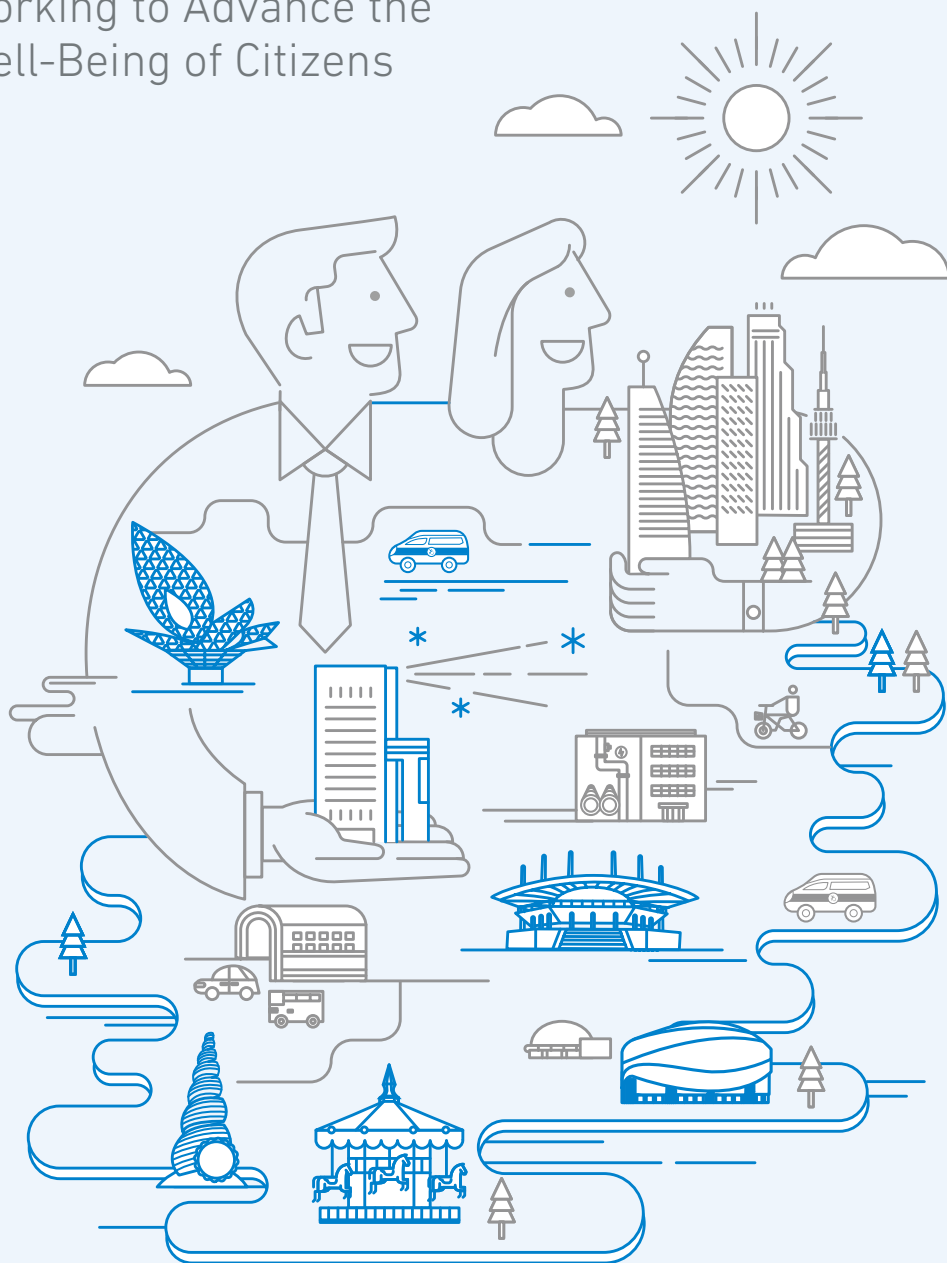


Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation

Working to Advance the Well-Being of Citizens



Divisions

We remain dedicated to building a city focused on the well-being of its citizens. We strive to think from the perspective of citizens and make their lives more convenient.

Culture and Sports Division

We aim to help citizens cultivate sound bodies and minds. We manage and operate facilities designed to allow citizens to enrich their cultural lifestyles and enhance their physical strength.

Welfare and Economy Division

We focus on reaching out to all in need. We strive to expand both the scope and quality of welfare for citizens.

Road Management Division

We exert our best effort to create a safe and convenient road environment. We pay attention to the smallest details to ensure a pleasant and joyful driving experience for citizens.

Facility Safety Division

We ensure transparency and safety in every construction project through stringent supervision. We focus on creating infrastructure that can advance the well-being of citizens.

Traffic Management Division

We strive to achieve smooth traffic conditions throughout the entire city. We make sure every traffic policy is geared towards the convenience of citizens.



Overview

Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation is Korea's first local public corporation, founded in 1983 with the mission of efficiently managing urban facilities and thereby promoting the welfare of citizens. The Corporation is touted as an infrastructure specialist in the public sector, which is in charge of the management of cultural and sports spaces, green areas and areas for relaxation in the metropolitan city, underground shopping centers visited by many citizens daily, and the call-taxi system for the disabled. It is also responsible for operating Seoul's traffic facilities, providing road and traffic information, and managing utility pipe conduits.

Management Direction

Mission

Building a city where people can interact with spaces around them, where they can enjoy a culturally enriching lifestyle, and where they can freely participate in shaping a better tomorrow

Vision

An innovation-oriented public corporation that creates and provides a citizen-centered infrastructure and services

Management Strategy (Core Values)



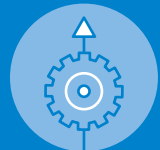
Safety of citizens



Cooperation for co-prosperity



Value innovation



Efficient management

History

2016 Ttareungi, Seoul's Public Bicycle-Sharing System

2015 Jangchung Gymnasium, Gocheok Sky Dome, Urban Expressway Structure

2013 Seoul Memorial Park, Seoul Global Center

2005 Cheonggyecheon Stream

2003 Call-Taxi System for the Disabled, Waterworks Construction Supervision

2002 Provisional Holding of License Plates

2001 Seoul World Cup Stadium, Traffic Information service

2000 Urban Construction Supervision, Public Garage

1996 Congestion tolls are charged to vehicles passing the Namsan 1st and 3rd Tunnel

1995 Utility Pipe Conduits

1994 Urban Expressway

1987 Seoul Crematorium

1986 Children's Grand Park

1984 Public Parking Lot

1983 Underground Shopping Centers

Culture and Sports

Seoul World Cup Stadium

The Seoul World Cup Stadium is Asia's largest stadium dedicated to soccer and was the venue of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan. It is frequently used for performances by star entertainers and is equipped with a large shopping mall, a wedding hall, a sports center, and diverse cultural facilities. It also serves as a venue for different community events from season to season, including local fairs and cultural festivals. Its roof is designed based on Korea's traditional shield-shaped kite.



Jangchung Gymnasium

This Gymnasium is Korea's first dome stadium, built in 1963 and designed by local architects. It is also where Korea's first boxing champion was born. It has served as the stage for a variety of historically significant international sporting events, including the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics. It was renovated and remodeled after 50 years, signaling the revitalization of Jangchung Gymnasium in 2015. Its overall design is the embodiment of the combination of buchaechum (traditional Korean fan dance), ganggangsullae (ancient dance performed by women in a circle to bring about a good harvest), and talchum (traditional Korean mask dance).

Gocheok Sky Dome

This field of dreams baseball stadium opened in November 2015 to mark the century-old history of Korean baseball. It enables spectators to enjoy baseball games in the most pleasant conditions, even in foul weather. It is also an ideal venue for performances and cultural events as its triple shield system completely blocks outside noise. Gocheok Sky Dome, boasting outstanding accessibility by public transportation, is expected to contribute to bolstering the economy of western Seoul.





Children's Grand Park

Children's Grand Park first opened to the public on Children's Day (May 5th), which was designated to promote the importance of children's rights. Several festivals and hands-on experience programs held at the Park are planned and organized by children. Also, the Children's Committee takes part in the operation of the Park.

Welfare and Economy



Underground Shopping Centers

Seoul boasts a massive network of underground commercial districts with a total of 25 underground shopping centers (consisting of 2,788 shops) that form an important part of citizens' everyday lives. Diverse public art pieces, such as stairways painted as piano keyboards and trick art installations, have been adopted to adorn such centers and add a dynamic feel. Each shopping center is created to imbue a unique personality, from the Innovative Youth Shopping Center to the Hoehyeon Analog Festival and the Jamsil Swimming Pool.

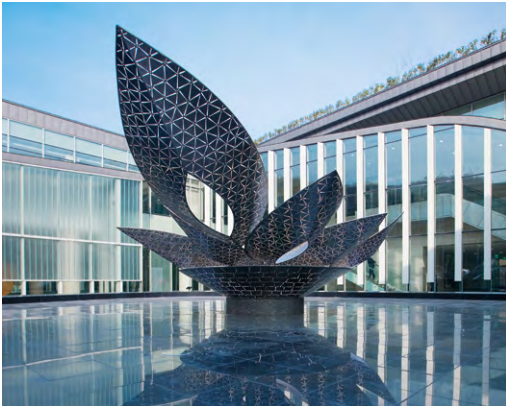
Cheonggyecheon Stream

Cheonggyecheon Stream, restored to its original state in 2005 by demolishing Cheonggye Overpass, has now become one of Seoul's leading urban oases. It runs 8.12 kilometers in total from Cheonggye Plaza to Jungnangcheon Stream and is visited by an average of over 44,000 tourists per day. It is the venue of various attractions and events, from the Coin-Throwing Spot (the coins thrown into water are collected and donated as scholarships) to the Wall of Marriage Proposals, Gwanggyo Gallery for art exhibitions, Cheonggyecheon Art Day offering a stage for street performers, and Cheonggyecheon Ecological School for eco experience programs.



Call-Taxi System for the Disabled

The call-taxi system operates a total of 487 vehicles specially designed to comfortably transport the severely disabled. It is available 24 hours a day throughout the year. It provides prompt service through the automatic vehicle allocation system developed in 2015 jointly with KAIST through the analysis of Big Data. It can be more easily accessed via a smartphone app.



Seoul Memorial Park

Seoul Memorial Park is the nation's first cremation facility built in the urban center. It was built in 2011 as a state-of-the-art, eco-friendly crematorium-cum-park. The buildings and the landscape together are designed to embody a flower in bloom. The site is steeped in solemnity and calmness against the background of Mount Cheonggyesan, befitting a place of mourning and remembrance. The Park won various local awards in recognition of its architectural beauty and ecological consideration.

Seoul Crematorium

Seoul Crematorium, originally built in Hongje-dong in 1930, was relocated to Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, in 1970. It is a space for funerals and mourning equipped with cremation furnaces, a charnel house, a cemetery with over 62,000 graves, and locations for scattering and burying ashes. The Crematorium is known for the Butterfly Garden, the nation's first space for scattering the ashes of children. It operates a variety of well-dying programs, such as One-Day Tour and History Tour along Graves, which highlight spaces of life and death through artistic, religious, and cultural perspectives.



Road Management



Urban Expressway

We are responsible for the management of Urban Expressways (11 sections totaling 165.02 kilometers in length), bridges, overpasses, tunnels, and various road facilities that serve as the blood vessels of Seoul. We provide 24-hour road patrol services and rescue and relief services for vehicles that have been in accidents. We also engage in the beautification of road environments, fix potholes within 6 hours, and offer prompt traffic information to minimize traffic congestion in Seoul.

Facility Safety

Construction Supervision

The city government of Seoul separated the construction order placement system from the construction supervision system in 2000 to ensure integrity in its administrative system. Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation has taken charge of supervising Seoul construction projects with budgets of less than KRW 20 billion and has contributed to raising construction standards by preventing a total of 10,320 accidents due to negligence over the past 15 years. We earned KOSHA18001 certification in 2015 in recognition of our contributions to improving safety at construction sites.



Utility Pipe Conduits

A utility pipe conduit is an underground facility designed to accommodate electrical cables, gas pipes, water pipes, communication cables, sewerage systems, and other facilities that have been laid underground to create an aesthetically pleasing cityscape, keep road structures intact, and ensure smooth traffic. We focus on maintaining the safety and security of utility pipe conduits as they directly influence the well-being of citizens.

Traffic Management

Traffic Facilities

We currently operate a total of 63 public parking lots, including parking lots for park-and-ride subway commuters designed to promote the use of public transportation and off-street and street parking facilities, as well as 28 public bus garages. We are also responsible for collecting traffic tolls from vehicles using Namsan Tunnels I and III to alleviate traffic congestion in the downtown area and for identifying the license plates of those vehicles in automobile tax arrears and collecting overdue payments.



Ttareungi, Seoul's Public Bicycle-Sharing System

Ttareungi, a public bicycle-sharing system in Seoul, was developed to turn Seoul into a walkable, cleaner city by easing traffic congestion and improving air quality. Thanks to this system, citizens across Seoul can easily access and conveniently use public bicycles at any time throughout the day. Launched with 2,000 bicycles at 150 stations in October 2015, Ttareungi will expand to as many as 5,600 bicycles at 450 stations by the end of 2016.





Seoul Metropolitan Facilities
Management Corporation