2009)	346,555			
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2019)	10.5%			
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2009)	10.5%			
Increase in the Number of Businesses	93,116			
Business Growth Rate (10 Years)	26.9%			
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2019)		28.1%	35.0%	36.8%
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2009)		28.6%	35.4%	36.0%
Number of Employees (2019)	1,593,948			
Number of Employees (2009)	9.4%			
Number of Employees Nationwide (2019)	9.5%			
Number of Employees Nationwide (2009)	532,274			
Increase in the Number of Employees	33.4%			
Number of Employees Growth Rate (10 years)				
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2019)		29.7%	33.9%	36.4%
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2009)		30.7%	34.2%	35.2%

Number of Employees



Proportion of Employees Nationwide

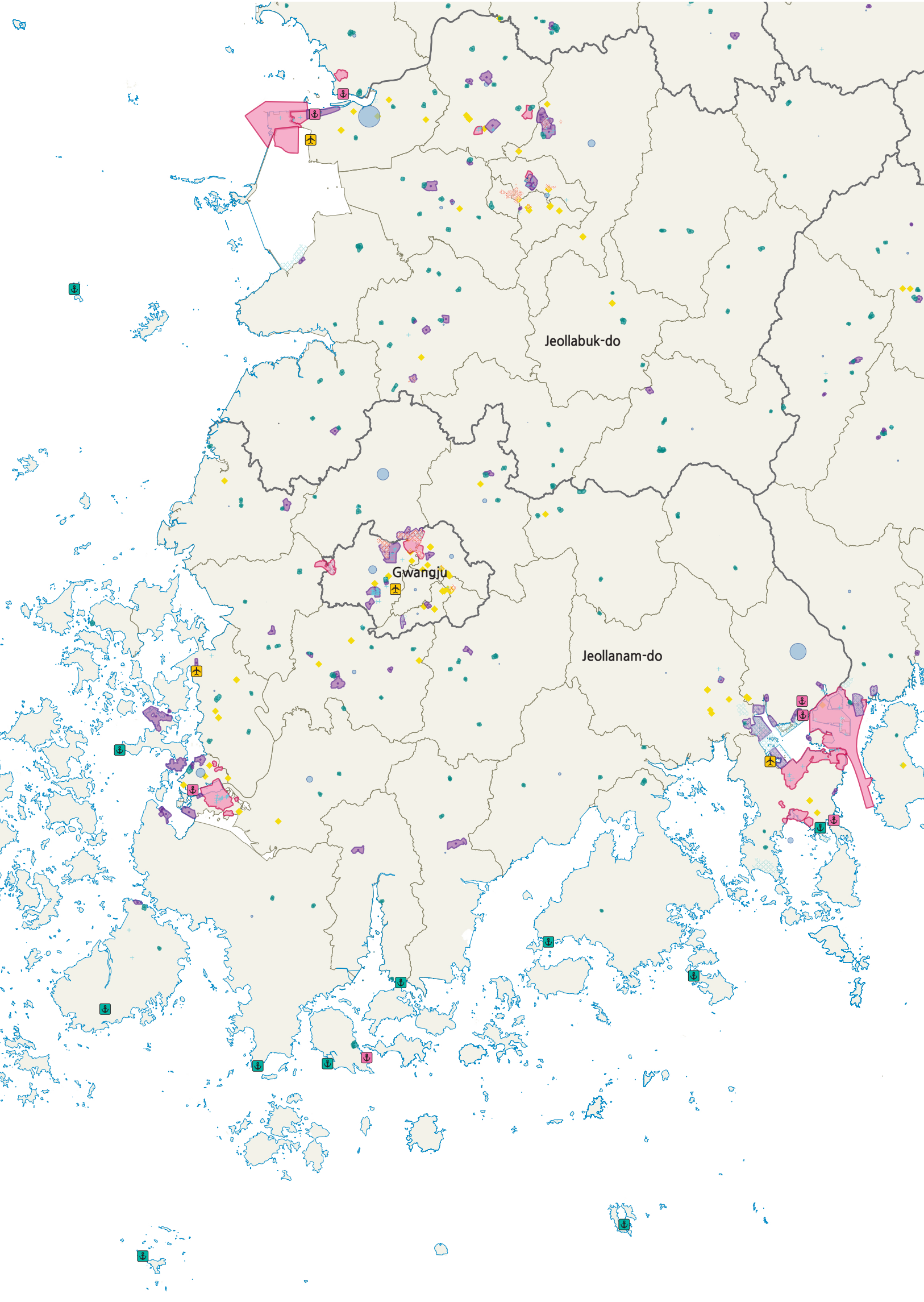
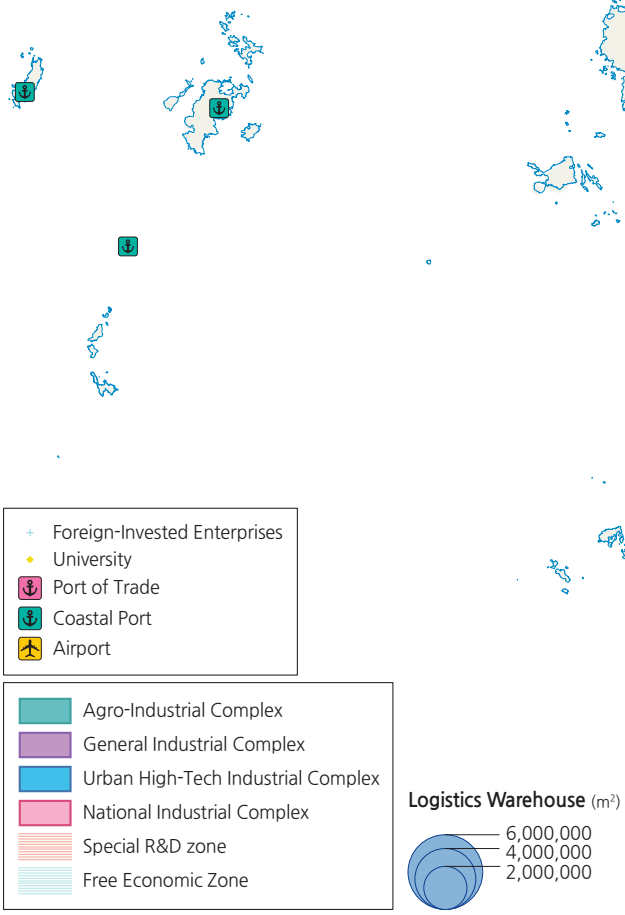


Statistics Korea (2021)

Industrial Complex

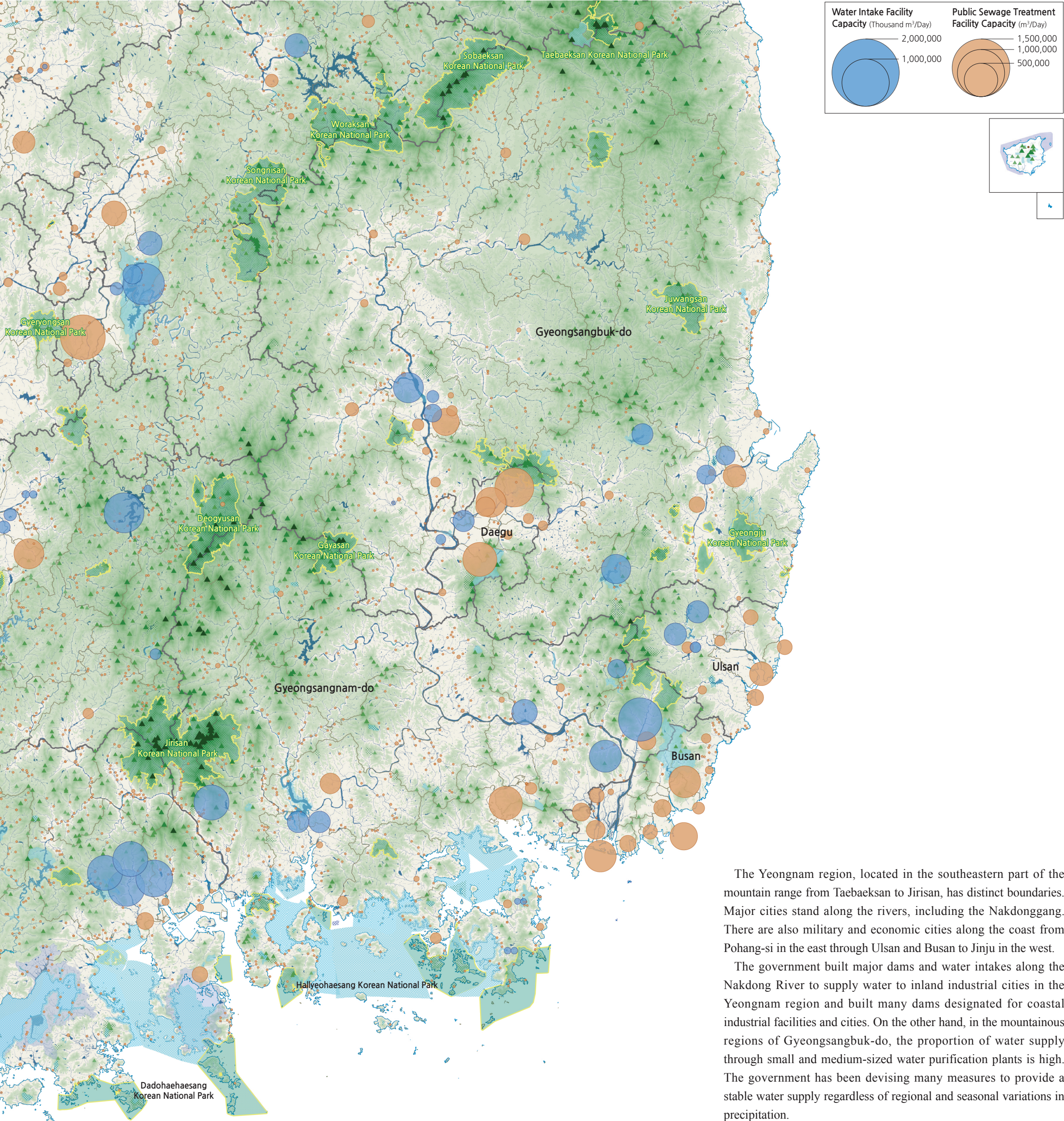
As of October 2021, 207 industrial complexes have been designated in the Honam region, accounting for 16.5% of the total number of industrial complexes nationwide. Jeollanam-do has 105 industrial complexes, followed by Jeollabuk-do (90) and Gwangju (12). There are 12 national industrial complexes, 62 general industrial complexes, three urban high-tech industrial complexes, and 130 agro-industrial complexes. Agro-industrial complexes account for 62.8% of the total industrial complexes in this region, and general industrial complexes account for 30.0%. Like the Gangwon region, the Honam region has more agro-industrial complexes than other types of industrial complexes. The designated area for industrial complexes is 391 km², which is 18.3% of the total industrial complex area nationwide. The government designated many industrial complexes in the Honam region from the late 1980s to the early 1990s and from the late 2000s to the early 2010s. Among the industrial complexes designated at that time, the proportion of agro-industrial complexes was high.

The oldest industrial complex is the Jeonju 1st General Industrial Complex in Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do, designated in 1966. In the 1980s, the Gwangyang National Industrial Complex in Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do, the largest industrial complex in the Honam region, was designated. The -si-gun areas with the largest number of designated industrial complexes are Jeongeup-si (12), Naju-si (11), Gimje-si (10), and Iksan-si (10 each). The -si-gun area with the largest designated area is Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do (101 km²), followed by Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do (89 km²) with the Gunsan 2nd National Industrial Complex (formerly Gunjang Industrial Complex) and Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do (69 km²) with the Yeosu National Industrial Complex.



Yeongnam Region

Natural Environment



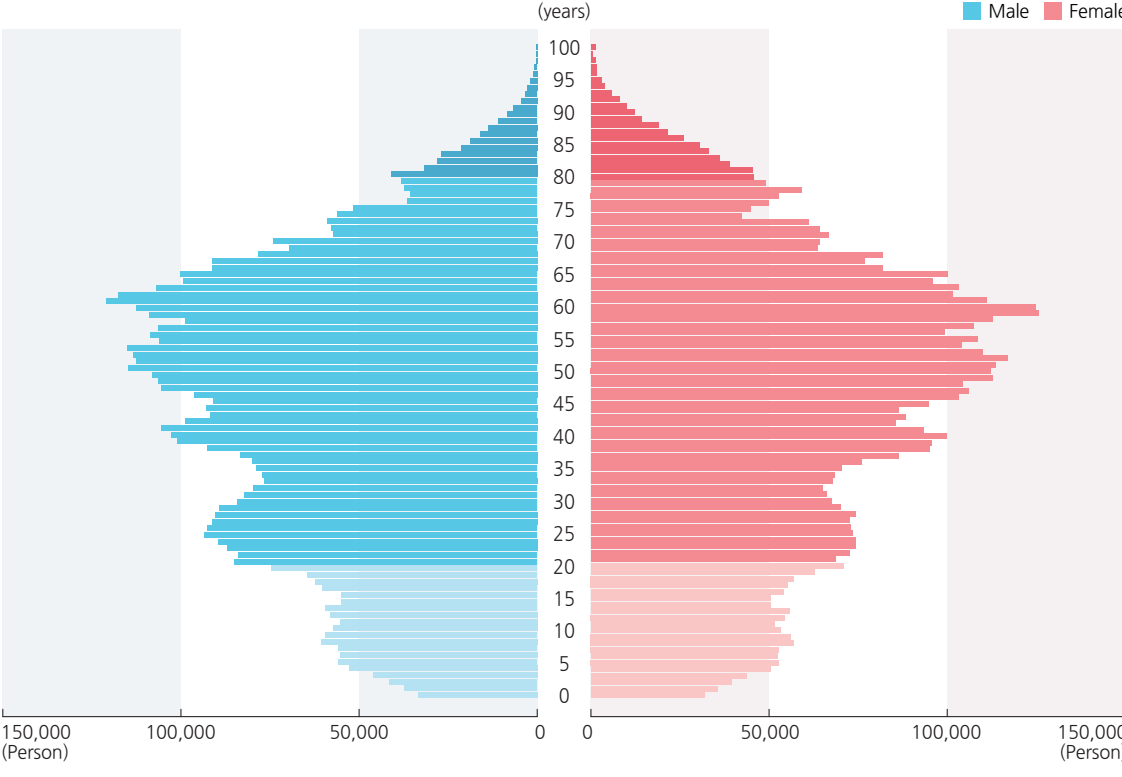
Area and Land Category

	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Busan	Daegu	Ulsan	Gyeong-buk	Gyeong-nam
Total	32,290,231,030	32.2%	2.4%	0.9%	3.3%	58.9%	32.6%
Orchard	249,242,510	40.9%	0.9%	3.5%	5.0%	64.9%	28.3%
Graveyard	112,901,512	40.0%	2.5%	2.1%	3.3%	52.4%	38.2%
Forestry	22,014,547,055	34.6%	1.6%	5.5%	3.0%	61.6%	31.7%
Bank	72,764,368	34.5%	3.4%	4.5%	2.9%	42.9%	45.3%
River	979,367,654	34.2%	4.5%	7.7%	3.1%	57.9%	30.1%
Factory Site	347,311,152	33.1%	8.6%	2.0%	17.3%	33.6%	32.8%
Ditch	570,348,554	32.5%	2.1%	13.4%	2.0%	61.5%	32.3%
Water Supply Site	17,152,476	31.8%	17.4%	2.3%	10.7%	16.0%	42.5%
Paddy Field	3,184,005,820	28.7%	2.1%	6.2%	2.9%	54.1%	38.6%
Road	961,783,992	28.4%	6.1%	6.7%	4.9%	44.8%	37.9%
Railway Site	40,320,246	28.0%	11.3%	3.4%	7.5%	51.9%	22.7%
Recreation Area	12,719,512	27.9%	19.4%	12.7%	1.0%	35.6%	40.6%
School Site	84,988,098	27.2%	14.7%	10.3%	5.1%	38.7%	28.8%
Site	877,179,657	27.0%	12.6%	9.0%	5.9%	38.4%	32.7%

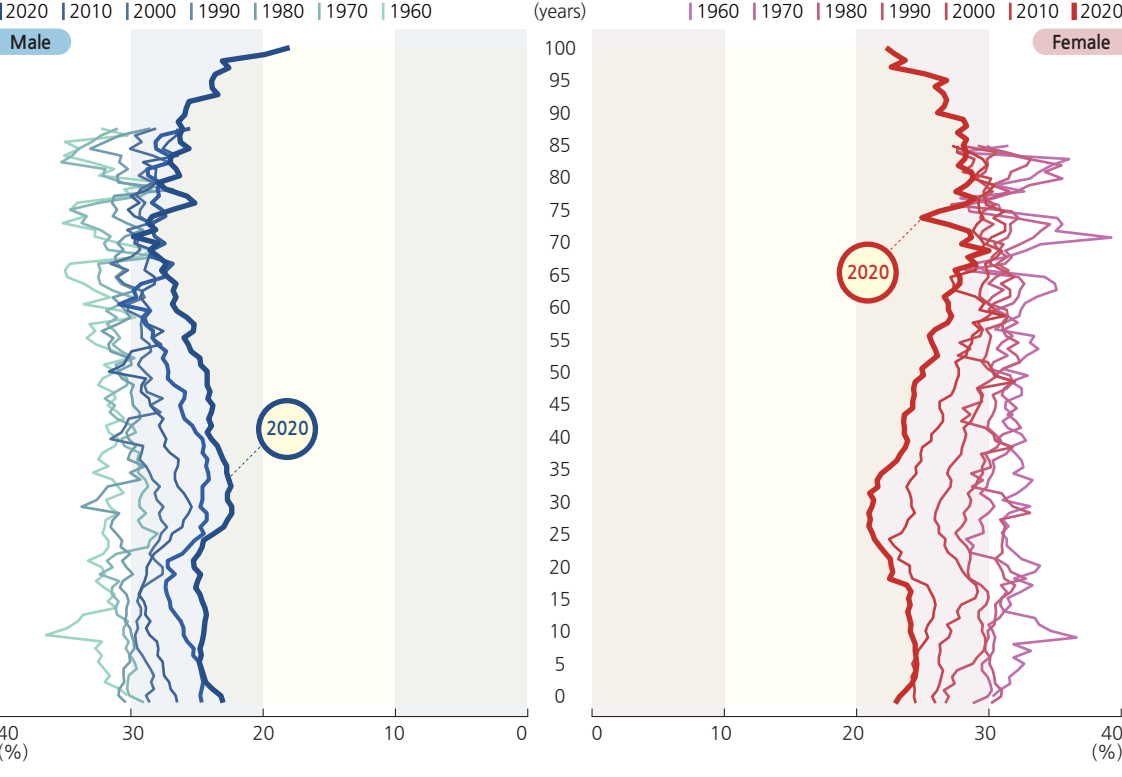
	Area (m²)	Proportion to the National Total	Busan	Daegu	Ulsan	Gyeong-buk	Gyeong-nam
Religion Site	15,396,712	26.7%	11.8%	10.9%	4.7%	39.3%	35.2%
Gas Station Site	5,409,444	26.4%	12.9%	3.2%	13.7%	34.3%	28.2%
Warehouse Site	35,789,629	26.3%	3.9%	9.4%	2.9%	48.5%	41.6%
Parking Lot	10,558,231	25.9%	13.0%	2.0%	9.8%	31.5%	36.3%
Dry Paddy Field	1,922,445,113	25.4%	1.1%	1.8%	1.7%	64.5%	30.8%
Marsh	326,565,955	22.9%	0.4%	20.0%	3.8%	56.1%	37.8%
Park	59,987,844	20.7%	19.9%	3.8%	8.2%	23.1%	28.8%
Gymnastic Site	72,043,173	19.1%	6.7%	6.7%	5.4%	44.7%	39.5%
Miscellaneous Land	218,495,663	18.2%	13.3%	0.6%	5.3%	38.1%	36.6%
Mineral Spring Site	1,150	18.1%	33.3%	1.4%	0.5%	44.8%	20.7%
Pasture	92,103,874	16.4%	2.0%	1.4%	7.2%	56.6%	32.8%
Historic Site	3,723,365	14.4%	5.8%	1.2%	3.1%	38.6%	51.1%
Fish Farm	2,791,089	12.4%	1.2%	0.0%	5.3%	38.6%	53.7%
Saltern	287,183	0.3%	21.1%		0.0%		78.9%

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2021)

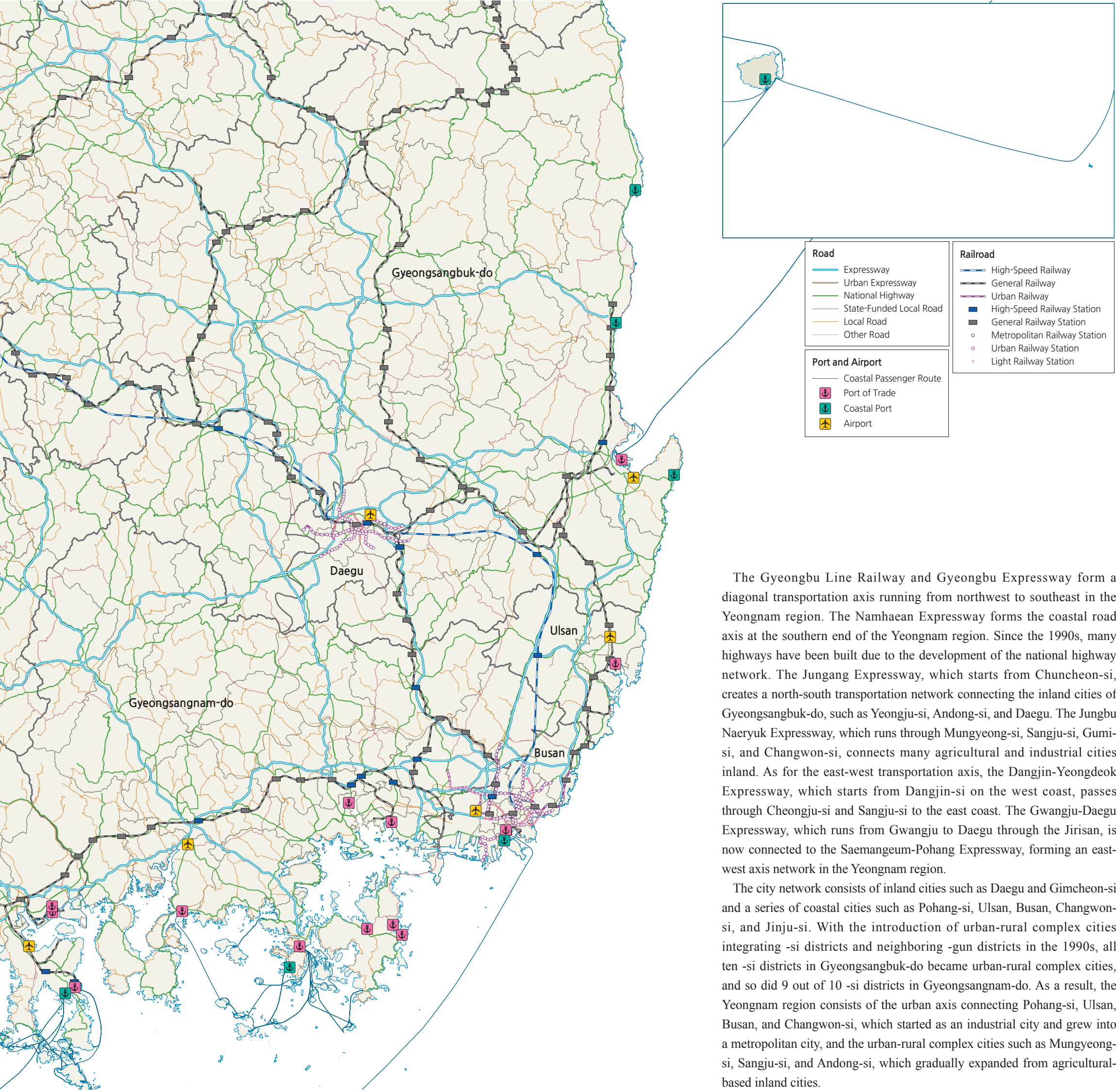
Population Pyramid (2020)



Changes in Proportion by Age (1960-2020)



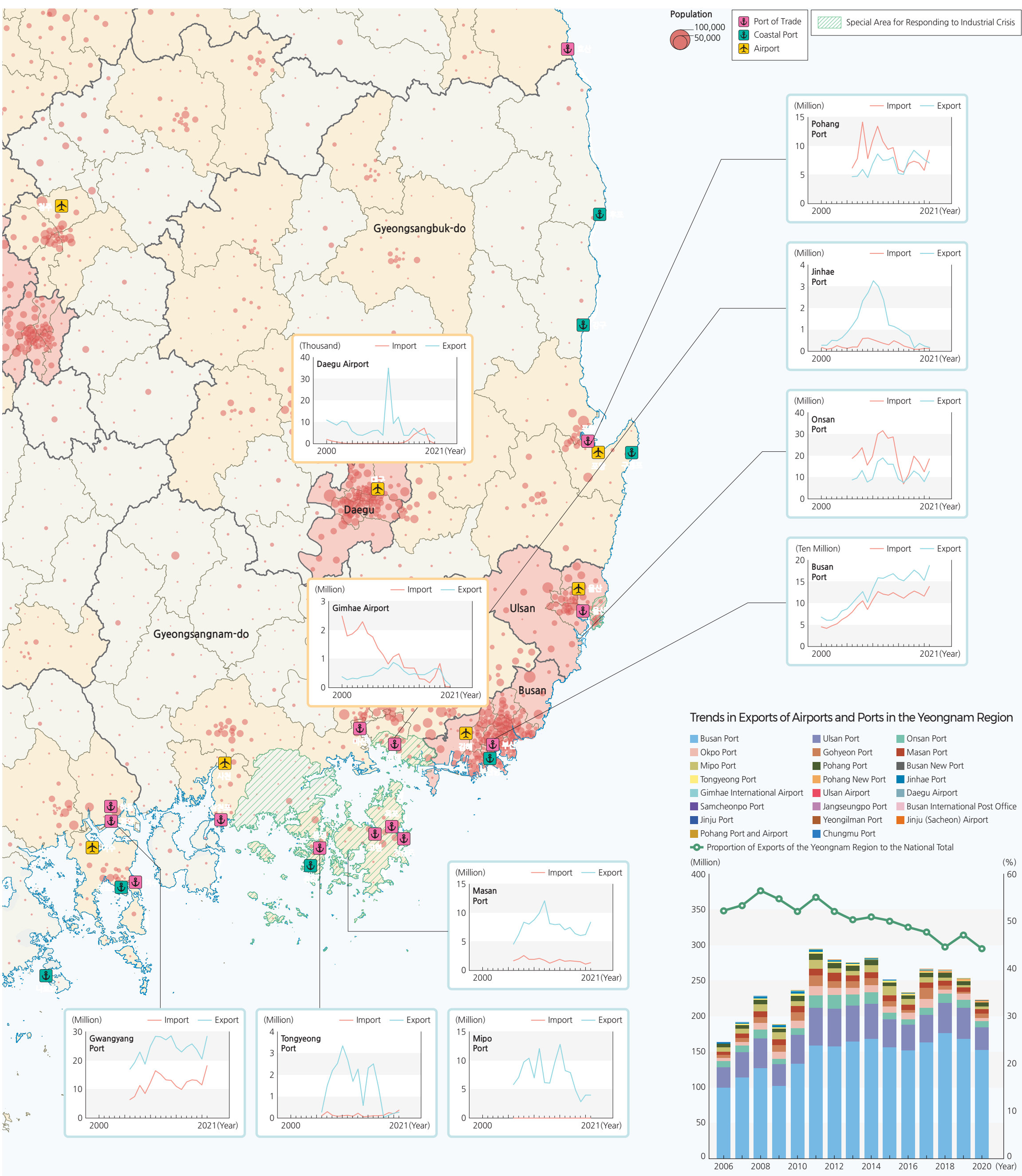
Transportation Structure



The Gyeongbu Line Railway and Gyeongbu Expressway form a diagonal transportation axis running from northwest to southeast in the Yeongnam region. The Namhaean Expressway forms the coastal road axis at the southern end of the Yeongnam region. Since the 1990s, many highways have been built due to the development of the national highway network. The Jungang Expressway, which starts from Chuncheon-si, creates a north-south transportation network connecting the inland cities of Gyeongsangbuk-do, such as Yeongju-si, Andong-si, and Daegu. The Jungbu Naeryuk Expressway, which runs through Mungyeong-si, Sangju-si, Gumi-si, and Changwon-si, connects many agricultural and industrial cities inland. As for the east-west transportation axis, the Dangjin-Yeongdeok Expressway, which starts from Dangjin-si on the west coast, passes through Cheongju-si and Sangju-si to the east coast. The Gwangju-Daegu Expressway, which runs from Gwangju to Daegu through the Jirisan, is now connected to the Saemangeum-Pohang Expressway, forming an east-west axis network in the Yeongnam region.

The city network consists of inland cities such as Daegu and Gimcheon-si and a series of coastal cities such as Pohang-si, Ulsan, Busan, Changwon-si, and Jinju-si. With the introduction of urban-rural complex cities integrating -si districts and neighboring -gun districts in the 1990s, all ten -si districts in Gyeongsangbuk-do became urban-rural complex cities, and so did 9 out of 10 -si districts in Gyeongsangnam-do. As a result, the Yeongnam region consists of the urban axis connecting Pohang-si, Ulsan, Busan, and Changwon-si, which started as an industrial city and grew into a metropolitan city, and the urban-rural complex cities such as Mungyeong-si, Sangju-si, and Andong-si, which gradually expanded from agricultural-based inland cities.

Changes in Manufacturing Regions



In the 1960s and 1970s, the Yeongnam region grew into a representative industrial region in Korea with the government's growth pole strategies and export-oriented industrialization policies. In particular, large-scale industrial complexes in the southeastern coastal areas such as Pohang-si, Ulsan, and Geoje-si, and inland industrial areas such as Gumi-si and Daegu, accelerated the industrialization of the Yeongnam region. For example, in the southeastern coastal area, the steel industry developed in Pohang-si, the automobile, shipbuilding, and petrochemical industries in Ulsan, and the shipbuilding industry in Geoje-si. In the inland area, the electronic industry grew in Gumi-si and the textile industry in Daegu. In the 1970s, the manufacturing industry in

the region grew significantly. It is revealed through the Regional Manufacturing Value-Added Production Statistics. The proportion of manufacturing value-added production of the Yeongnam region increased from 32.1% in 1963 to 38.8% in 1978.

During the industrial restructuring in the 1980s, the manufacturing industry in the Yeongnam region experienced slower growth compared to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Although the number of manufacturers surged nationwide, most were concentrated in the metropolitan area. Accordingly, the proportion of manufacturing in the Seoul Metropolitan Area increased from 42.3% in 1980 to 57.6% in 1989. During the same period, the proportion of the Yeongnam region decreased from 32.1% to

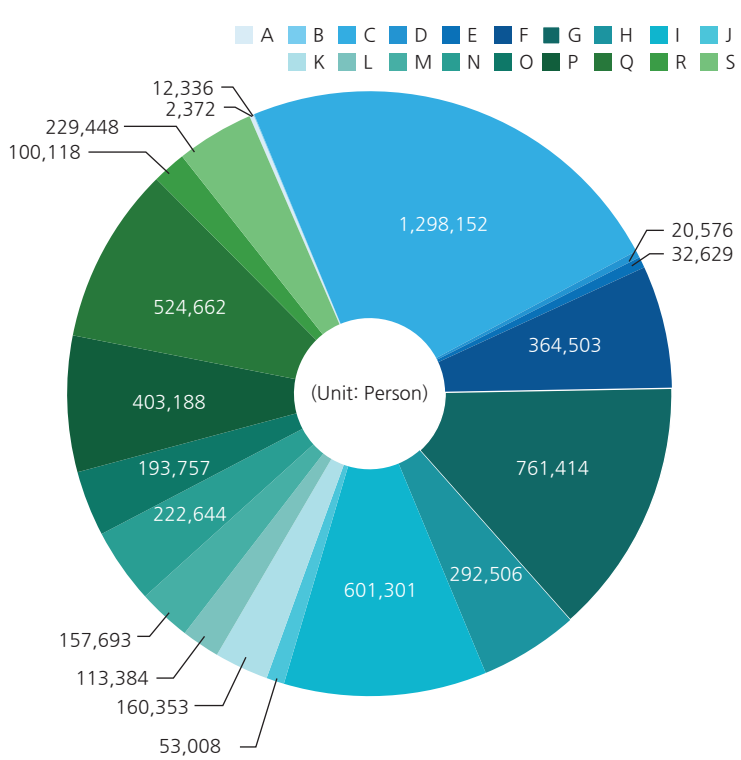
27.1%.

As the high-tech industry has led to national economic growth since the 1990s, the manufacturing sector stagnation has deepened in the Yeongnam region. As globalization of industry expanded, the domestic industrial structure changed, and regional competitiveness weakened, regional stagnation began in the industrial cities of the Yeongnam region. Regional stagnation continued in the 2010s. During this period, Gumi-si and Pohang-si experienced annual declines of 8.1% and 7.1% in exports, respectively. As a result, the government designated Dong-gu in Ulsan, Changwon-si, Jinhae-si, and Geoje-si as Special Industrial Crisis Zones in 2018.

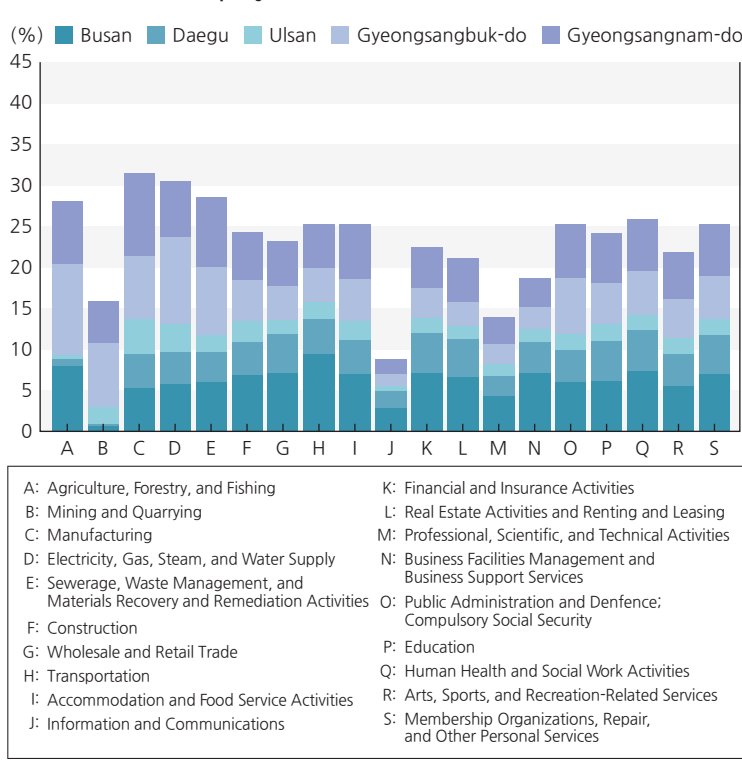
Number of Businesses

Classification	Yeongnam Region	Busan	Daegu	Ulsan	Gyeong-sang-buk-do	Gyeong-sang-nam-do
Number of Businesses (2019)	1,111,914					
Number of Businesses (2009)	913,050					
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2019)	26.6%					
Proportion of Businesses Nationwide (2009)	27.7%					
Increase in the Number of Businesses	198,864					
Business Growth Rate (10 Years)	21.8%					
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2019)		26.1%	19.0%	7.8%	21.3%	25.8%
Percentage of Businesses in the Region (2009)		28.5%	19.6%	7.5%	20.2%	24.3%
Number of Employees (2019)	5,544,044					
Number of Employees (2009)	4,371,452					
Number of Employees Nationwide (2019)	24.4%					
Number of Employees Nationwide (2009)	26.0%					
Increase in the Number of Employees	1,172,592					
Number of Employees Growth Rate (10 years)	26.8%					
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2019)		26.4%	17.5%	9.6%	20.7%	25.7%
Percentage of Employees in the Region (2009)		27.0%	17.5%	9.5%	19.9%	26.1%

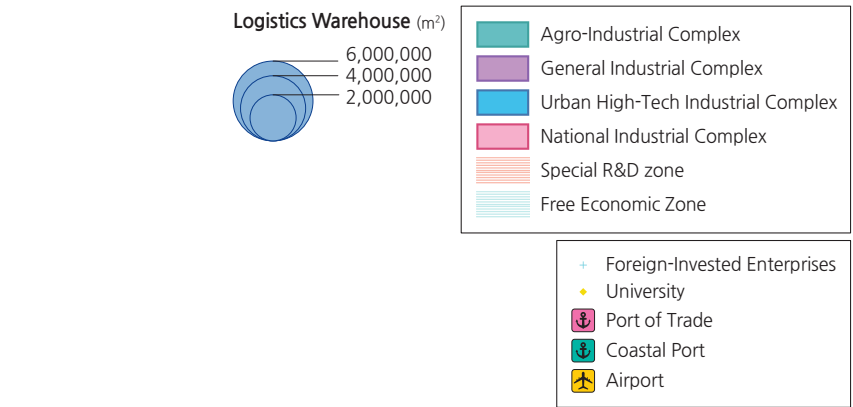
Number of Employees



Proportion of the Number of Employees to the National Total Employees



Statistics Korea (2021)



As of October 2021, 441 industrial complexes were designated in the Yeongnam region, accounting for 35.2% of the total industrial complexes nationwide. Gyeongsangnam-do (206) has the most industrial complexes, followed by Gyeongsangbuk-do (149), Busan (36), Ulsan (29), and Daegu (21). There are 18 national industrial complexes, 258 general industrial complexes, eight urban high-tech industrial complexes, and 157 agro-industrial complexes. General industrial complexes account for 58.5% of the total industrial complexes, followed by agro-industrial complexes of 35.6%. The Yeongnam region has more industrial complexes than other metropolitan areas. The designated area is 463 km², which is 32.5% of the total industrial complex area nationwide.

The number of designated industrial complexes was the highest in the 2000s, and the designated area of industrial complexes was the largest in the 1970s, when many national industrial complexes were designated. The government designated the Changwon National Industrial Complex in Changwon-si and the Onsan National Industrial Complex in Ulju-gun in 1974, the Ulsan-Mipo National Industrial Complex in Buk-gu, Ulsan and the Pohang National Industrial Complex in Pohang-si in 1975, and the Gumi National Industrial Complex in 1977. The Seongseo 1st General Industrial Complex in Dalseo-gu in Daegu, the Geomdan General Industrial Complex in Buk-gu in Daegu, and the Gumi 1st National Industrial Complex in Gumi-si are the oldest industrial complexes designated in 1965. The -si/-gun areas with the largest number of designated industrial complexes are Gyeongju-si (36), followed by Gimhae-si (30) and Haman-gun (25) in Gyeongsangnam-do. The -si/-gun areas with the largest designated area are Pohang-si (52 km²), followed by Buk-gu in Ulsan (52 km²), and Changwon-si (44 km²).