

### **1. Change the Laws and Regulations with New Paradigm**

The government reformed laws and regulations in 'Plan and Use of National Land' with new paradigm – 'Plan first and Develop next'

Since national land had been developed rapidly without long-term vision and plan, not only cities but even rural areas had been wasted with these results. The government decided to change the paradigm of development and made new laws and regulations based on new paradigm.

### **2. Having flexibility in Green Belt (Restricted Development area) Policy.**

The government had managed very tight and rigid green-belt regulation and it caused many conflicts and argues. The government decided to change the attitude and have flexibility applying the regulation .

### **3. Plan of Expanding City Park and Green Space**

Cities in Korea don't have enough green spaces except natural greens such as mountains. Government ordered each state and city to make 'Preliminary Plan of Park and Green Space ' .

### **4. Making Improved Security Standard for The Underground Space**

Last year, there was big fire accident at subway in Tae-Gu and hundreds of citizen died. It was man-made disaster. Mass communication raised many issues about securities in underground space and various problems were checked . Detail standards have been made recently.

### **5. Restoration of Chungye River**

There was a small river in the center of Seoul and it was covered 40 years ago to prevent overflow during rainy season and the elevated road was constructed along the river. It was the symbol of modernization at that time. Recently, many

environmentalists and NGO insisted on restoring the river . Almost everybody agreed the restoration but it was not easy to decide it because of expected problems such traffics and construction fee. New mayor promised to restore it during election campaign. Restoration work started last year and overpass was removed .

This became another symbol of new paradigm that keeping natural environment is more important than making artificial convenience .

## **6. Birth of New Registered Architects Association**

Group of young architects made new registered architects association. Architecture has been acknowledged one area of construction only in Korea. Young architects want to change the distorted existing view and to be accepted architecture as a field of art and culture. More than a thousand architects joined in this group. New waves which can be made by this group are expected.

## **7. Launching 5 year program in Architecture Education**

Many universities in Korea began to change their curriculums from 4 year to 5 year in architectural design education field to catch up with the UIA recommendation standard and tried to make independent architecture department . Architecture had been included in engineering department and called architectural engineering.

## **8. Sudden Rise of Apartment price**

Apartment price jumped in southern part of Seoul that is called Kang Nam where better education opportunities are offered . Government tried their best to get under control the jumping price but failed to put out . President promised to catch up the jumping price and decided to use the last weapon – tax. It calmed down lately but nobody knows when it will overcome the power of tax and rave again.

## **9. Continuing Depression in Construction Market**

Except housing field, construction market has been depressed since IMF period .  
Many architecture majored graduates have changed their major to get employed  
in other area.