

SNo	Name	Date	Remarks	National Celebration Day	Flag Raising	Day Off
1	New Year's Day (Sinjeong)	January 1	The day celebrates new year.	No	No	Yes
2	Korean New Year's Day (Seollal)	Feb 1st day of 1st lunar month	Also called "Seol" or "Gujeong". The first day of the Korean lunar calendar. It is one of the most important of the traditional Korean holidays, and is considered a more important holiday than the solar New Year's Day.	No	No	Yes (3days)
3	Independence (Declaration) Day (Samiljeol)	March 1	This day commemorates the March 1st Movement in 1919. On March 1 of this year, 33 Korean nationalists and students declared their nation's independence in Seoul. It started a nation-wide civil protest and was a catalyst for the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea (April 13, 1919).	Yes	South Korea	Yes
4	Children's Day (Eorininal)	May 5	The day on which to esteem the personalities of children and plan for their happiness. In Korea, Children's Day started on May 1, 1922, when 8 persons including Bang Jeong-Hwan (in Korean ) declared the Day and held an anniversary. In 1946, the Day changed to May 5, and became a public holiday in 1975.	No	No	Yes
5	Buddha's Birthday (Seokgatansinil)	May 8th day of 4th lunar month	Also called "Bucheonnim Osinnal" or "Sawol Chopail . The birthday of the Gautama Buddha. In South Korea, Buddhism is the one of two major religions, along with Christianity.	No	No	Yes
6	Memorial Day (Hyeonchung-il)	June 6	The day commemorates the men and women who died while in military service or in the independence movement. On this day, a national commemoration ceremony is held in Seoul National Cemetery.	No	South Korea (half mast)	Yes
7	Constitution Day (Jeheonjeol)	July 17	The day celebrates the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea in 1948.	Yes	South Korea	No
8	Liberation Day (Gwangbokjeol)	August 15	The day celebrates the national liberation from Imperial Japan in 1945. On the same day in 1948, the government of the Republic of Korea was established. The word "Gwangbok" means "restoration of light".	Yes	South Korea	Yes
9	Midautumn Festival	Sep 15th day of	Also called "Han-gawi ". Korean traditional Harvest Festival. With Seollal, it is one of the most important Korean traditional holidays. As a	No	No	Yes

	(Chuseok)	8th lunar month	celebration of the good harvest, Koreans visit their ancestral hometowns and share a feast of Korean traditional food.			(3days)
10	Armed Forces Day (Gukgunuinal)	October 1	The day recognizes, venerates, and honors the military forces of the Republic of Korea. In 1950, during the Korean War, South Korean Forces broke through the 38th parallel on October 1.	No	South Korea	No
11	National Foundation Day (Gaecheonjeol)	October 3	The day celebrates the foundation of Gojoseon, the first state of the Korean nation. According to the Samguk Yusa, Dangun founded Gojoseon on the 3rd day of 10th lunar month, 2333 BCE. Today, South Koreans celebrate their national foundation on October 3 according to the solar calendar, for convenience sake. "Gaecheonjeol" means "Heaven-opened Day".	Yes	South Korea	Yes
12	Hangul Day (Hangeullal)	October 9	The day commemorates the invention(1443) and the proclamation(1446) of hangul, the native alphabet of the Korean language. King Sejong the Great, inventor of hangul, is one of the most honored rulers in Korean history.	Yes	South Korea	Yes
13	Christmas Day (Gidoktansinil)	December 25	Christmas is commonly called "Seongtanjeol" in Korean(especially among Korean Catholics), but the official Korean name fixed by law is "Gidoktansinil". In South Korea, Christianity is the one of two major religions, along with Buddhism.	No	No	Yes

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