Wonder about Jeju

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Wonder about Jeju

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A letter written by a granddaughter
Jeju Portrayed in Pictures

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* The statistics in this booklet were compiled on December 31, 2017, unless otherwise indicated.
"In 1948, a girl who was 7 years old then ... every night, had to move from cave to cave to find shelter.

Seeing her father trampled on and beaten with a stick, the girl was crying out in tears, making a fuss. Someone snatched the girl in a flash and she blacked out. Some time passed, the name of the girl who woke up only to find out that she was the only survivor is Kim·Yeon·Ok."

Grandma refused to have fish. The thought that all of her parents and siblings were swept away to sea and eaten by fish was what keeps her from eating fish.

Grandma, you look much prettier smiling than when crying.

Grandma, promise me. From now on, you are going to smile all the time.
Jeju Portrayed in Pictures

Source: Jeju International Photo Contest (1st – 10th)
Daily Life on Jeju
Whether it rains....

or it snows....

Jeju is always beautiful
The Story of Delightful Jeju

- Udo Island
- Biyangdo Island
- Yongduam (Dragon Head Rock)
- Manjanggul Lava Tube
- Cheonjiyeon Waterfall
- Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak
The Story of Delightful Jeju
Value of Jeju

An world-renowned island, recognized by UNESCO for its clean environment

Jeju is an oval-shaped, volcanic island spanning 73 km east-to-west and 41 km north-to-south. Halla Mountain stands in the center of the island at a height of 1,950 m. Roughly 360 large and small parasitic volcanic cones are scattered all over the island, and about 160 lava tubes run beneath the surface. Rarely does a small island have that many oreums and lava tubes. Consequently, Jeju was recognized for its significance and designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 2002, a World Natural Heritage in 2007, and a Global Geopark in 2010. Earning all three UNESCO natural science titles is an unprecedented achievement globally, which shows that Jeju is a treasure with priceless environmental assets that must be protected by all. In 2016, the Culture of Jeju Haenyeo—the life of our mothers—was inscribed on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

An island with four UNESCO titles

1. **Biosphere Reserve**
   (Designated on December 16, 2002)
   Hallasan National Park, three islets off Jeju Island (Moonseom, Seopseom and Beomseom), and two stream corridors (Youngcheon Stream and Hyodoncheon Stream). It will be expanded all across Jeju (’19. 6. 20.).

2. **World Natural Heritage**
   (Listed on July 2, 2007)
   Hallasan Natural Reserve, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, and the Geomun Oreum Lava Tube System (Geomun Oreum Volcanic Cone, Bengduigul Cave, Manjanggul Cave, Ulsanjeongul Lava Tube, Bugoreumgul Lava Tube, Daerimgul Lava Tube, Gimnyeonggul Lava Tube, and Youngcheon Cave)

3. **Global Geopark**
   (Certified on October 1, 2010)
   Mt. Halla, Mangjanggul Cave, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, Suwoolbong Tuff Ring, Mt. Sanbangsan, Yongmuri Coast, Jusangjeolli Columnar Joint, Seogwipo Formation, Chunjeyeon Falls, Seonheul Gotjawal, Udo Island, Biyangdo Island, and Gyorae Samdasoo Village

4. **Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**
   Jeju Chilmeoridang Yeongdeunggut Ritual (’09. 9. 30)
   The Culture of Jeju Haenyo (’16. 11. 30)

A Free International City that aspires to be the hub of East Asia

Jeju is a geopolitically significant island that connects inland and maritime countries, with an optimal market that can attract potential demand for tourism, education, medical care and recreation from major cities in East Asia. With a strategy to promote Jeju as South Korea’s premier resort island, projects such as the Global Education City, the second airport, a new port, Healthcare Town and Jeju Shinhwa World were undertaken in order to provide high-quality services that combine tourism, medical care, and recreation with access to Jeju’s nature.
South Korea’s launch pad to advance into the Chinese market

As China emerges as the world’s largest market, Jeju has turned out to be an attractive destination for Chinese consumers to satisfy their needs for tourism, health care, and beauty. This is partly because Jeju is located within one to two hours from coastal metropolises in China, and also because it has outstanding natural resources that Chinese people desire. Jeju is responding to this trend with a strategy of producing tailor-made export goods from its natural resources, such as mineral water and cosmetics.

The only Self-Governing Province in South Korea

Jeju’s administrative structure and capabilities have been quite different from those of other provinces in South Korea since the enactment of the Special Act on the Establishment of Jeju Special Self-governing Province and the Creation of Free International City. The purpose of this act was to turn Jeju into a Free International City by endowing it with more power, easing administrative regulations and applying international standards. In the decade following the enactment, 4,537 powers were transferred to the province, transforming it into a unique municipality. All this formed a basis for further developing core industries on Jeju, such as the farming and tourism sectors, as well as nurturing new growth engines; for example, the education, medical and high-tech industries. Jeju is making efforts toward becoming a role model for globalization and decentralization.

Center of global exchange and cooperation towards peace

Jeju, designated as the Island of World Peace in 2005, has long been a cradle of cooperation for peace and exchange in East Asia. Hosting a series of summits, including the Korea-Soviet Union Summit in 1991, which helped break down the wall of the East-West Cold War, the Korea-US Summit in 1996, the Korea-Japan Summit in 2004 and the Korea-ASEAN summit in 2009, Jeju became a symbolic place for peace to which world leaders pay visits. In particular, the Jeju Forum for Peace and Prosperity, which was established in 2001 as an annual platform to discuss peace, diplomacy, security, the environment and economic issues, continues to upgrade the island’s status as a center of global exchange and cooperation.
Characteristics of Jeju

Location
Jeju is a geopolitically important hub that connects inland countries, such as Russia and China, and maritime nations, including Japan and Southeast Asian countries. It is also a world-class resort blessed with beautiful natural scenery.
- 126 degrees 08 minutes - 126 degrees 58 minutes east longitude
- 33 degrees 06 minutes - 34 degrees 00 minutes north latitude

Climate
Jeju has a typical oceanic climate due to its location, its island characteristics and the seasonal warm currents. The climate is mild, with relatively narrow daily and annual temperature ranges, and sea breezes blowing to the island throughout the year. It has a subtropical climate with four distinct seasons.
- **Average Temperature (°C) in 2018**  
  - 16.6 in Jeju City / 16.7 in Seogwipo City / 15.7 in Seongsan / 16.1 in Gosan
- **Average Precipitation (mm) in 2018**  
  - 1,769.5 in Jeju City / 2,166.2 in Seogwipo City / 2,146.7 in Seongsan / 1,345.8 in Gosan

Topography and geology
The topography of Jeju is hilly, with Mt. Halla situated in the center of the island. The eastern and western slopes of the island are quite gentle at 3-5°, and the northern and southern slopes are slightly steep at 5°. The geology of the island is composed of sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks such as basalts, trachyandesites and trachytes, and pyroclastic rocks, which erupted from monogenetic volcanoes. The island is mostly covered in blackish-brown, volcanic ash soil, with only a few regions blanketed in sandy soil.
Flora and fauna

Jeju is inhabited by animals that thrive in both cold and tropical regions—77 species of mammals, 198 species of birds, 8 species of reptiles and amphibians, 873 species of insects and 74 species of arachnids. From the coast to the top of Mt. Halla, plants are distributed vertically from the subtropical plants to the alpine plants. In total, Jeju provides habitat for 2,001 plant species, which makes the island a great repository of diverse flora. (In contrast, Mt. Paekdu, located in North Korea, has 500 species, and Mt. Jiri, on mainland South Korea, has 1,000 species.) Eight species were selected as natural monuments, and Mt. Halla was designated as a national park.

※ Hallasan National Park Flagship Species*: Eumenis Autonoe and Korean Fir

* Species that are considered crucial and need to be protected among many species in the ecosystem.

Environmental features

Jeju has distinct characteristics due to being an island and because of its unique folk culture, which reflects the history of the ancient Tamna State. The mountainous regions, centered around Mt. Halla, have forests and valleys, which are home to diverse flora and fauna, rugged rocks and ponds, parasitic volcanic cones and craters, and lava tubes and grasslands, all contributing to the natural beauty that the island is blessed with. The coastal regions feature spectacular rock formations and waterfalls, white-sand beaches and distant islands off the coasts, all of which provide superb views of nature.
History of Jeju

One Thousand years as Tamna & One Thousand years as Jeju, The Living Treasure Island of the World, Jeju’s History of the Past 2,000 Years

Origin of the Names  One of the old names of Jeju was Tamna, meaning “an island country”. Jeju which means “a county across the ocean” was used interchangeably with Tamna since the reign of King Gojong of the Goryeo Dynasty. The island was known as Quelpart to the Western world due to the influence of the Dutch East India Company. Various names referring to Tamna were Tangna, Mora, Dora, Seomna [Wiseo Goguryeojeon (the Story of Goguryeo)], Tammoraguk [Suishu Baekjejeon (the Story of Baekje)], Damna [New Book of the Tang Dynasty: the Story of Damna], and Tambura [Hanchangnyeo Collection].

Prehistoric and Ancient Tamna Kingdom  The remains, which prove that people inhabited the island from prehistoric times, include paleolithic remains found in Billemot Cave in Eoeum-ri, neolithic remains in Gosan-ri, bronze age remains in Sangmo-ri, and early iron age remains in Samyang-dong. Around the first century A.D. Tamna was founded and maintained its status until 1105 (the 10th year of King Sukjong’s reign) when it was re-established as the Tamna Kingdom. The Tamna King maintained the status of Tamna through a close interchange not only with Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla domestically, but with the dynasties of Han, Sui, Tang, and Song of China and Japan internationally, via the sea.

Middle and Modern Jeju The Goryeo Period  Jeju, which used to be under indirect rule of the central government, was incorporated into the local government of Goryeo; afterwards, going through the struggle of Sambyeolcho (a special capital defense unit) on Jeju, the period of Mongol interference, and the rebellion of Mokho (the Mongolian herdsmen). During the Joseon Dynasty, due to the highly centralized control of the government, the three administrative districts (Jeju-mok, Jeongui-hyeon, and Daejeong-hyeon) were established and the central government strengthened its rule over the island by setting up the Jeju-mok government office. Jeju was heavily burdened with the responsibility to offer indigenous products, such as horses, tangerines, and abalone, to the kings. As a result, the local residents, having a grievance, left the island frequently, so the central government, in response to the phenomenon, issued an order prohibiting Jeju people from moving to other areas on the mainland.

Pre-Modern Jeju  In the 19th century, the fleets of Britain and France frequently appeared around Jeju on the pretext of the exploration of sea routes. Finally, in 1840, the HMS Samarang, a British warship, conducted a detailed survey all over Jeju, resulting in Jeju being influenced by the Western powers. The opening of the port in 1876 made it possible for Japan to pillage the fishing grounds of Jeju, and Jeju haenyeo (women divers) had no choice but to leave for Busan or Ulleungdo Island within the country; or for neighboring countries, such as Japan or China to make a living.

Modern Jeju  After liberation, Jeju gained its status as a province on August 1, 1946, becoming independent at last. In addition, though Jeju had to suffer from the event known as Jeju 4.3 (“Sa-Sam”), one of the most tragic incidents in modern Korean history, it became an important chapter of Korean history as a symbol of peace and human rights. During the Korean War, the Marine Corps and the first boot camp were transferred to Jeju and the island was flooded with 15,000 refugees. After the 1960s, Jeju was committed both to innovating roads, water, and electricity and to fostering tourism and citrus industries. In 2002, the central government designated the island as a free international city and, eventually, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province was launched on July 1st, 2006.
Chronicle of Jeju

The Goryeo period

• 938 (21 Taejo)
  Go Malno, the crown prince of the Tamna State, attended the Royal Court of Goryeo.

• 1105 (10 Sukjong)
  Tamna lost its standing as an independent state, and was absorbed into Goryeo as Tamna-gun (county).

• 1192 – 1259 (Gojong)
  Tamna-gun was renamed Jeju.

• 1275 (1 King Chungryeol)
  Tamna regained its name and status as a state, and Tamna Prefecture (Colony) was established by the Yuan dynasty of China.

• 1294 (20 King Chungryeol)
  Tamna was returned to Goryeo, and its name reverted to Jeju.

The Joseon period

• 1397 (Taejo)
  The Jeju Moksa (equivalent to Governor in rank) was appointed. The Moksa also held the post of Military Camp Chief.

• 1416 (16 Taejong)
  In addition to Jeju-mok (department), Jeongui-hyeon (settlement or community) and Daejung-hyeon were established.

• 1895 (32 Gojong)
  Jeju-mok was redesignated as Jeju-Bu (Special City) governed by a Gwanchalsa (Governor), but the name was changed back to Jeju-mok the following year.

• 1906 (10 Gwangmu)
  The mok system was abolished, and the gun system was adopted.

Contemporary history

• 1910 (4 Ryunghee)
  Jeongui-hyeon and Daejung-hyeon were incorporated into Jeju-gun.

• May, 1915
  The gun system was abolished, and the do (province) system was adopted.

• Aug. 1, 1946
  Jeju became a province with two guns, one eup (township), and 12 myeons (town).

• Sept. 1, 1955
  Jeju-eup was promoted to Jeju City (making an island-wide total of one city, two guns and 12 myeons).

• Jul. 8, 1956
  Seogwi-myeon, Hallim-myeon and Daejung-myeon were elevated to eups, and Hankyung-myeon was established.
  [one city, 2 guns, 3 eups and 10 myeons]

• Dec. 1, 1980
  Aewol-myeon, Gujwa-myeon, Namwon-myeon and Seongsan-myeon became eups. [one city, two guns, seven eups, and six myeons]

• Jul. 1, 1981
  Seogwi-eup and Jungmun-myeon were merged into Seogwipo City. [two cities, two guns, six eups, and five myeons]

• Oct. 1, 1985
  Jocheon-myeon was changed to Jocheon-eup. [two cities, two guns, seven eups and four myeons]

• Apr. 1, 1986
  Yeonpyeong-ri (village) was raised to the status of Udo-myeon. [two cities, two guns, seven eups and five myeons]

• Jan. 1, 2004
  At this time, there was a total of two cities, two guns, seven eups, five myeons and 31 dongs (villages)

• Jul. 1, 2006
  Jeju Special Self-Governing Province was established.
  [two administrative cities, seven eups, five myeons and 31 dongs]
Symbol of Jeju

Emblem

Black, or the color of basalt, symbolizes a strong Jeju and the culture of preserving and promoting traditions. The horizontal brush strokes represent the spirit of equality, as well as Jeju’s nature recognized as a World Natural Heritage. The green color is a symbol of Mt. Halla and the natural environment; blue, the clean seas and the Biosphere Reserve; orange, the future-oriented values of a Self-Governing Province and the high hopes of the Jeju people.

Policies

Flag of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Provincial character Dori and Sori
Provincial flower Weyrich’s azalea
Provincial tree Camphor tree
Provincial bird White-backed woodpecker

Goals

Clean Jeju Where People and Nature Coexist

- Cleanliness and coexistence are two core values of the future vision chosen by the people of Jeju to realize a healthy and sustainable clean city where every member coexists and feels happy.
- We work hand in hand to preserve a clean environment, strike a balance between people and nature, between tradition and innovation, and between self-esteem and embracement, and create a happy Jeju where the values of nature, culture, and people grow.

Clean Jeju Where People and Nature Coexist

- A New Growth Together with the Local Residents
- A Bigger Jeju Where Everyone Feels Happy

Communication and Governance Focusing on Residents
General Description of Jeju

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Culture, Tourism and Sports page 19
Health and Welfare page 20
Primary Sector page 21
Life and Environment page 22
Accolades for Jeju page 24
Basic Description

Area

1,850.1 km²
(1.8% of the whole country)

- 1.7 times the size of Hong Kong, 2.7 times the size of Singapore, 3 times the size of Seoul
- 551.78 km coastline
- 176.07 km Ilju Road (Road 12)
- 73.7 km east-to-west
- 41.0 km north-to-south

Administrative districts

2 administrative cities, 43 eup/myeon/dong, 537 tong, 172 ri, 5,465 ban, 566 natural village

Islands

79 islands (8 inhabited islands and 71 uninhabited islands)

- Inhabited islands - Biyangdo, Udo, Chujando
  (Sangchujado, Hachujado, Hoenggando and Chupodo), Gapado and Marado

Population

692,032 (Up 2.0% from 2017)

- Jejusi 252,697
- Seogwipo 96,929
- Jejusi 249,094
- Seogwipo 93,312

- Man 349,626
- Woman 342,406

※ 678,772 people and 278,203 households as of 2017

Future Population Estimate [2017~2047]

* '19. 6. released by the National Statistical Office

(Unit : a person)

- 634,919 (’17)
- 731,000 (’20)
- 780,000 (’47)

Civil servants

5,835 civil servants
(3,046 work for the provincial government, and 2,789 at the two city halls.)

Status of sisterhood relationships

- Autonomous Region of Madeira, Portugal (Jan. 3, 2007)
- Sakhalin Oblast, Russia (Jan. 17, 1992)
- Aomori Prefecture, Japan (Aug. 8, 2016)
- State of Hawaii, USA (Nov. 25, 1986)
- Hainan Province, China (Oct. 6, 1999)
- Bali Province, Indonesia (Jun. 16, 1989)
Finance and Economy

Budget

(As of 2019)
* The figures were extracted from the annual budget.

General account 44,936 + Special account 7,915 = Total budget of 5,285.1 billion won (Up 5.08% from the previous year)

Budget Scale by Year

(Unit: hundred million won)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>35,825</td>
<td>38,194</td>
<td>41,028</td>
<td>44,493</td>
<td>50,297</td>
<td>52,851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiscal Self-reliance Ratio by Year

(Unit: %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industrial structure

(Provisional GDP for 2017)
(Unit: %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sector</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary sector</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary sector</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finance and Economy

**Gross Domestic Product**
[Provisional GDP for 2017]

\[
\text{18,202.7 billion won}
\]

GRDP per capita: \(28,420\) thousand won
(National average: \(33,657\) thousand won)

**Exports by year**
[Unit : million dollars]

Exports in 2018
(Up 17.4% from the previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>106.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>121.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>155.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>182.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic growth rate**
[Provisional rate for 2017]

\[
\text{4.9%}
\]

National average: \(3.2\%\)
Down 2.4% from the previous year

**Employment rate**

\[
\text{68.4%}
\]

National average: \(60.7\%\).
Down 2.5% from the previous year

**Unemployment rate**

\[
\text{2.0%}
\]

National average: \(3.8\%\)
Up 0.1% from the previous year

**Businesses**
[As of 2017]

- \(60,063\) employers
  Up 3.9% from the previous year
- \(262,747\) employers
  Up 1.8% from the previous year
Culture, Tourism and Sports

**Number of tourists**

Foreign: 122 million
Korean: 1,309 million
Total: 1,431 million

Tourism revenue: 5,571.8 billion won
[Provisional revenue for 2017]

*Number of tourists in 2017: 1,475 million

**Tourist attractions**

185 sites
(60 public sites, 125 private sites)

**Cultural assets**

388 sites
(111 national designations, 277 provincial designations)

89 artisans and artists who hold intangible cultural property titles
(19 national designations, 70 provincial designations)

**Public cultural spaces**

Total 342
(Unit: sites)

- 21 public libraries
- 62 museums
- 20 art galleries
- 37 concert halls
- 20 culture houses
- 3 cultural centers
- 178 small libraries
- 1 culture and art center

**Public sports facilities**

Total 128
(Unit: sites)

- 15 athletic fields
- 20 soccer fields
- 27 gyms
- 4 baseball stadiums
- 2 swimming pools
- 26 all-weather gateball fields
- 30 miscellaneous facilities (Tennis courts, etc.)

**Golf courses**

30 golf courses
(33.60km²)

**Sports Events Held on Jeju**

164 times in 2017
(21 international competitions, 61 national competitions, 69 provincial competitions, 1 national exchange, and 12 international exchanges)

188 times in 2018
(36 international competitions, 62 national competitions, 66 provincial competitions, 1 national exchange, and 23 international exchanges)
# Health and Welfare

## Social welfare facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living Facilities</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior welfare facilities</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s welfare facilities</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare facilities</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare facilities for the disabled</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health promotion facilities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless shelters</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 682

## Service Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare centers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior welfare facilities</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare facilities for the disabled</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child welfare facilities</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s counseling centers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community centers for self-sufficiency</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community centers for self-sufficiency</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicultural family support center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daycare centers</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 83

## Youth Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training halls</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training centers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses of culture</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping sites</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth hostels</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Medical Facilities

### Medical Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General hospitals</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term care hospitals</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor’s offices</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental clinics</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental clinics</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health centers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health center branch offices</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care centers</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support centers for health and life</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 926
Primary Sector

**Agriculture**
- Households: 31,208
- Population: 82,751 (12.0% of the total population)
- Per capita income in 2017: 52,922,000 won
- Gross income in 2017: 1,694.5 billion won

**Livestock**
- Households: 4,868
- Population: 15,281 (2.2% of the total population)
- Gross income in 2017: 9,925 billion won

**Fisheries**
- Households: 4,013
- Population: 9,081 (1.3% of the total population)
- Gross income: 1,211.0 billion won

**Beaches**
11 beaches
(Iho Tewoo, Samyang, Hyeopjae, Geumneung, Gwakji, Gimnyeong, Hamdeok, Jungmun Saekdal, Shinyang Seopji, Hwasun, Pyoseon)

**Women divers**
Total: 3,898 (Man 9, Woman 3,889)
(Unit: a person)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 30 and under</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 30 to 39</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 40 to 49</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 50 to 59</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 60 to 69</td>
<td>1,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 70 to 79</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 80 and older</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Life and Environment

### Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Jeju City</th>
<th>Seogwipo City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,215</td>
<td>252,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detached</td>
<td>175,447</td>
<td>84,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>64,768</td>
<td>26,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row</td>
<td>16,391</td>
<td>5,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplex</td>
<td>16,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Car registration

- Registered cars per household: 1.750 (the highest in the nation)
- Number of vehicles owned per household: 1.331

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No. of cars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>451,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van</td>
<td>20,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>80,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty</td>
<td>1,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water supply

- Facility capacity: 461,481 ton/day
- Water consumers: 678,772
- Daily water supply per person: 682.9 ℓ
- Quantity of water supply: 463,566 ton/day
- Flow rate: 45.9%

### Sewage treatment

- Sewage service penetration rate: 92.3%
- 8 sites
- Facility capacity: 240 thousand tons/day

### Passenger numbers

- Flight
  - Domestic: 27,555,827
  - International: 1,899,478
  - Total: 29,455,305 passengers

- Ship
  - Domestic: 1,324,099
  - International: 21,703
  - Total: 1,345,802 passengers
Educational institutions
(as of April 2017)
(Unit: sites)

Total 331 schools
123 kindergartens / 113 elementary school
45 middle schools / 30 high schools / 3 special schools / 4 universities
2 graduate and professional schools / 4 international schools / 7 branch schools

Waste generation

1,314.4 tons per day

Reuse 58.6%
Incineration 25.3%
Landfill 16.1%

Gotjawal

109.75 km²
6% of the total area of Jeju

Oreums

368 Oreums

Ramsar wetlands

5 Ramsar wetlands

Wetland protection areas

1100 Altitude Wetland
Sumeunmulbaengdui Wetland

2.81 km²

Culture and Eco Trails

5 Hallasan Mountain Dullegil Trails 49.2 km
Saryeoni Forest Path 16 km
26 Olle Trails 425 km
5 Gotjawal Forest Trails 10.7 km

Waste management facilities

11 waste management facilities
9 landfills
2 regional incinerators

Clean Houses

2,327 Clean Houses
53 Recycling Help Centers

Natural parks

7 natural parks
361 km²

Gotjawal Oreums

City parks
(as of September 2017)

244 city parks
9,911,000 m²
78 neighborhood parks
154 children’s parks
12 parks for physical and cultural activities

Natural Recreation Forests & Healing Forests

4 Natural Recreation Forests

Jeju Jeolmul Natural Recreation Forest, Seogwipo Natural Recreation Forest, Gyorae Natural Recreation Forest, Buleun Oreum Natural Recreation Forest, Seogwipo Healing Forest
# Accolades for Jeju

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Ranked “1st” as the city of dreams that workers want to live in</th>
<th>🎉 Won “Grand Prize” in the metropolitan sector of the 2018 Korea Self Development Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>’18. 5. Job Korea &amp; Albamon</td>
<td>’18. 9. KGDI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Won “Grand Prize” in the 2018 Korea SNS Awards</th>
<th>🎉 Won “Grand Prize” in the local government recyclable resource collection and screening competition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Won “Grand Prize” in the accounting field among Korean local governments</th>
<th>🎉 Jeju’s governor was designated as the “Provincial Self-Government CEO of the Year” in 2018 (in the governor field)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Won “Minister Prize of Trade, Industry and Energy” of the Korea Top Brand Awards (JEJU Cosmetic Cert Brand)</th>
<th>🎉 Selected as the “Best Agency” in the 2018 government innovation assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Ranked “High” in the 2018 regional gender equality index (as of 2017)</th>
<th>🎉 Selected as an “Excellent National Case” (comprehensive measures for earthquake disaster prevention) in the 2018 disaster management evaluations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Ranked “Best” in the 2018 integrity policy evaluations</th>
<th>🎉 Achieved “1st Grade for 3 consecutive years” in the 2018 corruption prevention measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Ranked “1st” in the 2018 traffic culture index</th>
<th>🎉 The 2019 National Assessment of Local Governing Bodies (9 cities and provinces) “1st” in the assessment of administrative service improvement (Among 9 areas, Jeju was ranked “1st” in health and welfare, environment, and transportation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🎉 Selected as an “Excellent Agency” to operate the public sector ethics system in 2018</th>
<th>🎉 Ranked “Excellent” in the 2019 Local Government Job-Creation Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Changes Made in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

- What is the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province? [page 26]
- Progress of Major Projects by the Provincial Government [page 27]
- Challenges for the Provincial Government to Address in the Future [page 29]
- Changes Made in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in the Last 12 years [page 30]
What is the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province?

**Concept of a Special Self-Governing Province**
A special self-governing province is a region with a high degree of autonomy, unlike the authority granted to other provinces. Given special authority, tailored to conditions and characteristics of each region, a province of this kind can make policies autonomously and run its region on its own responsibility.

- A special self-governing provincial government is one type of local government
  * Two types of local governments stipulated in Article 2 (1) of the Local Government Act are as follows:
    1. A special metropolitan city, a metropolitan city, a special autonomous city, a province and a special self-governing province
    2. A si, a gun, and a gu

**Background of Its Establishment**
In 2001, the establishment of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government was promoted as a national development model for the decentralization of power and the policy to cultivate the service industry based on the free international city plan and the 2005 basic plan of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province.

- Given the fact that capital, labor, goods, services, and information are not the products of one country, and each nation competes to foster its own special economic zone, a need to establish a new local government system and economic development strategy was recognized.
- With an investigation starting from the 1960s, many studies had been done and special authority to create an international environment was granted. In addition, taking into account its unique features as an island as well as its small population size and gross area, it was considered that the establishment of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government would maximize performance of policies within a short period of time.

**Basic Plans**

- **Completion of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province**
  - Eco-friendly Central City in Northeast Asia

  **Promotion of Self-Governing Model City**
  - Establish a high degree autonomous decentralization model
  - Enhance its capacity and sense of responsibility
  - Transfer central administrative powers
  - Introduce an advanced decentralization system

  **Promotion of the Free International City**
  - Establish an ideal free market economy model
  - Cultivate the 4+1 core industries (i.e. tourism, education, medical care, clean primary + high-tech)
  - Provide innovative deregulation and differentiated support
  - Promote leading projects
Progress of Major Projects by the Provincial Government

   - Discussion on establishing a special self-governing province began
     - Then President Kim Dae-jung proposed the establishment of the free international city during his visit to Jeju (1998. 9. 25.)
   - Jeju Free International City began in earnest
     - Declaration and implementation of the "Special Act on the Jeju Free International City" (2002. 4. 1.)

   - During the nationwide discussion on decentralization and balanced national development, the president-elect Roh Moo-hyun had a "plan to designate Jeju Island as a model province for decentralization and local self-governance". (2003. 2. 12.)
   - During the dialogue with local Jeju residents of the Jeju Peace Forum, he emphasized "taxation and tax reduction and the drastic transfer of power which would enable Jeju to decide administrative regulations by itself". (2003. 10. 31.)

3. Referendum at a Local Level on the Reform of Administrative Structure was Conducted (2005)
   - A poll was conducted to decide the administrative structure of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (2005. 7. 27.)
     - 147,565 out of 402,003 voters participated (Turnout: 36.73%)
     - 82,919 (57%) voted in favor of the "innovation plan" and chose the organization of the single regional system

   - The "Special Act on the Establishment of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Development of the Free International City (Bill)" (the Special Law on the Jeju Province Administrative System (Bill)), and the Partial Amendment of the Local Government Act (Bill) were announced (2005. 11. 4.).
   - The bills were approved during an extraordinary session of the National Assembly (2006. 2. 9.).
   - The "Jeju Special Act" was enforced (2006. 7. 1.).
The era of 600,000 people living on Jeju began (2013. 8.)
- Starting from 2010, there has appeared a “phenomenon where the net inflow of residents rose”
- The era of 600,000 people living on Jeju began (2013. 8.)
- The number of visitors to Jeju were 100,000 in 1966 and 1,000,000 in 1983. In 2005, the number surpassed 5 million.

Plan to Reform the System of the Jeju Special Act (Steps 1-6, 2006-present)
- A total of 5 system reforms: 4,537 cases of transfer of central authority
  - Establishment of the autonomous decentralization system, relaxation of the basic regulations on core industries and exemption of special duties, complete transfer of 3 tourism acts, grounds for government support for marine transportation costs of agro-fishery products from Jeju, and grounds for conservation of Gotjawal forests.

Abolished the 4 existing cities and counties (under a primary local government) → Established 2 administrative cities (Jeju city and Seogwipo city)
- Changed its administrative structure to a single regional self-governing system
- Over the last 13 years, the number has expanded to 154 with a bigger system of 1 department, 4 branches, 3 units, 1 district, and 1 center.

Beginning of the Era of the Population Nearing 600,000 and the Number of Tourists Exceeding 10 Million (2013)
- The number of visitors to Jeju were 100,000 in 1966 and 1,000,000 in 1983. In 2005, the number surpassed 5 million.
- Over the last 13 years, the number has expanded to 154 with a bigger system of 1 department, 4 branches, 3 units, 1 district, and 1 center.

Launch of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government (2006. 7. 1.)
- It began by organizing 1 department and 3 teams in the province and 2 squads and 3 teams in administrative cities with an initial number of 38 police officers (the prescribed number was 127).
- A total of 5 system reforms: 4,537 cases of transfer of central authority
  - Establishment of the autonomous decentralization system, relaxation of the basic regulations on core industries and exemption of special duties, complete transfer of 3 tourism acts, grounds for government support for marine transportation costs of agro-fishery products from Jeju, and grounds for conservation of Gotjawal forests.

Operation of the Nation’s First Autonomous Police (2006)
- It began by organizing 1 department and 3 teams in the province and 2 squads and 3 teams in administrative cities with an initial number of 38 police officers (the prescribed number was 127).
Challenges for the Provincial Government to Address in the Future

**Responding to Sharp Changes in the Conditions on Jeju**
- Expansion of the capacity of airport and ports, waste disposal capacity, and the infrastructure for water and sewage
- Transportation system reform, redesign of urban spatial structure, and management of seashore side and water-front areas
- Construction of a city focusing on comfort and safety (Stimulation of the old downtown reclamation, and management of foreigners, etc.)

**Establishment of the Conversation and Management System for Jeju’s Precious Environment**
- Integration of the conservation area management system (GIS) and the total environmental resources management system
- Systematic conservation management, including calculation of the total amount of environmental resources, restoration of damaged areas, and establishment of alternative sites

**Creation of Growth Engine for New Industries**
- By adding one additional industry (clean primary) to the existing 4 (education, medical care, IT, BT) ones, proactively cultivate the eco-friendly future industries (block chain, renewable energy, and bio) in the 4th Industrial Revolution Age

**Conflict Management and Concentration of the Capacity of Local Residents**
- Management of conflicts between residents and challenges that Jeju is facing
- Need to create an internal power generation engine on the basis of responsibility that inhabitants decide to take
## Changes Made in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in the Last 12 years (2006~2018)

### Self-governing administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>561,695</td>
<td>692,032</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary citizens</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>3.1 times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Unit: hundred million won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual budget</td>
<td>25,972</td>
<td>52,851</td>
<td>14,590</td>
<td>Unit: hundred million won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial self-reliance</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public servants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of public servants</td>
<td>5,169</td>
<td>5,835</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tourism

Number of tourists (both Korean and foreign) (Unit: ten thousand persons)
- 2006: 531
- 2018: 1,431
- Increase: 2.7 times

Tourism revenue (domestic and international) (Unit: hundred million won)
- 2009: 20,297
- 2017: 55,718
- Increase: 2.3 times

Number of tourism companies
- 2013: 1,282
- 2018: 1,958
- Increase: 1.5 times

Casino revenue (Unit: hundred million won)
- 2006: 702
- 2018: 5,112
- Increase: 7.3 times

Economy

Economic growth rate (Unit: %)
- 2006: 1.9
- 2017: 4.9
- Increase: 3%p

Employment rate (Unit: %)
- 2006: 69.1
- 2018: 69.6
- Increase: 0.5%p

Number of social enterprises
- 2006: 342
- 2018: 384
- Increase: 5.3 times

Culture and Arts

Cultural satisfaction (Unit: score)
- 2012: 2.90
- 2018: 3.00
- Increase: 0.1

Number of public cultural spaces
- 2006: 64
- 2018: 342
- Increase: 5.3 times
## Changes Made in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in the Last 12 years (2006~2018)

* Launch of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government in 2006

### Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign direct investment (cumulative arrivals) (Unit: million dollars)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing penetration (Unit: %)</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>47%p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge seismic retrofit (Unit: %)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Urban construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban construction</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of vehicles registered (Unit: thousand cars)</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of parking spaces secured (Unit: %)</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of public transit passengers (Unit: thousand)</td>
<td>32,930</td>
<td>62,453</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of domestic flights</td>
<td>70,549</td>
<td>155,772</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of international flights</td>
<td>8,062</td>
<td>12,559</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of regular routes (based on summer routes)</td>
<td>111 flights/week</td>
<td>180 flights/week</td>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>6 countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 times</td>
<td>290 flights/week</td>
<td>2.7 times</td>
<td>18 routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7 times</td>
<td>10 routes</td>
<td>1.5 times</td>
<td>2 countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Primary sector**

- **Agricultural gross income** (Unit: hundred million won)
  - 2006: 1조 1,945
  - 2018: 6,945
  - 2006: 41.9%
  - 2018: 94.1%

- **Fishery gross income** (Unit: hundred million won)
  - 2006: 6,114
  - 2018: 12,111
  - 2006: 98.0%
  - 2018: 60.2%

- **Livestock gross income** (Unit: hundred million won)
  - 2006: 5,113
  - 2018: 9,925
  - 2006: 5.8 times
  - 2018: 90.9%

- **Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) Certification** (Unit: ha)
  - 2011: 701
  - 2018: 4,049
  - 2011: 5.8 times
  - 2018: 90.9%

- **Environment-friendly farm certification**
  - 2018: 2,123
  - 2006: 2.3 times

- **Number of cruise tourists** (Unit: thousand persons)
  - 2006: 11
  - 2018: 21
  - 2006: 98.0%

- **Freight tonnage handled by Jeju ports** (Unit: thousand tons)
  - 2006: 8,738
  - 2018: 19,809
  - 2006: 2.3 times


Changes Made in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in the Last 12 years (2006~2018)

* Launch of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government in 2006

### Energy

- **Renewable energy penetration** (Unit: %)
  - 2006: 1.28
  - 2018: 12.92
  - Increase by 11.64%p

- **Electric vehicle deployment**
  - 2018: 15,549
  - Increase by 33.2%

- **Household waste generation** (Unit: tons/day)
  - 2013: 984.2
  - 2018: 1,311.4
  - Increase by 33.2% (58.6% increase from 2013)

### Welfare

- **Number of daycare centers**
  - 2006: 430
  - 2018: 513
  - Increase by 1.2 times

- **Number of jobs for seniors**
  - 2006: 2,064
  - 2018: 8,467
  - Increase by 4.1 times

- **Number of jobs for the physically challenged**
  - 2006: 431
  - 2018: 1,870
  - Increase by 4.3 times

### Environment

- **Recycling** (Unit: tons/day)
  - 2013: 516.2 (52%)
  - 2018: 769.5 (58.6%)
  - Increase by 49%

- **Cremation rate** (Unit: %)
  - 2006: 38.2
  - 2018: 70.1
  - Increase by 31.9%

- **Household waste generation** (Unit: tons/day)
  - 2013: 984.2
  - 2018: 1,311.4
  - Increase by 33.2%

* In March 2018, the number of EVs reached 10,000.
### Fire safety

**Fire casualties**
(Unit: person per hundred thousand people)
- 2006: 79.1 (△19.3%)
- 2018: 63.8

**Vulnerable groups provided with fire extinguishers and detectors**
(Unit: household)
- 2013: 1,327 (3.5%)
- 2018: 39,504 (100%)

### Administrative improvement

**Transfer of authority (accumulated)**
(Unit: case)
- 2006: 1,062
- 2017: 4,537 (4.2 times)

### Water and sewage

**Waterworks capacity**
(Unit: thousand m³/day)
- 2013: 431.9
- 2018: 476.8 (10.4%)

**Sewage treatment capacity**
(Unit: thousand m³/day)
- 2013: 189.0
- 2018: 240 (27%)
What Happened in Jeju?
Like red camellia flowers, they disappeared silently into ice cold ground.
Jeju 4·3: It is an incident during which a multitude of local residents fell victim during armed conflicts and in the ensuing suppression process. With March 1st, 1947 as a starting point, there were a number of conflicts taking place from April 3rd, 1948 to September 21st, 1954 (30,000 people, or 10% of Jeju’s population lost their lives in the 7-year period of the conflict).

“Let the Spirit of Jeju 4·3 Bloom”

Jeju 4·3 should be remembered as a symbol of the universal value of human rights and peace.

Promotion of the Nationalization and Globalization of Jeju 4·3

- Let the whole nation know the truth of Jeju 4·3
  - Campaign for wearing a camellia flower badge
- Plan to have the 4·3 documents listed in the UNESCO Memory of the World

Holding the Commemoration Ceremony in Honor of Victims of Jeju 4·3 which marks the 71st anniversary

- With the theme of “Transmission to Future Generations”, the ceremony was devoted to victims and the bereaved families
  - *2019. 4. 3. / Jeju 4·3 Peace Park

Designation of April 3rd as a Local Holiday.

- To Honor the victims of Jeju 4·3 and remember the spirit of the 4·3
  - *First time to designate the event as a local holiday
    [Amendment of ordinance concerning the designation of the day of honoring the victims of Jeju 4·3 as a local holiday, ’19. 3. 22.]

The 70th anniversary of Jeju 4·3 served as the starting point of the year to visit Jeju

Laid the foundation for letting people around the nation and world be aware of Jeju 4·3

A sharp rise in the number of visitors to the 4·3 Peace Park

- 403 Gwanghwamun Performance (2018. 4. 3. in Gwanghwamun, Seoul)
- UN 4·3 Human Rights Symposium (2019. 6. 20. in UN Headquarters, New York)

An increase in public awareness of Jeju 4·3

- 68.1% in 2017, 78.7% in 2018
Excavation and Maintenance of Jeju 4·3 Sites

Listed in the National Register of Cultural Properties: Suak Post (2018. 6. 11.)

Number of excavated Jeju 4·3 sites: 696 sites

Maintain Jeju 4·3 sites and use them as educational venues

- Memorial Park on the old liquor plant site
- The Lost Village of Goneul-dong in Hwabuk

Revision of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law containing the grounds for compensation and rewards for victims and the bereaved families

Both the public and private sectors should work together and make a lot of effort to have the revision of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law passed.

For Inquiries  Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, 4·3 Support Division (+82-64-710-8432)

Expansion of Support for Welfare of the Victims of Jeju 4·3 and Bereaved Family Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance Allowance for Surviving Victims</th>
<th>Maintenance Allowance for 1 Generation of Bereaved Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50,000 KRW</td>
<td>70,000 KRW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Allowance for Victim’s Spouses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 KRW</td>
<td>100,000 KRW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral Costs for Surviving Victim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500,000 KRW</td>
<td>3,000,000 KRW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Truth Ascertainment & Restoration of Honor

- Jeju 4·3 convicted survivors (18 people)
  - Request for a retrial against the illegal military trial, but the court dismissed the charges (’19. 1.)
  - Recognizing the illegality of the court-martial, they were found not guilty.

Excavation and Maintenance of Jeju 4·3 Sites

- Listed in the National Register of Cultural Properties: Suak Post (2018. 6. 11.)
- Number of excavated Jeju 4·3 sites: 696 sites
- Maintain Jeju 4·3 sites and use them as educational venues
  - Memorial Park on the old liquor plant site
  - The Lost Village of Goneul-dong in Hwabuk

The Lost Village of Goneul-dong in Hwabuk (4432 Hwabuk 1-dong)

Goneul-dong, where some 70 households were inhabited, was devastated by soldiers on January 4th, 1949. Though the lost village hasn’t been restored, a relatively visible trace still remains. As the will of the survivors from Goneul-dong is strong, the village needs to be preserved or restored and used as a venue for history education.

Report of Jeju 4·3 victims and the bereaved family members

- 119,297 people were reported
  - (16,167 victims, 103,130 bereaved family members)
- 78,741 were found eligible
  - (14,363 victims, 64,378 bereaved family members)

The Last Task for the Complete Settlement of Jeju 4·3 for the Future

Revision of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law containing the grounds for compensation and rewards for victims and the bereaved families

- Both the public and private sectors should work together and make a lot of effort to have the revision of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law passed.

For Inquiries  Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, 4·3 Support Division (+82-64-710-8432)
Jeju 4·3 should not be forgotten or erased.
We have created 1,000 jobs in the public sector for the youth.

* (2018–2022) 2,500 public servants, 2,500 jobs in organizations owned, invested, and funded by the government, and 5,000 jobs in public social services

We support the dreams and hopes of young people.

Creation of 10,000 full-time jobs in the public sector for the youth

From last year to the second quarter of 2019

- 2,314 jobs available in the public sector for the youth
  - Public servants: 843
  - Jobs in organizations owned, invested, and funded by the government: 294
  - Jobs in public social services: 1,177

Promoting the "3 Benefits for Jeju Working Youth" Project (Korea's first case)

- Support Making a Large Sum of Money "Tax deduction for young employees of the future"
  - A monthly deposit of 500,000 KRW for 5 years (youth 120,000, company 200,000, and government 180,000)
  - Support a grant for a membership fee (Jeju)
    - 70,000 KRW a month (youth 20,000 and company 50,000) (for 5 years)

- Support Finding a Full-time Job "Hope Project"
  - A monthly support of 50,000–70,000 KRW for less than 10 workers per company

- "Bogeumjari" Housing Support
  - A monthly support of 300,000 KRW / for 2 years

Dream of More Jobs for Young People
The Jeju Center for a Bigger Tomorrow is now operating in full swing.

- Targeting unemployed young people between 16 and 35, the Support First Training Later Program helps them find jobs or start businesses
  - By establishing networks with companies from home and abroad, provide programs offering specialized training and hands-on experience for each field
  - A 2-year course with 4 levels (3,840 hours)
  - Program participants receive participation allowance for 2 years
  - After recruitment (from July to August), the program begins in the middle of September

The Jeju Center for a Bigger Tomorrow, and the Finding My Job Conference (2019. 6. 27. Jeju Creative Economy Innovation Center)
Plan to Introduce Exemplary National Youth Policies

✓ Introduce 3 talented youth cultivation programs
  • NEOPLE Jeju Academy → Focusing on practical skills and hands-on experience to foster talented individuals (2 courses)
  • Youth Employment Growth Program → Providing practical work experience in public agencies and private companies
  • Construction of Cluster by industrial sector → Fostering local talents [administration, business, and university]
  * Career experience programs for future young talented youth, such as the teenagers outside school (linked to Korea Job World)

Expansion of Space for Youth Communication and Activities

✓ The Jeju Youth Center: Provide young people with a variety of activities and function as a community
  • Youth Attic: Community space for study, learning, hobbies, book reading, and relaxation
  * Aiming at establishing the youth activity complex center by 2020

Cultivation of Local Talents and Differentiation of University Specialization

✓ Expand local talent cultivation programs
  • The Nation’s largest-scale tuition reduction program (Support student loan interest for 2 years → 10 years after graduation)
  • The global talent training program (Overseas university training)

✓ Enhancing university competency and expanding university specialized courses
  • Comprehensive Aviation Studies Department of Jeju International University
  • Newly-established Department of Intelligent System Engineering of Cheju Halla University

To Lay the Foundations for Local Young People to Grow

With 10,000 jobs created for youth in the public sector, the provincial government strives to improve the quality of jobs, lays the foundations for the designation of Jeju city as a youth-friendly city, and pushes forward policies for the young, such as the introduction of a budget system involving youth.

For Inquiries
Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, Youth Policy Officer [in charge of all youth policies] (+82-64-710-8822) / Employment Division [Employment Policy] (+82-64-710-3792)
Voices of the Young

“I feel that the whole community is supporting me.”

“I have a sense of responsibility that I should find a job and help job seekers by paying taxes.”

*Sources: The 2018 Youth Policy Survey (‘18. 11.)*
3898
The life and culture of Jeju haenyeo, whose value was recognized as the “UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity”, should be preserved and passed down to following generations.

A continuous decline in the number of haenyeo over the years:
- 1970: 14,143
- 1980: 7,804
- 1990: 6,827
- 2000: 5,789
- 2010: 4,995
- 2020: 3,898

Serious aging problem:
- Those over 60: 89.5%
- Those in their 60’s: 1,169
- Those in their 70’s: 1,651
- Those 80 or older: 661

Provision of Stable Income and Prevention of Accidents
- Provide allowance for elderly haenyeo:
  - Those between 70-79: 100,000 KRW a month
  - Those 80 or older: 200,000 KRW a month
- Provide retirement allowance:
  - Those 80 or older: 300,000 KRW a month / 3 years
- Provide an initial settlement fund for new haenyeo:
  - Those under 40: 300,000 KRW a month / 3 years
- Help stabilize the price of turban shells:
  - Fishing village associations on Jeju (haenyeo) Guarantee: 10,000 KRW per kg

Boosted Sense of Pride of Haenyeo
- Inscription on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
- Designation as National Intangible Cultural Heritage
- Recognition as a National Important Fisheries Heritage No.1
- Foundation of the haenyeo association and develop BI and CI
- Designation of the haenyeo festival and the day of haenyeo (3rd Sat. of every September)
- Overseas Performance by a haenyeo troupe
- Interaction with chulhyang haenyeo living in other regions or countries

The 10th Jeju Haenyeo Festival
Succession of the Spirits of the Anti-Japanese Movement of Haenyeo

- Built busts of 3 main haenyeo who fought against Japanese Colonial Rule (2018. 9.)
- Expand the Jeju Haenyeo Anti-Japanese Movement Commemoration Project
- Produce and broadcast a documentary about the Jeju haenyeo anti-Japanese movement

Spread the Value of Jeju Haenyeo

- Apply to UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for inclusion of Jeju haenyeo culture in its Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Programme
- Support operation of Jeju haenyeo gut (a shamanistic ritual)
- Hold international conference on Jeju haenyeo
- Run educational programs for children at the Haenyeo Museum and programs to explore the haenyeo’s cultural heritage

Intensify Promotion for Haenyeo Culture

- Hold Jeju haenyeo performances and photo exhibitions
- Performance by pure haenyeo choirs and clubs
- Develop content and character goods for haenyeo
- Run a market to publicize haenyeo culture
- Launch haenyeo ramen noodles

Foster New Haenyeo and Support Haenyeo’s Livelihood

- Foster new haenyeo, making use of haenyeo schools
- Provide funds to stabilize the price of turban shells
- Provide safety equipment for haenyeo operation
- Release marine breeds from excellent fishing village association

For the continuous preservation and succession of Jeju haenyeo, which is the UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and a National Important Fisheries Heritage, we should turn Jeju’s unique haenyeo culture into a world cultural heritage by cultivating new women divers and strengthening the haenyeo community.

For Inquiries — Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, Haenyeo Cultural Heritage Division (+82-64-710-3982)
“I would never abandon my baby and seaweed though they are heavy.”

Meaning that “I would never abandon the baby and seaweed on my back however heavy they may be”, this is an analogy to show how much haenyeo cherish the seaweed they gather while working in the sea by likening it to a baby.
Industrial Revolution, the Driving Force to Change the World

* The Fourth Industrial Revolution: It is the next-generation industrial revolution to bring about revolutionary changes in human life as advanced information and communication technology (ICT), such as artificial intelligence, robot technology, bio science, big data, and block chain, all of which are results of a hyperconnectivity-based intelligence revolution triggered by digital technology, has been integrated not only into industry, such as manufacturing, but also into economy and society as a whole.

In the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, we incessantly challenge the flow of change.

Carbon Free Island, Jeju (CFI* 2030)

- By 2030, we will introduce new sources of renewable energy corresponding to 100% of the island’s electricity demand (4,085MW)
- Replace 75% of vehicles with electrical ones (377,000 cars)
- Lead a new industry for energy fusion and convergence
- Reduce 23.4% of GHG emissions [prospect] by 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production effect</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added value</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>74,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative Figures

- Production inducement effect (100 M KRW)
- Added value inducement effect (100 M KRW)
- Employment inducement effect (100 M KRW)

Establishment of the Easiest City to Drive EVs

- Promote the expansion of EV penetration
  - Operate the policy promotion center at the International Electric Vehicle Expo
  - Closely promote EV through mass media and social media

Electric Vehicle Penetration [‘19. 4.]

16,066 cars, 24.6% of 65,225 cars across the nation

* One EV can reduce 2 tons of greenhouse gas each year.

Benefits of Driving EVs

- Subsides up to 14 M KRW
- Tax benefits up to 5.3 M KRW
- Reduce an annual average of 1,41 million KRW for taxes on oil

Gasoline cars
- [Fuel cost 11,448 KRW per 100km] ➔ 1,570,000 KRW annually

Electric vehicles
- [Electricity cost 1,132 KRW per 100km] ➔ 160,000 KRW annually
Discovery of a new industry by introducing the Jeju-type regulatory sandbox

✓ Improve regulations to foster future strategic industry
  • Build the special zone for electric cars, cosmetics, and block chain
✓ Promote a designation as a regulation-free-zone by improving systems including the Jeju Special Act.

Promote a policy to introduce new technology

✓ Promoting a policy for big data utilization
  * Citrus Farm in My Hand (provide information on citrus cultivation conditions)
  * Public transport-based mobile integrated IoT platform (Emergency braking, information on accident location, drowsy driving prevention, etc.)
✓ Promote a policy to apply block chain technology
  * Manage distribution history of waste EV batteries
  * Selected as a pilot site for the comprehensive system to study real estate

Establish Base to Respond to the 4th Industrial Revolution

✓ Prepare basic plans to respond to the 4th Industrial Revolution
✓ Open the Jeju ICT specialist training center to foster future professionals
✓ Discover and cultivate local innovative start-ups by operating the Jeju 4th Industrial Revolution Fund

No. 1 Fund raised to 15 billion KRW  No. 2 Fund being raised to 30 billion KRW

Foster High Value-added Industries Using Clean Resources

✓ Foster cosmetics industry using the clean image of Jeju
  - Run Jeju Cosmetics Certification System: overseas trademark application (16 nations) · Registration (12 nations) / 201 items from 39 companies gain certification
  - Number of cosmetics companies on Jeju: (’03) 2 → (’18) 151
  - Foster raw cosmetic ingredient industry by creating the cosmetic ingredient center (’18-22 / 20 billion KRW)
  - Promote the national innovative cluster to develop customized cosmetics (’18-20 / government fund: 7 billion KRW)
✓ Foster the bio industry combining clean resources and new technology
  - Build the Jeju biological resource DB: 20,814 points, excellent material development: 62 points, corporate technology transfer: 23 points
  - Create the support center to industrialize microbiological resources (’19-22 / 18 billion KRW)

Free all across the island
Establish public WiFi:
Ease the burden of telecommunication costs and provide information on the island - any place, any time

We will create a bright future for Jeju not only by actively responding to the changes in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution but also by cultivating local strategic industries and developing new industries which will lead the future of Jeju.

For inquiries  Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, Low Carbon Policy Division of (+82-64-710-2532), Future Strategy Division (+82-64-710-4712), Digital Convergence Division (+82-64-710-4822), and Information Policy Division (+82-64-710-2342)
Learn more about Regulation-free Zone

The government allows a new industry to have a “regulatory sandbox” and to conduct new experiments and launch products into a market within a range that does not harm safety.

What is a regulatory sandbox?
The term, meaning a sand-box where children can play as they please, refers to a system which enables new innovative enterprises to demonstrate their full capacity in a regulation-free environment.

In addition, if each region finds new industries with a lot of potential and works hand in hand with the public sector, the government-designated “regulation-free zone” system could grant an exception, such as a sandbox, and provides financial incentives.

As such, Jeju is making a lot of effort to establish special zones for electric vehicles, cosmetics, and block chain.
Learn More about the Jeju 4th Industrial Revolution Strategic Fund

Though the number of start-ups in Jeju has risen, it is still difficult to get investments. In order to promote competitive SMEs, scale-up investment is also needed. We are creating an investment ecosystem to foster innovative start-ups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Funds</th>
<th>Investment Targets</th>
<th>Investment within the Region</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Jeju 4th Industrial Revolution Strategic Fund No. 1</td>
<td>VR, AR, digital content, etc.</td>
<td>Jeju Techno Park, Jeju Agricultural Cooperative Federation, Daum Cacao</td>
<td>15 billion KRW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Jeju 4th Industrial Revolution Strategic Fund No. 2</td>
<td>ICT, logistics, manufacturing, etc.</td>
<td>Jeju Techno Park, Jeju Development Corporation</td>
<td>30 billion KRW (planned)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presentation on the Jeju 4th Industrial Revolution Strategic Funds (2019. 3. 15.)

Thirty-four investors participated and provided 190 people, including local startup founders, with presentations on how to apply for strategy fund investments and education on strategies to attract investments.
What is the 4th Industrial Revolution?

Intelligent Revolution triggered by artificial intelligence, big data, and hyperconnectivity, and a lot more

““The world is moving to an era of innovation as a result of combinations of technologies. In order to create an era where everyone benefits, it is required to have an understanding of technology and a new way of thinking.”

- Klaus Schwab, Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum -

The industrial revolution cycle is getting much faster.

Artificial intelligence, Big Data, hyperconnectivity
Since 1979 when the city buses started running in earnest as a public transportation mode, Jeju has been faced with traffic congestion, illegal parking, and a considerable amount of traffic congestion costs.

**Successful Reform of the Public Transportation System (2017. 8. 26.)**

- With 1,200 won, it is possible to go anywhere on the island
- Free for the elderly (over 70 years old)
- Operate the public transit priority lanes
  - **Median lanes:** Gwangyang Intersection – Ara Elementary School, Airport - Doryeongmaru
  - **Roadside lanes:** Jeju National Museum - Musucheon
- Express buses in operation: Airport – Eup-myeon (rural) areas

**Traffic Culture Index (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport) Nationwide Ranking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>17th</th>
<th>15th</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>1st</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Transit Passengers (million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Decrease in Vehicle Traveling Speed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Speed (km/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Traffic Congestion Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (100 M KRW)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>6,561</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Capacity analysis according to vehicle increase and review on legislation of supply and demand management (2018. 1.)
### Plan for 2-Stage Public Transportation System Reform
- Make routes stable and efficient
  * Adjustment in the routes with both low and high occupancy rates and timetable adjustment
- Operate a bus semi-public system with sound finance
  * Cost reduction, route reduction, system reform, etc.
- Introduce a Jeju-type bus management system (BMS)

### Reduce Traffic Congestion Using the Jeju-type Traffic Demand Management System
- Implement a traffic inducement charge system
  * The owner of the facility that caused traffic congestion should bear the costs incurred
     * Facilities for business and commercial use with a building area of over 1,000㎡
- The rental car quota system to control demand and supply
  * Restrict the number of cars to be added for 2 years (’18. 9. - ’20. 9.)
  * Voluntary reduction of 7,000 cars (3,500 each both in 2018 and in 2019)
  * The owner of the facility that caused traffic congestion should bear the costs incurred
  * Cost reduction, route reduction, system reform, etc.
- Adjustment in the routes with both low and high occupancy rates
  * Make routes stable and efficient
- Implement parking policies
  * Review and promote the establishment of 1 regional multi-modal transit center and 4 regular multi-modal transit centers
- Expand the garage registration system to all over the island (’19. 7.)
- The rental car quota system to control demand and supply
  * Reduce intervals between buses by increasing number of buses
  * Improve functions and environment of bus stops
  * Improve accessibility of public transport for marginalized communities by expanding multi-modal transit centers
- Review on the introduction of new transportation modes (trams, monorails, etc.)
  * When the ratio of public transportation reaches 20%
- Establish multi-modal transit centers
  * Review and promote the establishment of 1 regional multi-modal transit center and 4 regular multi-modal transit centers

### Jeju-type Happy Taxi to Enhance the Level of Traffic Welfare
- Over 70 years old,
  * Support up to 7,000 KRW every ride
  * The ratio of public transportation reaches 20%
- Happy Taxi for the Elderly
  * if taking a taxi within 40 minutes after using a bus,
  * 800 KRW will be discounted.
- Happy Tour Taxi (346 taxis available)
  * Medium size taxi - 150,000 KRW for 9 hours

### Policies for the Public Transit Priority Lanes and Future Transportation Response
- Review on the introduction of new transportation modes (trams, monorails, etc.)
  * When the ratio of public transportation reaches 20%
- Median bus lanes will be expanded
  * From roadside bus priority lanes to median lanes, bus lanes will be gradually expanded
- Establish multi-modal transit centers
  * Review and promote the establishment of 1 regional multi-modal transit center and 4 regular multi-modal transit centers

### Direction for Promoting the Jeju-type Traffic Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan for 2-Stage Public Transportation System Reform</th>
<th>Jeju-type Happy Taxi to Enhance the Level of Traffic Welfare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Make routes stable and efficient</td>
<td>- Over 70 years old, Support up to 7,000 KRW every ride (24 times a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Adjustment in the routes with both low and high occupancy rates and timetable adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operate a bus semi-public system with sound finance</td>
<td>- Happy Taxi for the Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cost reduction, route reduction, system reform, etc.</td>
<td>* if taking a taxi within 40 minutes after using a bus, 800 KRW will be discounted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Introduce a Jeju-type bus management system (BMS)</td>
<td>- Happy Tour Taxi (346 taxis available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Medium size taxi - 150,000 KRW for 9 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For Inquiries
Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, Transportation Policy Division (+82-64-710-2412), Public Transportation Sectio (+82-64-710-4322)
Learn More about the Garage Registration System.

**The Garage Registration System**
The Garage Registration System makes it mandatory for car owners to secure a parking space. Under this system, car owners must secure a parking space when purchasing a new car or registering the change of address or the transfer of the car’s title.

**The time to implement the system all across the island has been put forward.**
Currently, only dong areas in Jeju city are implementing it, but the system will be effective over the entire island from July 1st, 2019.

**The vehicles subject to the system have been expanded.**
From July 1st, 2019, medium and large sized vehicles including low emission vehicles became subject to the system, and beginning January 1st, 2022, light and compact cars will also be included.

**The criteria for securing garages has been eased from the place you park your car (the address on the resident ID) to a distance calculated within 1,000 meters (currently 500 meters).**
The parking areas that can be used as garages are as follows:

- Regular street, outdoor, and attached parking areas
  (However, attached parking spaces of single and multi-household houses are available only for residents.)
- If a dwelling has no garage, it is possible to use a public or private parking lot or lease land of others for more than one year to use it as a garage.
- For multi-family housing, it is required to get permission to use a parking space from a person entrusted with the management, such as the head of the multi-unit housing management office or a resident representative within the number of parking spaces, or consent to at least one-half of the tenant household.
- A single-family house can lease extra garage space.

The procedures for applying for garage registration and having a certificate issued

- **Where:** Administrative cities (Automobile Registration Office) and Eup, Myeon, or Dong Community Center
- **How:** Submit an application form [City hall or Eup, Myeon, or Dong Community Center] → Site confirmation → Issue a certificate

Documents required for an application:

A garage certificate application, a map and a layout of the garage, permission to use (for a multi-household house or an apartment complex), a contract of garage or parking lot use (for leased ones)
Faster, more convenient, more affordable!

Let’s ride together, Jeju Bus!

제주버스
Appendix

The Driving Force of Regional Growth, Jeju’s Second Airport page 62

Jeju Policies, Voices of the Inhabitants page 66

Jeju, Mecca of Broadcast Shooting, Have You Been to All the Shooting Sites? page 76

Jeju 4·3 Trails page 78

Take a Peek into Jeju Culture page 82

Public Tourist Attractions around the Island page 84

Jeju Festivals page 86

Map _ Jeju Olle Trails / Jeju’s Oreums
The Driving Force of Regional Growth

Jeju’s Second Airport

The second airport, which will serve as a gateway to the Jeju Free International City, is essential.

- Secure its status as a free international city where nature conservation and development coexist in harmony that everyone wants to pay a visit to.
- To maintain its status as a free international city, measures to address inconvenience people face when using the airport are needed.
  - Frequent delays and cancellations due to weather conditions, congestion, etc.
  - It is getting harder to get airplane tickets to Jeju, and prices are getting higher as well.

- The central government designated Jeju as a free international city to maintain Korea’s competitiveness (2001).
- The Jeju Special Act was enacted, and the Jeju Free International City Development Center (JICD) was established.
- Lay the foundations to boost the economy of the Jeju Free International City and create jobs.
- Select 7 leading projects with a budget of approximately 3.2 trillion KRW
  - Recreational residential complex, Jungmun Tourist Complex, port for sightseeing tours, Jeju Science Park, free trade zone, shopping outlets, and Jeju Myths and History Theme Park, etc.
- Financial investment for social infrastructures
  - Jeju road project - approximately 630 billion KRW
  - Airport construction project - approximately 4.87 trillion KRW

- Due to a sharp increase in the number of domestic and international tourists resulting from the booming LCC industry, the existing Jeju International Airport has exceeded its capacity.
  - Second-largest passenger flight handling in the world as a single runway
  - World’s busiest sky route (Seoul-Jeju Route)

- Major Domestic Airports in the Recent 3 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Runway Utilization (average)</th>
<th>Aircraft Delay Rate (Average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incheon</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimpo</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimhae</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeju</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Domestic passenger flights have risen by an annual average of 7.1% for the last 5 years.
This shows how Jeju’s 2nd Airport will be constructed

**Project Overview**

**Project Period**

2017 ～ 2025

Construction from 2021 to 2025
Opening by 2025

**Scale of the Project (step-by-step construction)**

1st Phase

1,690 passengers (Domestic flights)

Final Phase

Construction of new airport with a capacity of 1,992 passengers (Domestic + International flights)

- One new runway (3,200m) • 44 parking ramps • Passenger terminal 154,860m² • 3,400 new parking spaces

* After gathering opinions of local people and going through consultation of relevant agencies, the basic plan will be finalized and announced.

**Facility Layout**

Plan (proposal)

**Location**

Based on the preliminary feasibility study regarding expansion of the Jeju Airport Infrastructure conducted in 2015, the plan to construct the second airport in Seongsan-eup, while maintaining the existing Jeju Airport, was adopted.
The Driving Force of the Regional Growth
Jeju’s Second Airport

The changes the Jeju 2nd Airport will bring will be substantial.

Improvement in Accessibility
Improve in accessibility to southern Jeju (Seogwipo), increase in the number of flights, and reduced ticket prices due to competition between airlines.

Balanced Regional Development
With the comprehensive development of the surrounding areas led by the provincial government, living standards of the eastern part of Jeju, which is relatively underdeveloped, will be improved.

Amount induced by added value within the region: 1,795.9 billion KRW
Regional economic vitalization effect index: 12.9%

Job Creation
Not only during the construction period but also for future airport operation, quality jobs are expected to be created.

Employment Inducement Effect
Construction period: 49,619 people
Operating period: 25,510 people

Through communication with the people, we will complete the construction by 2025.

• After the feasibility study, the airport development project will be carried out in several phases: establishment of the basic plan, basic design, working design, construction work, and opening. From design to construction, it usually takes 6 years.

• The basic plan of the Jeju Second Airport was completed in June, 2019 and will be announced. In 2020, the design of the airport will begin and the construction will commence, aiming to open the airport in 2025.

• First of all, as it is most important to enhance the air traffic convenience of the people and provide practical help to the local economy through the Jeju 2nd Airport, we will gather the opinions of the public faithfully.

2019
Make the basic plan/ notification

2020
Design

2021
Construction work

2025
Opening of the airport

This shows how Seongsan site was chosen.

Through what Process was the location selected?

• Based on the preliminary feasibility study regarding expansion of the Jeju Airport Infrastructure conducted in 2015, the plan to construct the second airport in Seongsan-eup, while maintaining the existing Jeju Airport, was adopted.

• After undergoing a 3-step assessment process based on the scientific and objective criteria * of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Seongsan-eup was selected as the final location.

* Airspace, weather, obstacles, noise, environment, accessibility, geographical conditions, development plans of surrounding areas, evaluation of public support facilities, expandability

31 locations
10 locations
41 locations
One final location

1st step
2nd step
3rd step
Is it true that the direction of the runway was modified to purposely remove “Sindo”?

- It is a common practice in the runway optimization process to make a fine adjustment to the location of a runway in an attempt to choose the optimal location. (The same applied to the Kimhae New Airport)
- For the “Sindo” proposed site, there was also a minor adjustment made to the location of a runway in order to minimize damage to oreum (a volcanic cone), prevent damage to Suwolbong Peak which is a natural monument, and minimize the impact of noise on Daejeong-eup.

Why was the “Sindo” proposed site eliminated?

- According to the assessment, “Sindo”, despite a runway optimization process, was found to be inappropriate in terms of noise and environment, compared with “Seongsan”, so it was eliminated.

Is the option to expand the “Jeongseok Airfield” unrealistic?

- If Jeongseok Airfield were chosen as the second airport, it would be very dangerous because the route airplanes use to enter the existing Jeju Airport would overlap that of Jeongseok Airfield.
- In addition, since Jeongseok Airfield is located in the middle of the mountain, it is disadvantageous to handle large-scale commercial flights due to frequent foggy weather conditions.

Is expanding the current Jeju Airport not possible?

- In order to expand and smoothly operate the current Jeju Airport, land reclamation work would have to be done in the ocean 1.3km away from the airport.
- In such a case, there would arise concerns related to large-scale coastal damage, severe traffic congestion during both construction and operations periods, and extensive construction expenses, so that option was eliminated.

I know that there are a lot of oreums. Is it safe for flights to take off and land?

- It is our principle to preserve oreums within the designated area.
- Since, including Daesusanbong Peak, oreums stand on both sides of the runway, they won’t affect the route that the planes take off and land.
- In the future, we will decide on detailed routes by reflecting the domestic and international criteria, including those of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In the process, we will ensure the safety of aircraft.

What does the noise assessment of the affected areas say and what are the measures to address the damage from noise?

- It is our principle to minimize noise and prepare thorough countermeasures.
- While making the basic plan, we will make sure to accurately predict noise. In particular, we will make an effort to reduce noise by setting routes that would minimize it, introducing low-noise aircraft, etc.
- We will find various measures to support the residents of the areas which would be affected by noise, based on the current laws and systems.

Are there any military facilities planned to be stationed in the Jeju Second Airport?

- The Jeju Second Airport will be run as a pure civilian airport.
- There is no plan for a military airport at all.

Concerning the things you have wondered about, the truth is as follows:
This year marks the 71st anniversary of the Jeju 4·3. Delayed truth ascertainment and revision of the 4·3 Special Law still on hold. We urge the revision of the 4·3 Special Law. Expand welfare for survivors, victims, and bereaved families. Investigate and review additional reports on victims and bereaved families. The Jeju 4·3 Commemorative Ceremony
The Jeju 4·3 Historic Site Maintenance Project

Promote the commemorative project of the nationalization and globalization of Jeju 4·3 DNA identification of excavated remains

Surely, no comfort will be able to heal the sufferings of the bereaved.

We urge the prompt revision of the 4·3 Special Law.

“We Complete Settlement” is, of course, important. However, for it not to be forgotten as a settlement was reached,

Or for it not to disappear from our hearts by any chance,

We should mourn and remember it.
The Future of Jeju, “Electric Vehicles”

Ah.. I am exhausted.

A car! What are you talking about? Do you have any idea how expensive a car is?

And also, do you have any idea how much cars pollute the environment??!!

We can buy an electric car that makes no noise, emits no exhaust fumes, and saves on fuel expenses.
Wow, that sounds great!!

What great news...!

You can save money, and protect the environment of Jeju! Why don’t you click the Guide to the EV Distribution Project at the website of the Jeju Provincial Government now?

Didn’t you know but this year, the Jeju provincial government made a plan to distribute electric vehicles and announced that it would begin distributing both electric cars and two-wheeled vehicles in earnest? Not only does it contribute to protecting environment, but also there are a lot of subsidies available. So don’t give up and you should find out more information about it.

Afterward, Badang and Kkeomeong...

Kkeomeong... I am ready... Let’s fasten our seatbelts to drive safely~!

Okay... Drive safely.

Ba...Badang, Where are you going!!
Jeju, a great place for young people to work!

Local Resident Lee Chan

Son-- I'm home--

Um... well...

What? Aren't you supposed to be preparing to get a job, rather than just playing computer games?

It's my fate--

Oh, my goodness--!! My son said that he would find a job and make me rich, but he is just playing computer games....

Mom, don't worry. I will get a job on the mainland and stand tall in the center of the world!

Where do you think you are going? In 2019, 1,816 jobs in the public sector will be created on Jeju.

1,816 jobs?!
In addition, as the First Job in Life Support will give companies benefits,

* 71,000 KRW per month (1 year)
* 300,000 KRW per month (2 years)

The Working Youth Home Support will assist the young with their housing,

* 500,000 KRW per month (1 year)
* 300,000 KRW per month (2 years)

and young people can save 120,000 won per month with the Deduction for Tomorrow. They can have 30 million won 5 years later!

With the natural heritage recognized by UNESCO, Jeju has become a better place to work!!

The grant from the Jeju provincial government will be 4.2 million KRW 5 years later. (Company 3 million KRW; a youth 1.2 million KRW)

* 500,000 KRW per month (1 year)
* 300,000 KRW per month (2 years)

The grant from the Jeju provincial government will be 4.2 million KRW for 5 years. (Company 3 million KRW; a youth 1.2 million KRW)

5 years later

30 million won + interest

It supports companies that hire not only young people but the middle-aged with 400,000 KRW per month (1 year)!

But, how can I find such a job...?

That’s why the provincial government hosts job fairs and employment days...

Wow!
I should go right now!!

It supports companies that hire not only young people but the middle-aged with 400,000 KRW per month (1 year)!

I am determined to have my dream come true and become competent in Jeju!

I’d better find a job this time!
Jeju Policies, Voices of the Inhabitants

Local Resident Lee Chan

Jeju, with a Better Living Environment And a Happy Life!

1. Maldol and Malsun promised to marry.
   Where should we live?

2. However, it is not easy to find a place to live together.

3. Oh, no! I will make more money at Let's Run Park!
   Jeez...
   Horse racing is a sport... You shouldn't see it as gambling!!

4. If you know nothing about the housing support projects the provincial government is providing, such as Public Rental Housing, you should remain silent~
   Don't just say whatever comes into your mind...
   What is that?
Excellent Jeju preparing for the future generation!

Expand the Housing Support Project Tailored to the Region, Generation, and Class of an Individual

A plan to provide public rental housing to 4,867 households is underway.

Send people to Jeju, too~

Send horses to Jeju~

Everyone is working hard to stabilize housing through public rental housing! On top of that~

We are happy to help you~

Housing Benefit Support

Support the loan interest of house rental key money for newly-married couples and families with children

Security Deposit Support

Various customized housing support projects are available~

Supervision to stabilize the real estate market has been strengthened!

And, they even established the housing welfare center for housing support~

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Excellent Jeju preparing for the future generation!
Local Resident Hong Jeong-bin

I am a tourist from overseas, and this is my first time to visit Jeju.

Taxis are faster and more convenient, but I have decided to take a bus to save on my travel expenses.

Am I already on jeju?

Wow?!? It shows me exactly when each bus gets here!

In addition, the bus arrives here in no time.
A few minutes later...

Thanks to the median bus lanes, the bus can move fast without getting into traffic jams.

A city tour bus is also available.

Surely, I can save money on transportation!!!

For the environment, eco-friendly electric buses are running~

Also, I can save even more with a transfer discount ~!!

When you visit Jeju on a trip~

why don’t you travel with Jeju buses~~

You have a transfer discount.
Jeju, Mecca of Broadcast Shooting, Have You Been to All the Shooting Sites?

2017
TV show
Hyon’s Bed and Breakfast
#Gwakji Gwamul Beach
#Handam Coastal Trail
#Geum Oreum #Sinchang Windmill Coastal Road

2013
Movie Jiseul
#Jeju Stone Park
#Keunneolgye Cave
#Yongnuni Oreum

2017

2010
TV Drama The Great Merchant, Kim Man-deok
#Folk Museum
#Songaksan Mountain
#Gimnyeongsagul Cave
#Bangseonmun Valley

2005
TV Drama Spring Day
#the entire area of Biyangdo Island, Hallim-eup

2003
TV Drama Dae Jang Gum
#Jeju Folk Museum
#Oedolgae Rock
#Songaksan Mountain
#Seongeup Ranch

2010

2005

2003

Handam Coastal Trail
Biyangdo Island

Oedolgae Rock

Songaksan Mountain
Jeju 4·3 Trails

Walking the Jeju 4·3 Trails

The Jeju 4·3 Trail is a road connecting the past and the present, where the memories of fear for those who suffered at the time of the 4·3 and the traces for survival remain. In order to let the rest of the world know the efforts the people of Jeju have made to settle the issues related to Jeju 4·3 with the spirits of reconciliation and harmony, we want to provide an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the beautiful island of Jeju and its history of Jeju 4·3 as well as the importance of human rights and peace, while visitors are walking along the Jeju 4·3 Trails.

For Inquiries

Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, 4·3 Support Division +82-64-710-8454
Andeok Donggwang-ri Community Center +82-64-794-8722
Namwon Uigwi-ri Community Center +82-64-764-9185
Bukchon Neobeunsungi 4·3 Memorial Hall +82-64-783-4093
Hanlim Geumak-ri Community Center +82-64-796-4368
Pyeoseon Gasi-ri Community Center +82-64-787-1305
Jeju-si Ora-dong Community Center +82-64-728-1541

Sambatguseok Village Site

In old days, this site was called Majeon-dong, meaning hemp fields, because the residents cultivated hemp to produce fabric, ropes, etc. Before Jeju 4·3, the area was populated by 46 households all surnamed Lim. However, the counterinsurgency forces’ scorched-earth operation forced the villagers to seek refuge in natural shelters, including Keunneolgwe Cave to avoid the carnage. Some of the villagers were killed by the forces, and others were arrested and executed near Jeongbang Waterfall in the following January. Now, the sites where houses, streets, and vegetable gardens used to be remain to help get a glimpse of what the site once looked like.

Doetgwe Cave

Together with Keunneolgwe Cave, Doetgwe Cave provided a refuge for residents of Donggwang Village during Jeju 4·3. The 30-meter-long cave was originally connected to Keunneolgwe Cave. The pieces of household items inhabitants had are scattered on the floor of the cave, vividly demonstrating the dire situation at that time. The cave was also one of the filming locations for the film “Jiseul”.

Uigwi Village Jeju 4·3 Trail, Namwon, Jeju

Uigwi Elementary School

Uigwi Elementary School was a community school district where children from Uigwi-ri, Sumang-ri, Hamnam-ri, and Seheung-ri-villages studied together until Jeju 4·3 broke out. From December 26th, 1948 when Jeju 4·3 was at its height, the Company B, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment of the army was stationed in the school. At dawn of January 12th, 1949, an armed guerrilla unit attacked the school and engaged in battle, resulting in the deaths of four soldiers and 51 guerrillas. In retaliation, the army murdered some 80 villagers who had been detained in the school at that time in the east field of the school. The victims are now buried in the “Hyeonui Collective Cemetery”.

Hyeonui Collective Cemetery

The Hyeonui Collective Cemetery is where more than 80 innocent victims who were killed by counterinsurgency forces stationed in Uigwi Elementary School during Jeju 4·3 are laid to rest. In 1963, a tombstone, that says “Right souls are buried together”, was erected, and a memorial ceremony has been held here every August 14th of the lunar calendar.

Bukchon Village Jeju 4·3 Trail, Jocheon, Jeju

Neobeunsungi 4·3 Memorial Hall

[In Bukchon Village]

On January 17th, 1949, two soldiers were killed in an ambush by armed guerrillas on the uphill path west of Bukchon Elementary School. In retaliation, counterinsurgency forces rushed into Bukchon Village, massacring 300 villagers in Neobeunsungi Stone Field. In 2009, an altar, a memorial hall and a memorial monument were built near the field. The site also has a literary monument for Hyun Ki-young’s “Sun-i Samch’on,” a short story inspired by the Bukchon Village Massacre.

Cave Fortifications and Monjugial of Seoubong Peak

Scattered along Seoubong Beach are some 20 cave fortifications built during the Japanese colonial era. The closest one has 3 entrances, but they are all connected inside the fortification, forming a shape like a Chinese character “王”. This is the reason why villagers call it the “Three Brothers Cave”. Walking up about 180m, an entrance can be spotted on the right, and cave fortifications are located 30m from the entrance.

Monjugial Cliff

It is a seashore cliff stretching from the top of Seoubong Peak to the coast line. Under the cliff is a natural cave, which has a small entrance, but the space inside is relatively large. Therefore, during Jeju 4·3, resident not only from Bukchon but also from Hamdeok could hide here. At low tide, it is possible to access it from the beach. Around December 26th, 1948, at the height of the operations conducted by the counterinsurgency forces, a host of residents were killed, including 4 or 5 women who were executed on the cliff.
Lim Moon-suk Family's Empty Graves

After the residents of Donggwang Village who hid in Keunnoelgwae Cave were discovered by the counterinsurgency forces in mid-November, 1948, the rest of the villagers scattered in all directions. Even in the harsh cold, many of them failed to find another hiding place and were captured, only to be massacred near Jeongbang Waterfall without due process. Bereaved families were not able to retrieve the bodies of their family members because dead bodies were either piled in layers to decompose or washed out to sea. The family of Lim Moon-suk created seven empty graves (two of which were for married couples) to appease the souls of their nine missing family members.

Mudeungiwat District's First Massacre Site

On November 15, 1948, counterinsurgency forces raded Donggwang Village and gathered the residents who had not been informed of the eviction order in the Mudeungiwat District. Ten people were selected at random and beaten to the extent that their limbs were broken. The less injured escaped while the rest were shot to death at this site.

Ambush and Massacre Site

On Dec. 12, 1948, counterinsurgency forces hid in ambush at the site just as they were conducting tactical operations. They cornered more than 10 members of one family, including Kim Du-baek, and covered them with stacks of straw and straw mats and burned them alive, committing an act of brutality. Most of the victims, who screamed and died in flames, were women, the elderly, and children.

Former Songnyeonggol District

The armed guerrillas who died during the battle at Uigwi Elementary School were buried at the site. At dawn of January 12th, 1949, armed guerrillas attacked counterinsurgency forces stationed at the school but retreated with 51 casualties following the two-hour battle. The dead guerrillas were left barely covered with soil in the backyard of the school. In the spring of the same year, the corpses were relocated and buried here under the instruction of the counterinsurgency forces.

Minoreum (Yeonggwemoor) Military Base

In 1952, a combat police unit created to arrest guerrillas hiding in the mountainous areas staged a suppression operation from its Minoreum (a small volcanic cone in the northeastern area) military base to crack down on the remaining armed guerrillas.

Yeonggwe Cliff Cave

Yeonggwe is where Uigwi villagers hid to avoid hard-line suppression operations by the counterinsurgency forces during Jeju 4·3. According to testimony, the villagers couldn’t stay in the cave for long due to its wide entrance that could be easily seen. Though the cave didn’t make a shelter for a long period of time, it was good enough to serve as a temporary shelter that protected people from the cold and rain.

Bukchon Port

A ship, which left Udo Island for Jeju-eup on June 16th, 1948, had to reset its course for Bukchon Port due to sudden wind and waves. On the ship were 13 members of a family, including the chief of the Udo police station and policemen. As the ship was entering the port, the counterinsurgency forces approached and killed 2 police chief shot at a school of fish. Hearing the gunshot, the policemen. As the ship was entering the port, the counterinsurgency forces approached and killed 2 police.
Jeju 4·3 Trail
Cultural Commentator

Who is the Jeju 4·3 trail cultural commentator?

They are professionals who provide those visiting Jeju 4·3 trail from home and abroad with the truth about the history of Jeju 4·3 and information as to the culture and nature of Jeju.

Service Hours
10:00~17:00

How to make a reservation
Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government, the 4·3 Support Division ☎ 182-44/310-4454
Website 4370jeju.net  Walking the Jeju 4·3 Trails Reserve the service

Signs for the Jeju 4·3 Trails

When you feel like you are lost, please look around.
Signs for Jeju 4·3 Trails will guide you to the right path.

Information Board
Learn about the history of the village and directions.

Description Board
You can learn about 4·3 historic sites and landmarks of the village.

Way-marking Ribbons
4•Following the ribbons, you can spot symbols of sacrifice and innocence, along the Jeju 4·3 Trails.

Udongne District

Udongne District, where the gravestone of the Lost Village lies, used to boast about a 400-year history. Before Jeju-4·3, it was populated by 141 residents of 38 households named Kang, Kim, Park, Yi, Song, and Hong, who lived by farming and raising cattle and horses here. With the exaction order issued on November 21st, 1948, the district was burnt down and all villagers left the community and scattered away to Hyojeong-ni. In the process, eight innocent civilians died. Even after the restoration of districts was ordered for Geumak Village, Udongne District was left abandoned. Only a hackberry tree left by villagers used to discuss community events and children used to play around. Wiconae (a commemorative stone altar), and a completely crushed Mobbang (a horse-drawn mill) remain, speaking for the tragedy of the time.

Geum Oreum Volcanic Cone and Cave Fortifications

Geum Oreum Volcanic Cone
Geum Oreum, 4275 meters above sea level, is located at the center of Geumak Village. The outer circumference of the crater is 1,200 meters. It used to have many names (Gyeonmmura, Geomunoreum, Geumak, etc.), but is now called Geum Oreum.

Cave Fortifications
Historically, Geum Oreum was an important site as it held a view of the entire western part of Jeju. That is why many cave fortifications were built here during the Japanese colonial era. During Jeju-4·3, nearby residents used the site as a watchtower. When police were seen approaching the village, residents would wave a red flag, and a white flag when the officers left. All but two of the cave fortifications have been filled in after the restoration of the village. The site was also one of the filming locations for the award-winning film “Joseon.”

Gasi-ri Village Jeju 4·3 Trail in Pyoseon, Jeju

Han Family Cemetery
This is the cemetery of Han Cheon and his son from the Cheongu Han family clan (Han Cheon was one of those who formed Gasi Village 600 years ago). In 1932 when Han Cheon moved from the mainland and settled in Gasi Village, people learned that the scholar had served as Daegahok (a high-ranking official), and with people from neighboring villages visiting him to study, Gasi Village was established. The cemetery of Han and his son has been well preserved. Maintaining its original shape, the cemetery is now designated as Jeju Provincial Monument No. 60-2, and is cherished as important research material for the local memorial rituals on graveyards.

Memorial Monument for Myeonam Choi Ik-hyeon
Han Cheon, the first settler of the Cheongu Han clan on Jeju, served as Daegahok (a high-ranking official) of Yemyungwon (Office of Special Advisers) during King Gongsang’s reign during the late Goryeo era. When King Gongsang was ousted, Han was exiled to Jeju. Moving to the island in 1392, Han created Gasi Village. In 1879, Choi Ik-hyeon’s (pen name Myeongam) was also exiled to Jeju. Choi was greatly impressed by Han’s descendants living on Jeju and gave them the epitaph for Han. Han’s tomb and epitaph have been preserved to date.

Joseoldae Monument
The 1905 Korea-Japan Protectorate Treaty was followed by the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910. In protest, 12 local Confucian scholars formed a group called “Ubugye” to reaffirm their commitment to the fight against Japan. They inscribed the term “Joseoldae” on a stone wall, meaning that they will avenge Joseon’s disgrace against Japan.

Eouneul District

The former traditional farming district, Eouneul, could not evade Jeju-4·3. The district was completely destroyed and the villagers had to either move to other areas (such as Ora Village) or wander in the snowy weather. Thirteen of the 100 residents (out of 23 households) from this village were killed during Jeju-4·3. Later, Yeonmi Village was restored, but Eouneul District was never rebuilt.

Woljeongsa Temple
Woljeongsa Temple was Jeju’s first Buddhist training center. During Jeju-4·3, five buildings at the temple site were burned by the counterinsurgency forces, and Buddhist monk Kim Desok-su (a son of Buddhist monk Kim Seok-yoon) was massacred with many other people near Bakoong Stream in December 1948. In February 1949, the counterinsurgency forces, which had previously burned Gwaneumsa Temple, set fire to Woljeongsa’s Buddhist sanctum and the entire temple was devastated. After Jeju-4·3, several monks tried to bring life back to the temple, and as a result, Woljeongsa was reborn.

Geumak Village Jeju 4·3 Trail, Hallim, Jeju

4·3 70주년 2018 제주 4·3만민의 해

The Jeju 4·3 is a painful history of Korean people that must be remembered. Like red camellia flowers, the souls of Jeju 4·3 disappeared silently into ice cold ground.

The survivors, whose bodies vividly bear the severe pains of the day, are, in fact, approaching the last stage of their lives.

Marking the 70th anniversary of Jeju 4·3, the Jeju provincial government designated 2018 as the “Year of Visiting Jeju” and has striven to let the rest of the world know about the true meaning of peace that Jeju 4·3 delivers.

The move manifests our wish to commemorate the souls of victims through social integration and spread the value of peace and human rights through reconciliation and harmony.

- Victims of Jeju 4·3: 14,233 persons, bereaved family members 59,426 persons

4·3 Trails

Signs for Jeju 4·3 Trails will guide you to the right path.

Information Board
Learn about the history of the village and directions.

Description Board
You can learn about 4·3 historic sites and landmarks of the village.

Way-marking Ribbons
4•Following the ribbons, you can spot symbols of sacrifice and innocence, along the Jeju 4·3 Trails.
Maduritdongsan Hill

The hill is where villagers stood guard during Jeju 4·3. When a flagstaff was lowered on Goyadongsan Hill, people on Maduritdongsan Hill received the signal and sent a signal to the villagers again. During Jeju 4·3, people could see Goyadongsan Hill from Maduritdongsan Hill, but now trees between them block the view. Given the fact that villagers nicknamed the police “black dogs” and the soldiers “yellow dogs”, we can assume how much they were afraid of outsiders.

Seoandalbengdui District

This is where seven local households had lived at the time of Jeju 4·3. In November 1948, the eviction order displaced the villagers and a fire that broke out during the suppression operation by the counterinsurgency forces burned the district down. It has never been restored, left as a lost village to this day.

Seoandalbengdui District

This is where seven local households had lived at the time of Jeju 4·3. In November 1948, the eviction order displaced the villagers and a fire that broke out during the suppression operation by the counterinsurgency forces burned the district down. It has never been restored, left as a lost village to this day.

Cheonyeondang (Amdang) Shamanistic Shrine

Cheonyeondang is a shamanic shrine honoring the folk myth of a virgin goddess (the youngest daughter/fourth of the seven children of Hareubangdang and Halmaengdang). Since the tradition is still upheld in the shrine, whoever visits the shrine should behave herself or himself with proper manners. During Jeju 4·3, an official of the armed guerrilla forces hid in the shrine but was arrested by the police, and was beheaded in the field across from the shrine with his own large sword that he had been carrying. The police abandoned his body in the field and hung his head from a flagpole in the yard of Gwandeokjeong Pavilion.
A Peek into Jeju Culture

Sunureum _ Wisdom of life that makes people help each other
Different fields on Jeju had different timelines for seeding, weeding and harvesting due to the different elevations, even within one village, and the different types of volcanic bedrock. In these circumstances, the people of Jeju developed a system to exchange labor and finish jobs quickly, instead of just waiting to do their own harvests. This way of helping each other through the exchange of labor is called sunureum, namjak or nop. They also helped each other when a neighbor in the village had difficulties. Sunureum is a beautiful tradition that is well-preserved by the people of Jeju, maintaining a strong sense of community.

Jejueo _ An asset that reflects the life and spirit of the Jeju people
Jejueo is a Koreanic language spoken on Jeju. It differs greatly from Standard Korean to the point that they are mutually unintelligible. The Jeju language preserves a number of archaic words that were used around the time when Hunminjeongeum, the Korean writing system which later came to be known as Hangul, was created. The medieval words with the arae-a vowel (_axis_ ) that are still in use on Jeju, but have been lost elsewhere, include 류 (horse), 득 (bridge), 함 (one day), 덩 (wind) and 춤 (sparrow). The Jeju language has also borrowed a great deal of foreign words from the Japanese, Chinese and Mongolian languages. Most importantly, it reflects the soul of the people and the ethnic culture of Jeju. Despite such cultural values, the Jeju language is rapidly fading. In December 2010, UNESCO listed the language as “critically endangered”. Jeju Special Self-Governing Province is making efforts to preserve and pass down the language.

Dang _ A shrine where village guardian deities dwell
On Jeju, each village has a shrine called dang in which deities reside. It is here that people perform rituals and worship village guardian deities who watch over all worldly matters. In these places of worship, villagers find consolation during hard times, communicate with their neighbors, and build solidarity. There are various kinds of shrines, such as bonhyangdang, a village shrine that reflects the history of the village, illwedang, a shrine where women come to pray for the health and wellbeing of their children, and donjisdang, a shrine where women divers and fishermen pray for an abundant catch. Some villages have up to eight shrines, and, according to a recent survey, there remain around 400 shrines on the island. If you want to go visit a shrine, just ask any village elder for directions.

Gut _ A festival that allows people to meet with 18,000 deities
Musok, the indigenous shamanistic religions of Korea, provides a window into the origin of Korean ethnic culture. Jeju, home to 18,000 gods and goddesses, has a well-preserved shamanistic tradition, which is manifested in gut (shamanic ritual) that a mudang (shaman) performs. Mudang
(shaman) who acts as a mediator between the spirits or deities and humanity is called shinbang on Jeju. The shamanic rituals performed by shinbang are categorized into General Gut, Danggut, and Binyeom depending on the size and type of the ritual. The General Gut is a ritual where a shaman invites the deities who oversee life and death, sickness, livelihood, and seasons to help individual families, and Danggut is a ritual jointly held by villagers to worship the deities who safeguard the village.

**Jeju Chilmeoridang Yeongdeunggut** _A ritual through which villagers show awe and respect to the sea_
In the second lunar month every year, a ritual called Yeongdeunggut is held in many locations around Jeju. Yeongdeunggut is performed by shinbang to Grandmother Yeongdeung (the goddess of the winds), Yongwang (the Dragon King), and mountain gods to pray for an abundant harvest and a plentiful sea catch. The ritual was designated as National Intangible Cultural Property No. 71 in 1980, and inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009. The people of Jeju believe that spring begins when the goddess Yeondeung departs from the island, sowing seeds along the shore as she leaves. That is why Yeongdeunggut is practiced not only by shinbangs but by women divers and ship owners. This seasonal ritual/festival represents the identity of the Jeju people and shows their awe and respect to the sea that affects their lives. A major Yeongdeunggut is held on the first and the 14th days of the second lunar month every year, at the Chilmeoridang shrine situated at the entrance to Sarabong Peak. Many locals and tourists visit this site to watch this annual ritual.

**Shingugan** _A divine custom exclusive to Jeju_
On Jeju, home to 18,000 deities, there is a unique period during which the gods and goddesses vacate the island. The period lasts seven to eight days, and starts five days after Daehan (the Greatest Cold) and three days before Ipchun (Beginning of the Spring). In 2018, the period fell between Jan. 25 and Feb. 1. On Jeju, this period is called Shingugan, meaning “between the new and old years”. According to traditional belief, at the start of the Shingugan period, all the deities on earth return to heaven to report to the Great Jade Emperor on the things that happened during the year. During this period, when the gods have left the human world, people can do things they would not normally do out of fear of upsetting the gods, such as repairing the house or moving. This folk belief is still alive, and many people repair their house or move on Jeju during the Shingugan period.

**Pojedan** _A place where villagers pray for peace_
Poje is a Confucian rite officiated by male villagers, and pojedan is the venue where the rite is performed. The female-oriented shamanistic ritual danggut coexists with poje, both of which constitute maeulje (village rites). Danggut and poje used to be one ritual, and were divided when Confucian ceremonies were introduced during the Joseon period.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Addresses</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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<td>Gat Exhibition Hall</td>
<td>1904 Namjyo-ro, Jocheon-eup, Jeju-si</td>
<td>064-782-8778</td>
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<td>Jeju National Museum</td>
<td>17 Ijjudong-ro, Jeju-si (Geonip-dong)</td>
<td>064-720-8000</td>
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<td>Gidang Art Museum</td>
<td>15, 153 Beon-gil, Namseongjung-ro, Seogwipo-si (Seohong-dong)</td>
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<td>Commission Agency Site of Kim Man-deok</td>
<td>68 Imhang-ro, Jeju-si (Geonip-dong)</td>
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<td>Kim Man-deok Memorial Hall</td>
<td>7 Sanji-ro, Jeju-si (Geonip-dong)</td>
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<td>Kim Chang-yeol Art Museum</td>
<td>883-5 Yonggeum-ro, Hallim-eup, Jeju-si</td>
<td>064-710-4150</td>
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<td>Roe Deer Observation Center</td>
<td>520 Myeongnim-ro, Jeju-si (Bonggae-dong)</td>
<td>064-728-3611</td>
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<td>Donnaeko Valley</td>
<td>114 Donnaeko-ro, Seogwipo-si (Sanghyo-dong)</td>
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<td>Marado Provincial Marine Park</td>
<td>Songaksan Mountain in Daejeong-eup, Seogwipo-si and Hyeongjedo Island On the sea of Daejeongeupsangmo-ri, Hamo-ri, Gapa-ri, and Mara-ri On the sea of Andeongmyeonsagye-ri, Hwasun-ri, and Daepyeong-ri</td>
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<td>Sanbangsan Mountain (Yongmeori Beach, Hamel Ship Exhibition Center)</td>
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<td>Seogwipo Citrus Museum</td>
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<td>Seogwipo Provincial Marine Park</td>
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<td>Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak</td>
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<td>Seongsan Ilchulbong Provincial Marine Park</td>
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<td>Soam Memorial Hall</td>
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<td>Mysterious Road (Dokkaebi Road)</td>
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<td>Udo Lighthouse</td>
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<td>Udo Maritime Park</td>
<td>Udo-myeon, Jeju-si and neighboring waters</td>
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<td>The Lee Jung Seob Art Gallery</td>
<td>27-3 iungseop-ro, Seogwipo-si</td>
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<td>Jeomul Natural Recreation Forest</td>
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<td>Jeongbang Waterfall</td>
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<td>Prehistoric Site in Samyang-dong, Jeju</td>
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<td>Jeju Seongeup Folk Village</td>
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<td>Jeju Hangpaduri Hangmong (Anti-Mongolian) Historic Site</td>
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<td>Jeju Education Museum</td>
<td>25 Obok 4-gil, Jeju-si</td>
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<td>International Peace Center Jeju</td>
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<td>Jejumok-Gwana Government Office</td>
<td>25 Gwandeok-ro, Jeju-si</td>
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<td>Jeju Folklore &amp; Natural History Museum</td>
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<td>Jeju ByeolbinNuri Park</td>
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<td>Chuja Marine Provincial Park</td>
<td>Chuja-myeon, Jeju-si and neighboring waters</td>
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<td>Healing Forest</td>
<td>2271 Sallongnam-ro, Seogwipo-si</td>
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<td>Keuneong (Namwon Tourist District)</td>
<td>522-17 Taewi-ro, Namwon-eup, Seogwipo-si</td>
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<td>Hallasan National Park</td>
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<td>Halla Eco-Forest</td>
<td>2596, 516-ro, Jeju-si</td>
<td>064-710-8688</td>
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<td>Halla Arboretum</td>
<td>72 Sunogwon-gil, Jeju-si</td>
<td>064-710-7575</td>
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<td>Honinji Wedding Site</td>
<td>39-22 Honinji-ro, Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si</td>
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Festivals on Jeju

Names of Festivals
Period (as of 2019)
Venues

Regional Festivals

Seongsan Sunrise Festival
12. 30. – 1. 1. (3 days)
Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak

Jeju Fire Festival
3. 7. – 3. 10. (4 days)
Aewol Bongseong-ri Saebyeoreoreum

Tamna Culture Festival
10. 9. – 14. (5 days)
Jeju-si

Seogwipo Chilsipri Festival
9. 27. – 29. (3 days)
Seogwipo Jaguri Park

Jeju Haenyeo Festival
9. 20. ~ 21. (2 days)
Jeju Haenyeo Museum in Gujwa-eup

Jeju Horse Festival
10. 19. – 20. (3 days)
Let’s Run Park Jeju

Community Festivals

Tamaguk Ipchun Gut
2. 2. – 2. 4. (3 days)
Jeju Meigwan and old downtown area

Jeju Cherry Blossom Festival
3. 29. – 3. 31. (3 days)
Jeonnoing-ri and Jangjeong-ri

Jeonnoing-ri Cherry Blossom Festival
3. 29. – 3. 31. (3 days)
Jeonnoing-ri

Jeju Canola Flower Festival
4. 4. – 4. 7. (4 days)
Keureuseumi Oreum in Gasi-ri

Gapado Green Barley Festival
3. 30. – 5. 12. (44 days)
Gapado Island (Sangdong Port)

Udo Turban Shell Festival
4. 12. – 4. 14. (3 days)
Udo-myeon, Udo Island (Cheonjeong Port)

Hallasan Mountain Wild Bracken Festival
4. 27. – 4. 28. (2 days)
Hannam-ri, Namwon-eup

Bangseomunmum Festival
5. 4. – 5. 5. (2 days)
Bangseomunmum Valley

Soesokkak Festival
8. 23. – 24. (2 days)
Soesokkak Beach in Hyodon

Bomok Damselfish Festival
8. 31. – 6. 2. (3 days)
Bomok Port

Samyang Black Sand Festival
7. 26. – 7. 27. (2 days)
Samyang Beach

Iho Taewoo Festival
8. 2. – 8. 4. (3 days)
Iho Taewoo Beach in Iho-dong

Pyoseon Haevichi Beach White Sand Festival
Between July and August (2 days)
Pyoseon Beach

Geumneung Wondam Festival
7. 27. – 7. 28. (2 days)
Geumneung Euddeum Beach

Yerae Ecological Village Experience Festival
8. 3. – 8. 4. (2 days)
Nonjimul and Daewangsugyeon Stream

Dodu Oraemul Festival
8. 9. – 8. 11. (3 days)
Dodu Oraemul Square

Sanjicheon Stream
Chuja Island Yellow Corvina Festival
9. 6. – 9. 8. (3 days)
Chuja-myeon, Chuja Island

Hamdeok Music Week
7. 13. – 8. 11.
Every Saturday & Sunday
Special stage in Hamdeok Beach

Jungmun Chilseonnyeo Festival
In early October (3 days)
Cheonjeeyeon Falls in Jungmun

Jeju Seongeup Village Traditional Folklore Reenactment Festival
10. 19. – 10. 20. (2 days)
Seongeup Folk Village

Moseulpo Extreme South Yellowtail Festival
Between end of November and beginning of December
Moseulpo Port, Daejeong-eup

Gomare Horse Festival
10. 18. – 19. (2 days)
Samseong-ro

Cheonjeyeon Falls in Jungmun
Joyful walking tours! Walking, playing and relaxing

Jeju Olle Paths

Route 1
- Start point: Jeju City Hall (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 9.6km (3-4 hrs)

Route 2
- Start point: Jeju World Cup Stadium (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 10.1km (3-4 hrs)

Route 3
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 11km (4-5 hrs)

Route 4
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 12km (4-5 hrs)

Route 5
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 13km (4-5 hrs)

Route 6
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 14km (4-5 hrs)

Route 7
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 15km (4-5 hrs)

Route 8
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 16km (4-5 hrs)

Route 9
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 17km (4-5 hrs)

Route 10
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 18km (4-5 hrs)

Route 11
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 19km (4-5 hrs)

Route 12
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 20km (4-5 hrs)

Route 13
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 21km (4-5 hrs)

Route 14
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 22km (4-5 hrs)

Route 15
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 23km (4-5 hrs)

Route 16
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 24km (4-5 hrs)

Route 17
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 25km (4-5 hrs)

Route 18
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 26km (4-5 hrs)

Route 19
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 27km (4-5 hrs)

Route 20
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 28km (4-5 hrs)

Route 21
- Start point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center (11:00)
- End point: Jeju Olle Tourist Center
- Distance: 29km (4-5 hrs)
**Oreums on Jeju**

Enjoy pristine nature on hiking trails!

With about 360 oreums (parasitic volcanic cones) scattered around the island, Jeju is referred to as "Kingdom of Oreums". Because the oreums on Jeju have remarkable historic, academic, cultural, ecologic and scenic value, the Jeju provincial government is trying to have them designated as globally-recognized natural heritage sites.

1. **Nokpoom Oreum**
   - A steep slope with a beautiful sunset view from the top.
   - Time required: About an hour.
   - Address: Sae130-1, Namae-ri, Andeok-eup, Seogwipo City.

2. **Eoseungsaeng Oreum**
   - The most gentle hiking trail on Jeju Island.
   - Time required: About an hour.
   - Address: Sae220-12, Hanani-dong, Jeju City.

3. **Galme Oreum (Gunseon Oreum)**
   - The only sub-aerial (oreum with a pointed peak) with relatively flat trails.
   - Time required: About 20 minutes.
   - Address: SAE, Dangpro-eup, Andeok Pang, Seogwipo City.

4. **Gunseon Oreum**
   - The only subaerial (oreum with a pointed peak) with relatively flat trails.
   - Time required: About 20 minutes.
   - Address: SAE, Changcheon-eup, Andeok Pang, Seogwipo City.

5. **Ttaroaki Oreum**
   - An oreum with views of Songjeong-Eulsukbong Peak and Udo Island and home to a number of indigenous fauna.
   - Time required: About 40 minutes.
   - Address: SAE, Seongsu-eup, Pyoseon-eup, Seogwipo City.

6. **Baekyaki Oreum**
   - An oreum with a beautiful gentle shape located in the central region of the island.
   - Time required: About an hour.
   - Address: SAE, Seongwipo, Pyoseon-eup, Seogwipo City.
From Jeju,

when looking up, you can see Hallasan Mountain, and when looking down, you can see the blue ocean.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province