

**Proposal to Host
XV World Forestry Congress 2021**

Republic of Korea



Supporting Messages



PRIME MINISTER
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Dear Mr. José Graziano da Silva,

I would first like to express my sincerest gratitude to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s secretariat for its continued efforts to address the global issues on forestry, food and famine. Thanks to such dedication and commitment, the world could share advanced policies on forestry from various countries and envision a better future for the next generations on the Earth.

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has a history of its government and people working together for a miracle to restore its forests so quickly, which were once devastated by a war and famine. In our country, forests appear in almost every famous tale and painting as precious treasures closely connected to the ordinary lives of people.

Now, you can enjoy a green landscape in every corner of the country, and the ROK government and its people continue to strive for best managing and utilizing forests according to the principles of sustainable development. The Korea Forest Service (KFS) is also taking the next step for its policy to recognize forests as "more than trees" and develop them for the public welfare to improve the quality of people's lives.

Thus, the ROK is the best candidate for hosting the next World Forest Congress (WFC) to present a global vision on the past, present and future of forestry. It will serve as a great and creative opportunity to share and discuss our experience and policy with all members of the FAO and the rest of the world.

To that end, I, as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, do hereby pledge and confirm to provide all necessary legal, financial and administrative support for the Korea Forest Service to thoroughly prepare and successfully host the 15th World Forest Congress in 2021.

With deepest appreciation,

April 25, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading '황교안' (Hwang Kyo-ahn).

Prime Minister Hwang Kyo-ahn

For and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea



On behalf of the Korea Forest Service, I would like to commend the commitment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to address global food security problems. I also welcome once again the close cooperation between the Korea Forest Service and UN FAO in the fields of climate change mitigation and forest restoration.

The World Forestry Congress is a festive event for global foresters and the general public. It is meaningful for Korea to host the Congress that holds such significance, as it has successfully restored its devastated forests that were considered to be 'irreparable and useless'. The World Forestry Congress will allow Korea to share its reforestation experiences and best practices with the international community.

The year 2021 will be a turning point for the forestry sector as the New Climate Regime kicks off and a new biodiversity strategy is implemented. It will be a critical year for us in setting a clear vision for the future of the forestry community, and promoting the capacity of the forests as vital sources of life and as a carbon sink for climate change adaptation.

The Republic of Korea has been devoting its efforts at home and abroad to dealing with issues such as climate change, biodiversity, and desertification. I believe in the process of doing so, it has gained sufficient experience and expertise to facilitate a forum for discussions on the role of forests in addressing global issues in the context of sustainable development.

The following proposal paper includes an overview of Korea's forests and forestry policies. It mainly illustrates the Republic of Korea's capacity of organizing the Congress, as well as the merits of holding the Congress at the COEX Convention Center, in Seoul.

I sincerely hope that through this proposal our strong will to host the XV World Forestry Congress is well-delivered to the UN FAO Secretariat and Member Countries.

April 25, 2016

SHIN Won Sop, Ph. D.
Minister

Korea Forest Service
Republic of Korea



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

I am delighted that Seoul is a candidate city for the next World Forestry Congress, the largest international gathering of foresters.

Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, is a unique cosmopolitan city with a rich history of 2,000 years. Many imagine Seoul as a modern city with high skyscrapers. However, Seoul has beautiful mountains surrounding the city and the Hangang River running through the city, and has been the environmental city of Korea for centuries. For the last 50 years, the city of Seoul had lost its magnificent forests in mountains due to severe exploitation. However, the city has been making great efforts to restore its natural environment. We have cleared old buildings on mountains, planted trees, created forests, and made parks to bring nature closer to Seoulites.

Our efforts seemed small, but together they have changed Seoul. Now, we can spot water deers, owls, herons, and hawks in the Seoul Forest. We have a small island filled with trees and birds kept away from humans. This change was possible only with the help of the 10 million citizens of Seoul and their love for forests.

Seoul is now an international city with an average of 12 million foreign visitors every year. Seoul is also a host city more than 200 international events annually. The Seoul Metropolitan Government provides topnotch convention support through its own MICE division. As the 4th most popular city for international events, Seoul is the perfect host city for the XV World Forestry Congress in 2021.

If selected as the host city, Seoul will do its utmost together with the Seoul citizens in making the XV World Forestry Congress a safe and successful congress. I hope to welcome you in Seoul for the WFC2021. Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Park Won-soon'.

PARK Won-soon
Mayor of Seoul

Seoul City Hall
110 Sejong daero, Jung gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

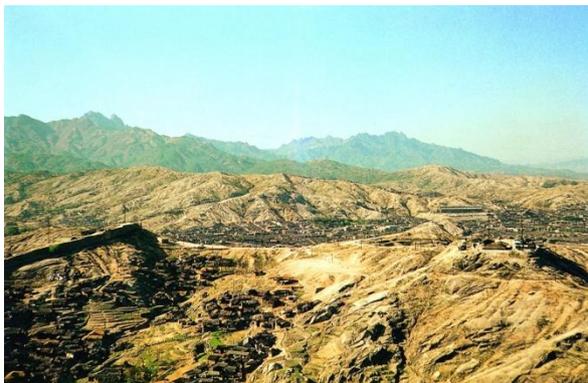
Prologue

The World Forestry Congress (WFC), the most significant global gathering for the forestry community, has been convened in the Asia-Pacific region only twice - in India in 1954 and in Indonesia in 1978. Yet, countries in Northeast Asia did not have the opportunity to hold the Congress. Held every six years, in close partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the host country, the next World Forestry Congress is expected to be held in the Asia-Pacific region taking into account the principle of regional rotation.

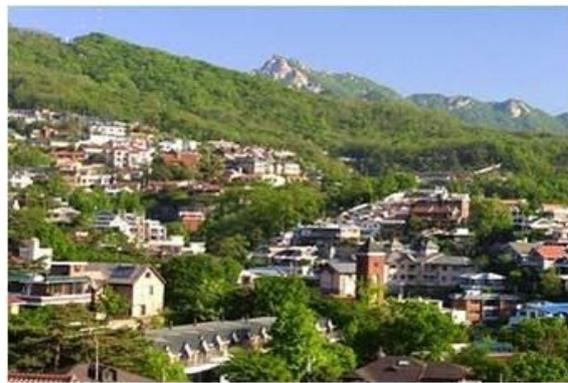
With the extensive support from the Asia-Pacific region, the Republic of Korea has a strong will to host the XV WFC. Korea aims to share its successful experience of forest restoration and economic growth with the international community, and thus create a new momentum for the global forestry sector. The Korea Forest Service (KFS) will work closely with relevant government agencies as well as the Seoul Metropolitan Government to make the XV WFC a remarkable Congress.

Korea's Economic Growth and Forest Restoration

The aftermath of the Korean War and extreme poverty led to heavy exploitation of forest lands. As a result, the country was trapped in a vicious cycle of deep poverty and environmental degradation. However, through efficient governance, active public engagement and strong political will, Korea achieved rapid economic growth and forest restoration at the same time. The government of Korea put its priority on soil erosion control by enacting the Forest Act in 1961. Soon after, the First and Second 10-year National Reforestation Plans were established and led by the KFS. The KFS has pushed forward a host of policies to protect the forests from exploitation, including policies that ensure the supply of sustainable energy sources to rural areas, prohibit farming on forest lands and engage the public to plant trees across the country.



Seoungbuk-dong, Seoul, 1960s



Seoungbuk-dong, Seoul, 2010

As a result of intensive reforestation efforts, the devastated lands turned into lush greens. Through investment on human resources and promotion of public awareness on the importance of forests, an organized forest protection system was established. This has led to the decline in the damages caused by natural disasters and a boost in food productivity and water resources. The successful reforestation ultimately contributed to the reduction of poverty in rural areas and growth of the national economy. From 1953 until today, Korea's GNI per capita grew from 67 USD to approx. 27,000 USD, and the average growing stock per hectare grew from 6 m³ to 142 m³. This astounding growth is widely recognized as a model for developing countries by the international community including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

More recently, the KFS is pushing the boundaries for the utilization of forest resources by not only promoting the forest industry under the sustainable forest management objective, but also establishing a Forest Welfare Policy* that caters to the needs of all age groups. Korea has a lot to share with the international community, including its successful experiences of economic growth, forest restoration and policies for the future, which encompasses a wide range of issues such as forest restoration, afforestation and reforestation, combating desertification and forest welfare including recreational and healing activities.

Korea wishes to contribute to the international forestry community by sharing its past experiences and vision for the future at the XV WFC. The XV WFC in Korea will serve as a fresh impetus in the effort of promoting sustainable forest management and world-wide forest restoration. The XV WFC in Korea would help achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and make the world more prosperous for the next generation.



Recreation Forest, Daegwalleong



Healing Forest, Jangseong

* Forest Welfare Policy aims to create a green welfare nation and maximize the contribution of forests to enhancing the quality of life by providing public services such as forest recreation and healing programs.

Seoul: Green, Convenient, Safe

Seoul, the capital city of Korea, is one of only few megacities in the world that has a unique landscape and ecological environment shaped with mountains and river. The Hangang River runs across the heart of the city and 37 mountains are located in the city. Seoul residents can enjoy the benefits of the forests to its fullest in their daily lives, as mountain trails and green spots are within reach.

The city has rich experience of successfully holding a number of large-scale international gatherings. According to the Union of International Association, Seoul hosted 242 out of more than 11,000 international conventions, ranking 4th on the list of convention host cities. The COEX Convention Center, which is the proposed venue for the Congress, is large enough to accommodate more than 10,000 people at once. It is surrounded by hotels with a wide range of options, as well as convenient facilities that can cater to the needs of the Congress participants.

Meanwhile, Seoul has earned its global reputation as one of the safest cities in the world. Seoul's lush urban forests, robust convention infrastructure and high safety level will guarantee the success of the XV WFC.

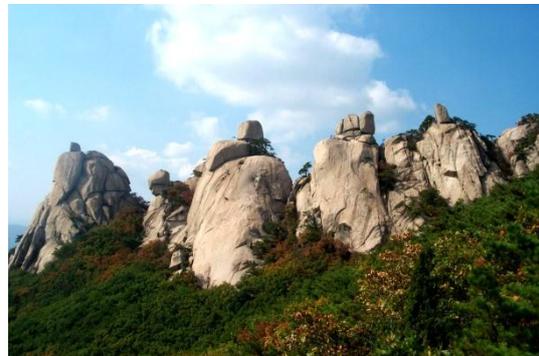
A New Chapter of the World Forestry Congress

Korea wishes to make the XV WFC a paper-free, carbon-free, and language barrier-free Congress. The use of paper and carbon emissions can be minimized with high-speed broadband internet network and electronic devices. Advanced software would provide translation services to facilitate vibrant discussions.

If selected as the host country of the WFC, Korea will develop meaningful agenda items and a variety of programs for the WFC through active communication and opinion gathering among academia and the private sector. By building on the results of the past Congresses and proposing a vision for the future, Korea pledges to open a new chapter of the WFC.



Seoul Forest, Seoul



Dobongsan Mountain, Seoul

PROPOSAL

< TABLE OF CONTENTS >

I. Forest Profile of the Republic of Korea

1. Overview -----	2
2. Key Forestry Policies -----	3

II. Country Overview: Republic of Korea

1. Location and Features-----	5
2. Climate -----	5
3. Demographics and Language -----	5
4. Economy -----	5

III. City Overview: Seoul

1. History and Features -----	6
2. Location and Size -----	6
3. Economy -----	6
4. Security -----	6
5. Transportation -----	6
6. Attractions -----	7

IV. Congress Venue: COEX Convention Center

1. History -----	9
2. Strengths -----	9
3. Successes in Hosting Past Large Congresses -----	10
4. Convention and Exhibition Hall -----	10
5. Security -----	10
6. Transportation -----	11
7. Accommodation -----	12
8. Medical Service -----	12
9. Travel Expenses -----	12
10. Study Tour Possibilities -----	12

V. Korea Forest Service

1. Objectives of the KFS -----	13
2. Organizational Structure -----	13
3. Capacity -----	13
4. Links with Other Governmental and Non-governmental Institutions -----	14

VI. Status of Financial Resources

1. Funding Status -----	15
2. Sources of Additional Funding -----	15
3. Financial Assistance -----	15

I Forest Profile of the Republic of Korea

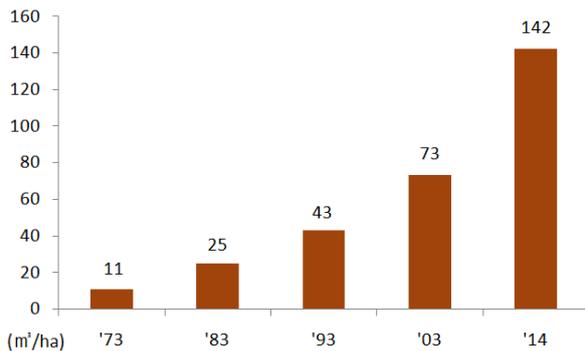
1. Overview

Forests and Forest Management

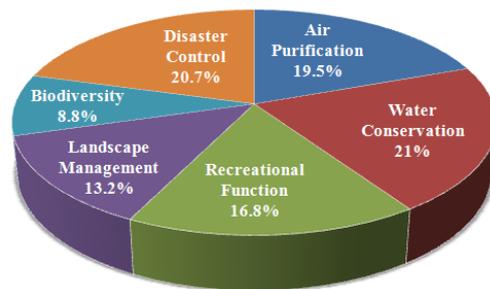
Korea has a forest land of 6.34 million ha, which makes up 63% of its total territory (as of late 2014). The total growing stock and average growing stock per hectare amount to 902 million m³ and 142 m³ respectively. The average growing stock per hectare has increased almost twelve fold compared to 11 m³ in 1973, when Korea first launched its 10-year National Reforestation Plan. This rapid growth proves Korea's success in its intensive forest restoration and rehabilitation efforts. National forests take up 32% of the total forest land, owned and managed by the central and local governments. Despite its relatively small land area, Korea has three different forest zones, which are sub-frigid zone forests, temperate zone forests, and warm temperate zone forests. Pine trees and oak trees make up around 70% of the tree species in Korea. The KFS employs a two-track forest management system – one for forest conservation, and the other for forest utilization.

Forest Economy and its Contribution to Welfare

The official record of the total production in the forestry sector, including forest products, wood and wood products, pulp and paper, furniture and others, is around 40 trillion KRW (approx. 34.8 billion USD), and the forestry sector provides 268,000 jobs a year. The forests also contribute to the welfare of the people. As of late 2014, it is assumed that around 31 million people benefit from forests by visiting recreation forests and arboretums, attending forest education and healing programs, and enjoying outdoor activities. Forests, as important sources of water supply and air purification, are worth around 126 trillion KRW (approx. 110 billion USD) per year.



Growing Stock in Korea from 1973 to 2014



Public Function Values of Forests

2. Key Forest Policies

Mitigating Climate Change, Preserving and Restoring Forest Ecosystem

The KFS is implementing various policies to enhance the capacity of the forest as a carbon sink. The I LOVE WOOD campaign is part of such efforts, which includes afforestation, expansion of urban forests and school forests, and promotion of wood consumption. The KFS is committed to studying and protecting species affected by climate change and laying the foundation for a long-term monitoring system to track changes in the ecosystem. In order to promote biodiversity, the KFS is restoring degraded lands and has designated forest protection areas in the Baekdudaegan¹, the ecological axis of the Korean Peninsula, as well as along the Demilitarized Zone². It is also putting efforts to build and manage arboretums featuring different climate zones for rare plant species conservation.

Promoting Economic Value of Forest Resources and Competitiveness of the Forestry Sector

The KFS is expanding commercial forests that suit the geographical features and changes in the climate on the Korean Peninsula. It is also putting efforts in improving seed and seedling production systems, and promoting forest tending suited to its various functions. In order to enhance the competitiveness of the forestry sector, the KFS is committed to create high added-value by converging production, retail and tourism. To this end, the KFS is fostering professional foresters and providing forest management consulting services.

Providing Forest Welfare Service

The KFS is providing various forest welfare services such as prenatal forest programs, forest interpretation, forest healing programs and tree burials. It also operates forest kindergartens and forest education centers. The KFS is inviting more people to enjoy forests by developing national hiking trails. Forest experts such as forest interpreters and forest therapists are also being fostered to help the public enjoy and better understand the therapeutic benefits of forests.

Preventing Forest Disasters

The KFS is devoted to preventing forest disasters such as forest fire, landslide and disease and insect pest in order to adapt to climate change and enhance the value of forest resources. In case of forest fire, the Forest Fire Golden Time System allows on-ground fire suppression crew and aerial suppression helicopters to reach the scene within 30 minutes. A disease and pest control cooperation system is operated by the KFS to prevent pest outbreaks in advance throughout the year. Landslide patrols monitor vulnerable areas and use the landslide data system to forecast potential dangers. The KFS also oversees erosion control work.

¹ The Baekdudaegan is a mountain range that runs through most of the length of the Korean Peninsula from the Baekdusan Mountain in the north to the Jirisan Mountain in the south. It consists of major mountains in Korea, extending 1,400km. About 263,000 ha of the range are designated as protected areas with a great number of animal and plant species and vegetations.

² The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is a buffer zone between the truce lines which stretches from the mouth of the Imjingang River in the west to Goseong-gun district in the east. The zone has been protected from human disturbance for decades and has become a haven for wildlife.

*Expanding the Scope of International Cooperation*³

The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Indonesia on the Cooperation in the Field of Forestry, enacted in 1987, was the first step of the KFS to widen its scope of international activities. It now holds bilateral relations with 30 countries across the world. The areas of cooperation include the REDD+ projects, climate change adaptation and mitigation, forest resources development, land restoration, biodiversity conservation, desertification prevention, and information exchange on forest fire policies.

The KFS is actively involved in the forest cooperation projects as part of the Official Development Assistance (ODA), such as the dryland afforestation project in Myanmar, mangrove restoration projects in Indonesia, desertification prevention projects in China and Mongolia, industrial plantation projects in the Philippines. In addition, the KFS continues to be involved in various projects including the *Quercus Suber* restoration project in Tunisia, forest restoration in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, establishing a forest resources management action plan in the Solomon Islands.

Not only this, the KFS is also engaged in projects with the Rio Conventions and international organizations such as UNCCD, CBD and FAO. Through the Changwon Initiative, launched at the UNCCD COP 10, the KFS is contributing to combating desertification by supporting the Greening Dryland Partnership projects in Africa, South America and Central Asia. Since 2014, the KFS has been supporting FAO's Forest Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM), and it is actively overseeing the implementation of forest landscape restoration in developing countries. In 2015, the KFS kicked off the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat. The KFS and the CBD Secretariat hosted capacity building workshops and are looking for ways to engage the private sector for more financial assistance and experience.

The KFS is also pushing forward the REDD+ joint projects since 2012 in Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Laos to protect a forest area of 24,000 ha in order to promote sustainable forest management and the capacity of carbon sink.

The forest restoration and capacity building projects with ASEAN member countries are run by the KFS under the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Korea and the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Forest Cooperation (the AFoCo Agreement). Currently, numerous projects are underway including forest ecosystem restoration projects and joint projects among member countries to address climate change by promoting local community participation. In the near future, AFoCo will be expanded to the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO), adding Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Bhutan, and Timor-Leste.

³ See annex I

II Country Overview: Republic of Korea



1. Location and Features

The Republic of Korea is located in Northeast Asia, occupying the lower half of the Korean Peninsula. Korea is surrounded by sea, and the mountainous areas take up 63% of its territory, adding to its unique geological features. Korea is neighbored by China, and Russia and Japan.

2. Climate

Korea has a temperate climate with four distinct seasons. Winters are usually cold and dry, whereas summers are hot and humid. The XV WFC is most likely to be held in May (spring) or September (autumn), when the weather is most favorable for attending conferences, study tours and sightseeing.

3. Demographics and Language

According to the statistics released by the Ministry of the Interior, the total population of Korea is about 51.4 million as of July 2015. About 20% of the population lives in the capital city, Seoul. Korea's official language is Korean.

4. Economy

In 2015, Korea was the 11th largest economy in the world in terms of real GDP (approx. 1.4 trillion USD), and 27th in terms of per capita income (approx. 27,000 USD). Korea joined the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) in September 2009, and served as the chair country at the G20 Summit in 2010. As a country that emerged from an aid recipient to a donor country, Korea's experiences of establishing infrastructure, enhancing the quality of people's lives, and making the transition to a knowledge-based economy serve as a growth model for developing countries.

III City Overview: Seoul

1. History and Features

Seoul is one of the major cities leading the latest trends in politics, economy, and culture in Northeast Asia. It is the 14th most populous city in the world being home to 10 million people. The history of Seoul stretches back to about 600 years, and the rich culture and tradition is enshrined in seven UNESCO Heritage Sites, including five palaces from the Joseon Dynasty. To enjoy the entire view of the city, Seoul N Tower, 63 City Observatory Tower, Hangang River Cruise Ships are recommended. Insadong and Myeongdong are some examples where tradition meets modernity, while the Hongdae Club Street and Itaewon are trendy spots for young people.

2. Location and Size

Located in the middle of the Korean Peninsula, Seoul covers an area of around 605 km². From Seoul, 43 cities overseas with a population of more than a million can be reached within three hours by flight. The Hangang River runs across Seoul, bisecting the city into the north and south.

3. Economy

As one of the major business hubs of Northeast Asia, Seoul is located right in between Asia's two largest markets - China and Japan. Starting from the 1960s, Seoul has rapidly grown as the center of Korea's economy under the national economic development plan. Today, Seoul has a cutting-edge digital and knowledge-based industry as well as an advanced financial and logistics sector. Seoul accounts only 0.6% of the total territory of Korea, but 21% of Korea's GDP is generated from Seoul, and more than 50% of financial industry is based in Seoul. 43% of venture technology companies are clustered in the capital city, attracting significant foreign investments.

4. Security

Seoul is a city with strong public security, which makes the city more appealing as a host city. Thanks to an organized police security system, the crime rate of the city is very low compared to other major cities around the world. With police officers patrolling the city 24 hours, the city is monitored through surveillance cameras to prevent crimes and ensure security. The Seoul Metropolitan Government has also been operating a special security team to serve the participants in previous international events.

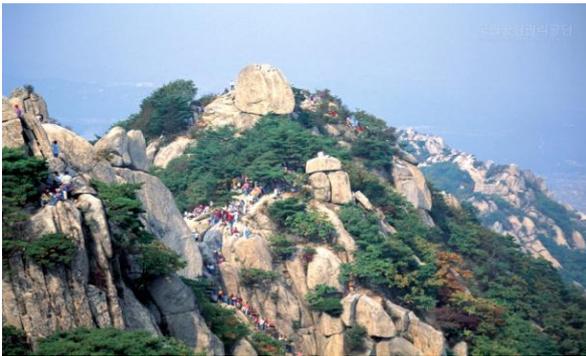
5. Transportation

Public transportation such as subways, buses and taxis with affordable fare is available. Seoul has a systematic subway system with nine different lines and more than 300 subway stops. Eco-friendly Buses that use CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) run through the city all day and Seoul Night Buses operate from midnight until 5 am. Seoul taxis are affordable, clean and safe.

6. Attractions

Natural Attractions

The city has 37 mountains including the Bukhansan Mountain, the Inwangsan Mountain, the Dobongsan Mountain, and the Gwanaksan Mountain, which are some of the most magnificent mountains in Korea. The Hangang River, which runs 41.5 km across central Seoul, serves as a relaxing place for Seoul residents. It offers large parks and greens, outdoor workout stations, walking paths and bike lanes along its river banks. The 33 bridges over the Hangang River also provide a visual treat to its visitors with their different colors and designs.



Bukhansan Mountain



Hangang River

Cultural Attractions

Seoul displays a harmony of traditional and modern elements. Palaces and old streets from the Joseon Dynasty, traditional Korean houses, Buddhist temples and fortress walls are surrounded by state-of-the-art skyscrapers. Seoul has seven UNESCO Heritages including the Changdeokgung Palace, the Jongmyo Shrine and Royal Tombs from the Joseon Dynasty.



Changdeokgung Palace (UNESCO Heritage)



Sungnyemun Gate

Cuisine

Seoul has hundreds of foreigner-friendly restaurants that offer a variety of traditional Korean cuisine as well as various dishes from across the world. Aside from the most popular Korean dishes, Bulgogi and Bibimbap, numerous other dishes are waiting to be recognized. Vegetarian food and halal food are also served in many restaurants.



Traditional Korean Food



Western Style Food

Entertainment and Recreation

Throughout the year, colorful festivals are held across Seoul, keeping citizens as well as foreign visitors entertained. The number of foreigners participating in these festivals is increasing every year. The Lotte World, a major park shopping complex, linked to the largest indoor theme park in the world, is also a popular tourist attraction. Visitors can also enjoy plays, musicals and concerts performed on outdoor stages.



Seoul Lantern Festival



Korean Folk Village

K-Pop and Korean Dramas

Since the late 2000s, K-Pop has been enjoying explosive popularity across Asia and beyond. Young people around the world are infatuated with K-Pop beats fashion trends. Currently, Korean dramas are aired in many parts of the world, leading the Korean wave, Hallyu. Drama location sites have become tourist magnets for a growing number of global fans.

IV Congress Venue: COEX Convention Center

1. History

The COEX Convention Center opened in 1979 at Gangnam-gu district, Seoul as an exhibition complex, and it has been leading the exhibition and convention business in Korea for over 37 years. A large scale underground shopping mall also opened in 2000 and has become a landmark welcoming more than 150,000 visitors a day. COEX holds around 200 international conventions and 60 exhibitions throughout the year. Nearby hotels, department stores, concert halls, coffee shops, restaurants and other facilities have enough capacity to accommodate convention participants. With the commitment to accelerate active cultural and economic exchange, COEX is leading the Meeting, Incentives, Convention, Events and Exhibition (MICE) industry in Korea.

2. Strengths

The COEX Convention Center has the largest convention and exhibition halls in Korea, optimized for large-scale conventions. It consists of the New Wing, designed for international conventions, and the Old Wing for exhibition purposes. There are 61 meeting rooms available for the FAO Secretariat to use them as office spaces and as venues for side events during the XV WFC week. COEX operates its own comprehensive security center, ensuring safety of all participants for 24 hours a day. A variety of tourist attractions are located within walking distance that keep the participants entertained after a long day of meetings and seminars.



COEX Convention Center

3. Successes in Hosting Past Large Congresses

For the past 20 years, the COEX Convention Center held around 1,500 international conferences and more than 1,000 exhibitions. On average, around 200 international conventions and 60 exhibitions are held every year at the Center. COEX is the main venue for international gatherings in Seoul, as around 80% of such gatherings hosted by Seoul were held at COEX. The ASEM Summit (2000), the APEC Summit (2005), the G20 Summit (2010), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations World Congress (2010), the Nuclear Security Summit (2012) and many more large-scale conferences in which the heads of states attended were successfully closed.

<Mega Conventions Held in COEX in Recent Years>

No.	Convention	Year	Size
1	APEC Summit	2005	around 10,000 participants, including APEC member country delegates
2	G20 Summit	2010	around 8,000 participants, including G20 country leaders
3	IUFRO World Congress	2010	around 3,000 participants from 90 countries
5	Nuclear Security Summit	2012	around 8,000 participants from 53 countries
6	International Congress of Mathematicians	2014	around 6,000 participants from 100 countries

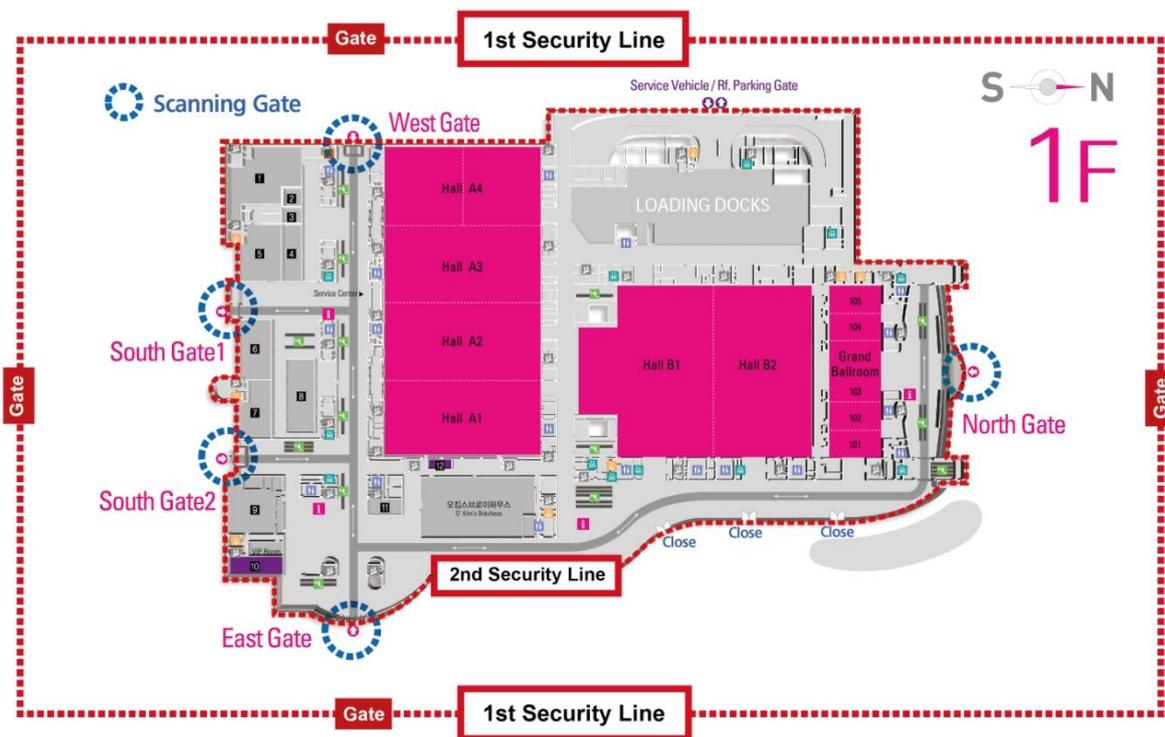
4. Convention and Exhibition Hall⁴

The COEX Convention Center is a building of four stories above and four stories below ground with a gross area of 36,364 m². It consists of the New Wing in the north and the Old Wing in the south, and has the capacity to accommodate up to 10,000 people. COEX has 12 exhibition halls, 61 meeting rooms including a large convention hall that can accommodate 7,000 people and an office building equipped with state-of-the-art building management systems. Four exhibition halls cover an area of 35,000 m² in which a total of 2,000 booths (3m x 3m) can be installed.

5. Security

The COEX Convention Center has been successful in delivering a comprehensive security master plan during past conventions. In close collaboration with the police, the medical team, the fire department and many other relevant agencies, COEX has experience in providing security services for large scale international conventions such as the G20 Summit (2010) and the Nuclear Security Summit (2012). Throughout the XV WFC week, the venue will be subject to heightened security controls including personnel protection, fire alert, disease control, emergency medical service, anti-terror alert and VIP protection. Two security lines will be set up to tighten up security at the venue. The first security line will surround the venue for initial screening, and the second security line will be set up at five main gates.

⁴ See annex II



COEX Convention Center Security Line

6. Transportation⁵

Incheon International Airport

The Airport Council International ranked Incheon International Airport the number one international airport in terms of airport service quality. As the hub airport in Northeast Asia, Incheon International Airport is one of the most advanced airports equipped with state-of-the-art security checking systems and disease control systems. The airport currently serves 64 airlines and controls 455 domestic and international flights per day. Once the stage-three construction is finalized, the airport will be able to serve 62 million travelers annually.

Transportation from and to the Airport

A free shuttle service will be provided from and to the airport. Apart from the free shuttle, the Airport Railway, Airport Limousine Bus, Korean Air Limousine Bus and taxis are available. Near COEX is the City Airport which is an off-site airport service provider that allows travelers to check-in more conveniently. It is partnered with 16 airlines, 2 to 3 airlines per continent. In just 20 minutes, travelers can get their boarding tickets, get through customs clearance and also check their luggage in. After checking-in, travelers can reach Incheon International Airport by taking the airport limousine express buses that run every 10 to 15 minutes.

⁵ See annex III

7. Accommodation⁶

More than 60 hotels are located near the COEX Convention Center ranging from budget hotels to five-star hotels. A shuttle service will be provided from the nearby hotels to the main venue. Hotel rooms may also be offered at a special rate through partnerships with COEX.

8. Medical Service

Throughout the XV WFC week, a medical service center will be operated. Within 6km radius from COEX, general hospitals including Samsung Medical Center, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Soonchunhyang University Hospital, Gangnam Severance Hospital, Asan Medical Center and Konkuk University Medical Center are available. Furthermore, COEX will closely work with the Korea Center of Disease Control and Prevention and the Seoul Public Health Centers to promptly respond to any possible epidemic outbreaks.

9. Travel Expenses

*1 USD=1,150 KRW

The average travel expense per day is expected to be 140,000 KRW, including accommodation (100,000 KRW for a budget hotel), three meals (30,000 KRW), and transportation (10,000 KRW). The overall price for meal and transportation is reasonable, and the price for a hotel stay is about average among the OECD member countries.

10. Study Tour Possibilities⁷

- (1) Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) Forest Ecosystem Tour: This tour allows participants to have a unique experience of visiting in the DMZ that was kept intact for the past 70 years. The tour includes a visit to the National DMZ Native Botanic Garden and the Minbuk Forest Ecosystem Center.
- (2) Forest Restoration Study Tour: Participants will be able to see and learn about the past and present forest projects in Korea. There are three possible tour options: a visit to **a)** the Pohang Erosion Control Memorial Park, the Urban Forest Fire Restoration Site, and the Bulguksa Temple; **b)** the Uljin Pine Tree Forest Trail, the Baekdudaegan Arboretum and the National Forest Healing Center; and **c)** the Daegwallyeong Healing Forest and the Hoengseong SoopCheWon (Forest Experience and Training Center).
- (3) Urban Forest and Culture Tour: This tour includes a trip to the urban forests in Seoul, and the Korea National Arboretum. Participants will have the chance to relax in the lush green in the middle of the bustling city. A visit to UNESCO Heritage Sites such as the Changdeokgung Palace and the Jongmyo Shrine will follow. Participants can also enjoy the night streets in Itaewon and Hongdae afterwards.

⁶ See annex IV

⁷ See annex V

1. Objectives of the KFS

The initial mission of the KFS upon its launch in 1967 was the restoration of the devastated forest area. The restoration effort made by the government and the people resulted in a huge success, which served as a momentum for the advancement of the forestry sector. Today, the KFS aims to promote the welfare of the people through sustainable forest management. The mission of the KFS also includes sharing Korea's forest restoration experiences with the international community, promoting forest restoration activities and ultimately contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

A total of 19 laws pertaining forest resources development, forest use and protection, forest welfare service promotion and climate change adaptation and mitigation designed by the KFS were passed and enacted. The annual budget of the KFS is approximately 2 trillion KRW (1.7 billion USD), which is 0.51% of the total national budget. The current ODA budget of Korea is about 2.3 trillion KRW (2 billion USD), and the KFS spends 12.7 billion KRW (11 million USD) annually to provide assistance to developing countries.

2. Organizational Structure⁸

The KFS is a central government agency of Korea, comprised of a main headquarters and affiliated agencies with 1,751 permanent and non-permanent employees in duty as of January 2016. The KFS headquarters consists of five bureaus – Planning and Coordination Bureau, International Affairs Bureau, Forest Resources Bureau, Forest Utilization Bureau, Forest Protection Bureau, and affiliated agencies including five Regional Offices of Forest Service in charge of local forests affairs, National Institute of Forest Science, Korea Forest Seed Variety Center, Korea National Arboretum, Forest Aviation Headquarters, National Recreation Forest Management Office and Forest Training Institute. Private forests are administrated by forest departments in more than 240 local governments.

3. Capacity

The KFS is more than capable of hosting and operating international conferences as it receives positive feedback from the participants. Most recently, the KFS hosted 2010 IUFRO World Congress, 2011 UNCCD COP10 and 2015 International Wildland Fire Congress (IWFC) successfully. As a follow-up measure, the KFS is actively implementing the Changwon Initiative of 2011 UNCCD COP10 and the Pyeongchang Declaration of 2015 IWFC. The KFS has also collaborated with relevant government entities to support the 2012 World Conservation Congress (WCC) and 2014 CBD COP12, and emphasized the importance of forests. In particular, the KFS is leading the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) with the CBD Secretariat to provide support in restoring the devastated forests in developing countries. With extensive experience in hosting several forestry-related international conferences, the KFS is confident that it can make the XV WFC a successful Congress by taking the following steps:

⁸ See annex VI

(1) Laying the Groundwork (2017~early 2018)

The KFS will establish the Rules for Hosting and Operating the XV WFC (tentative) as a Presidential Decree and secure additional human resources to lay the groundwork for organizing the Congress.

(2) Forming the Organizing Committee (2018)

Based on the above mentioned Rules and FAO's Technical Operational Guidelines, the KFS will operate the Organizing Committee and establish a direct communication channel with FAO.

(3) Hosting APFC and APFW (2019)

The KFS is planning to host the 28th Asia-Pacific Forestry Committee and the 4th Asia-Pacific Forestry Week prior to the XV WFC to identify important factors essential for the success of the Congress.

(4) Operating the Secretariat (2020~2021)

The Congress Secretariat will be launched to arrange the details for the overall organization of the Congress, agenda setting, public relations and side events.

4. Links with other Governmental and Non-governmental Institutions

The KFS will consult with the Ministry of Public Safety and Security to tighten surveillance, and the military, police and fire departments will also work in concert. The Ministry of Health and Welfare will also collaborate hand in hand to operate an epidemic prevention and response system that includes quarantine, public relations and reporting.

In making detailed arrangements for establishing the Rules and operating the Organizing Committee, the KFS will cooperate with the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Justice, the Seoul Metropolitan Government and other relevant government institutions. For an entertaining and colorful Congress, the Korea Tourism Organization and Seoul Tourism Organization will provide support during the XV WFC week by enriching the Congress with cultural attractions including traditional performances.

The National Forestry Cooperative Federation, the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute, the Korea Green Promotion Agency and other forestry related government entities that include over 8,500 personnel, will play important roles in promoting the Congress among the academia, private sector and the public. Academic organizations such as the Korean Forestry Society, the Korea Society of Wood Science and Technology, the Korea Institute of Forest Recreation Welfare and 168 forest-related non-governmental organizations including Forest for Life and the Korea Forest Conservation Association will also join the KFS in hosting and organizing the Congress.

VI Status of Financial Resources

1. Funding Status

In 2014, the KFS has outlined a basic plan to host the XV WFC. The plan was submitted to the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy for review, and the institute conducted an economic feasibility test. In July 2015, the Reviewing Committee for Hosting International Conventions at the Ministry of Strategy and Finance approved the plan and a budget of 15 billion KRW (13 million USD) for organizing the XV WFC⁹. The budget will be executed according to the table in annex VIII for facilitating IT services, mobilizing experts and ensuring security.

2. Sources of Additional Funding

Private Sponsorship

Aside from the budget from the government, private sector sponsorships will provide financial assistance to participants from the least developed countries as well as the expenses for side events and activities. Sponsors will include some of Korea's top 10 corporations, and the KFS will also have an open bid to select more sponsors from the private sector. The UNCCD COP10, hosted by the KFS in 2011, was sponsored by Samsung Electronics and Ssangyong Motors, and the CBD COP12 in 2014 was sponsored by Samsung Electronics, Hyundai Motors, Amore Pacific, and Cheil Industries. The corporate sponsors provided financial assistance to participants from the least developed countries with travel expenses, IT equipment, transportation and souvenirs for VIPs and uniforms for volunteer workers.

Support from Seoul Tourism Organization and Korea Tourism Organization

The Seoul Metropolitan Government provides financial assistance to host international conferences in Seoul through the Seoul Tourism Organization. The XV WFC, which is expected to attract more than 5,000 foreign participants, is eligible for such assistance that would cover tours and performances expenses. The Korea Tourism Organization will also provide financial support to cover the banquet and performance expenses at the XV WFC.

3. Financial Assistance

To promote participation from various countries, the KFS is planning to provide additional contributions of around 5 million USD to FAO to cover operating costs, air fare, accommodation and travel expenses for the FAO executives and staff, as well as accommodation and travel expenses for participants and students from the least developed countries.

⁹ See annex VII

ANNEX

Annex I

1. International Cooperation Projects and Joint Research in 2015

Partner Country	Project / Joint Research
Indonesia	
Tunak, Lumbok Island	Forest Recreation and Ecotourism Center
Kampar, Sumatra	Joint Pilot Project for Deforestation and Forest Degradation Prevention (FMU/REDD+)
Semarang, Central Java	Overseas Plantation Base Construction (for wood pellet production)
Jakarta	Korea-Indonesia Forest Center
Bogor, West Java	Rumpin Seed Source and Nursery Center
	Sentul Eco-education Model Forest
	Asia REDD+ Research Collaboration Network
	Fostering Superior/New Tree Species for Rainforests
Myanmar	
Yangwu, Mandalay	Forest Management Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change
Bago Yoma	REDD+ Joint Pilot Project
	Research and Collection of Native Plants
Cambodia	
Kampong Thom	REDD+ Joint Pilot Project
Phnom Penh, Siem Reap	Forest Restoration Project, Forest Research Center
Laos	
Oudomxay	REDD+ Joint Pilot Project
	Research and Release of Illustrated Guide to Native Flora
Vietnam	
Quang Nam	Urban Forest (Friendship Forest)
Tinh Ninh Thuan	Green Mountain Village Restoration
The Philippines	
Bataan	National Afforestation Program Support
Mongolia	
Lun, Dalanzadgad, Bayanzag	Greenbelt Plantation
	Forest Soil Environment Monitoring in North East Asia
China	
Kubuqi Desert, Neimenggu	Support of Private Plantation for Combating Desertification
Kazakhstan	
Shubar, Astana	Astana Friendship Forest
Paraguay	
Caaguazu	Latin America Pilot Plantation Project
Canada	
	Cooperation on Labeling Policy for Lumber Products and Sawn Wood
	Forest Carbon Accounting Research

Costa Rica	
	Technology Development for Ecosystem Service Enhancement
Japan	
	Development of Urban Mountain Landslide Prevention System
	Research on Application of Oak Wilt Disease Control
	Research on Climate Change Implications to Forest Ecosystems
United States	
	Research on Enhancing Qualities of Coextruded Synthetic Timber
Hungary	
	Breeding Superior New Yellow Locust Species
Czech Republic	
	Collecting, Propagating, and Preserving Forest Microbes Gene Resources

2. ODA Projects through KOICA*

Period	Country	Project	Budget (1,000 USD)
1998-2000	Myanmar	Forest Restoration Pilot Project	180
2001-2005	China	West China Afforestation	5,000
2005-2007	Indonesia	Forest Tree Improvement and Modern Nursery Construction	1,600
2005-2008	China	Beijing Forest Management Pilot Project	2,000
2005-2008	Indonesia	South Asia Earthquake and Tsunami affected Mangrove Restoration	1,850
2007-2011	Tunisia	Quercus Suber Restoration Project	600
2008-2009	Indonesia	Tropical Forest Seed Management and Development	2,400
2008-2010	Myanmar	Central Dryland Afforestation Project	1,500
2008-2013	Indonesia	Korea-Indonesia Climate Change Resilience Development	5,000
2010-2012	the Philippines	Wood Pellet Processing and Commercial Plantation Site Construction	34,000
2011-2014	Kyrgyzstan	Forest Conservation Capacity Building	1,000
2012-2015	the Solomon Islands	Forest Resources Management Action Plan	2,300
2013-2016	Myanmar	Forest Management Capacity Building to Address Climate Change	2,300

* Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is a governmental organization for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to enhance the effectiveness of Korea's grant aid programs for developing countries by implementing the government's grant aid and technical cooperation programs.

3. Multilateral Cooperation Projects in 2015

Partner Agency	Project
UNCCD	Greening Dryland Partnership (GDP) / Changwon Initiative
CBD	Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)
FAO	Forest Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM)
GMFC	Pyeongchang Declaration
UPOV	Collaboration with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
AFoCo	Forest Ecosystem Restoration at the Mekong River Banks
	Resource Assessment and Local Resident Participation
	Forest Restoration Model through Improvements in Seed Supply
	Local Community Based Forest Restoration with Remote Exploration Technology
	Ecosystem and Natural Resources Management in Small Island Countries
	Development of Non-timber Products to Increase Income for Local Communities
	Preserving Endangered Varieties of Plants
Landmark Program	

4. Training for Foreign Foresters upon Invitation in 2015

Institution	Country	No. of Trainees	Period	Subject
Forest Training Institute	Myanmar	10	03.23-04.18	Forest Management
	Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos	14	05.18-05.22	REDD+, Capacity Building
	Myanmar	10	05.22-06.18	Forest Management
	Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar	17	10.15-10.23	Forest Restoration, Rare Plant Preservation
	Mongolia	11	11.02-11.06	Forest Management, Capacity Building
Korea Green Promotion Agency	Indonesia	15	06.08-06.12	Forest Recreation
		15	10.12-10.16	Forest Recreation
		11	11.16-11.20	Wood-Biomass
AFoCo	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia	18	08.10-08.12	Youth Network, Workshop
	ASEAN & Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Bhutan, Timore-Leste	81	10.12-10.16	Forest Week
	Indonesia	70	08.24-08.20	Forest Recreation
	Myanmar	71	08.24-08.28	Public Officials Capacity Building

Annex II

1. Convention Venue

Floor	Room	Room No.	W x L x H(m)	Sq. Meters	CL ¹⁰	TH ¹¹	BQ ¹²
1F	Grand Ballroom	101	13*22.3*5.2	299	150	300	150
		102	13*22.3*5.2	299	150	300	150
		103	27*22.3*5.2	621	300	600	300
		104	13*22.3*5.2	299	150	300	150
		105	13*22.3*5.2	299	150	300	150
		101-105	79*22.3*5.2	1,817	900	1,800	900
2F	Conference Room North	201	11.5*12.6*3.1	428	100	200	70
		202A	3.95*5.8*3.1	27	12	20	10
		202B	3.95*5.8*3.1	27	12	20	10
		203A	11.8*8.2*3.1	108	48	100	50
		203B	11.8*8.2*3.1	108	48	100	50
		204	5.8*8.1*2.8	54	24	40	20
		205	5.8*8.1*2.8	54	48	100	50
		206	5.8*6*3.1	39	20	30	10
		207A	3.95*5.8*3.1	27	12	20	10
		207B	3.95*5.8*3.1	27	12	20	10
		208A	11.8*8.2*3.1	108	48	100	50
		208B	11.8*8.2*3.1	108	48	100	50
		209	5.8*8.1*2.8	54	24	40	20
		210	5.8*8.1*2.8	54	24	40	20
211	5.8*6*3.1	39	20	30	10		
3F	Auditorium	Auditorium	37*31*11	2,104		1,058	
	Auditorium Meeting Rooms	R1 A, B, C	7.4*18*5.6	144	72	150	60
		R1 A, B, C	7.4*18*5.6	144	72	150	60
		R3 A, B	7.4*12.4*3.5	104	54	100	40
		R4 A, B	7.4*12.4*3.5	104	54	100	40
	Conference Room South	300	15*14*3.5	264	110	200	110
		301A	12.5*7.3*3.3	104	48	100	50
		301B	12.5*9.7*3.3	103	30	60	30
		302	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10
		303	3.9*9.5*3.3	40	20	36	10
		304AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20
		305AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20
		306	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10
		307A	12.5*7.5*3.3	104	48	100	50
		307B	12.5*10*3.3	103	48	100	50
		307C	12.5*7.5*3.3	103	30	60	30
		308A	12.5*7.5*3.3	104	48	100	50
		308B	12.5*10*3.3	103	48	100	50
		308C	12.5*7.5*3.3	103	30	60	30
		309	3.9*9.5*3.3	40	20	36	10
310AB		6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
311AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20		
312	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10		

¹⁰ Class room type

¹¹ Theater type

¹² Banquet type

		313	3.9*9.5*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		314AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		315AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		316	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		317A	12.5*7.5*3.3	104	48	100	50	
		317B	12.5*10*3.3	103	48	100	50	
		317C	12.5*7.5*3.3	103	30	60	30	
		318A	12.5*7.5*3.3	104	48	100	50	
		318B	12.5*10*3.3	103	48	100	50	
		318C	12.5*7.5*3.3	103	30	60	30	
		319	3.9*9.5*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		320AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		321AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		322	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		323	3.9*9.5*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		324AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		325AB	6.2*7.8*3.3	54	24	40	20	
		326	3.8*9*3.3	40	20	36	10	
		327A	12.5*7.5*3.3	104	48	100	50	
		327B	12.5*10*3.3	103	48	100	50	
	327C	12.5*7.5*3.3	103	30	60	30		
		Hall D	D1	36*81*17.5	2,916	1,600	3,200	2,000
			D2	45*81*17.5	3,645	1,900	3,800	2,500
			1+2	81*81*17.5	6,561	3,500	7,000	4,500
		Hall E	E1	8.8*18.5*3.5	190	80	160	80
			E2	8.8*18.5*3.5	171	80	160	80
			E3	9*18.5*3.5	171	80	160	80
			E4	7*18.5*3.5	152	80	160	80
			E5	18.5*18.5*3.5	361	160	160	320
			E6	17*18.5*3.5	323	160	160	320
			Lobby	7*36*3.5	252	140	280	160
			E7	8*14.5*3.5	137	72	140	60
		E8	5*9*3.3	46	24	40	20	
4F	Conference Room South	401	16*34*7	489	160	450	160	
		402	16.4*16.8*3.2	324	162	324	160	
		403	8*15.5*3.2	144	76	135	60	

2. Exhibition Hall

Floor	Room	Room No.	W*L*H(m)	Sq. Meters	Capacity (TH)	
1F	Hall A	A1	36.0*72.0*9	2,592	2,500	
		A2	36.0*72.0*9	2,592	2,500	
		A3	36.0*72.0*9	2,592	2,500	
		A4	36.0*72.0*9	2,592	2,500	
		1+2+3+4	144.0*72.0*9	10,368	10,000	
		Hall B	B1	45.0*81.0*9	3,645	3,500
			B2	45.0*81.0*9	3,645	3,500
	1+2		90.0*81.0*9	7,290	7,000	
3F	Hall C	C1	36.0*72.0*11	2,592	2,500	
		C2	36.0*72.0*11	2,592	2,500	
		C3	36.0*72.0*11	2,592	2,500	
		C4	36.0*72.0*11	2,592	2,500	
			1+2+3+4	144.0*72.0*11	10,368	10,000

Annex III

1. Free Shuttle Service



Incheon International Airport ← 65 km → COEX Convention Center
50 minutes

Hotel Zone	To Hotel		To Incheon		Intervals
	First bus	Last bus	First bus	Last bus	
A, E, F Zone	7:00	21:00	5:30	19:30	30-40 min.
B, C, D Zone	7:00	21:00	5:30	20:00	

2. Airport Railway

Section	Fee (one-way)	To Gimpo		To Incheon		Intervals
		First bus	Last bus	First bus	Last bus	
Incheon ↔ Gimpo	3,950 KRW	5:23	23:42	5:42	0:21	6-8 min.
Section	Fee (one-way)	To COEX		To Gimpo		Intervals
		First bus	Last bus	First bus	Last bus	
Gimpo ↔ COEX	1,250 KRW	5:30	24:00	5:34	0:02	8-10 min.

3. Airport Limousine Bus

Section	Fee (one-way)	To City Airport		To Incheon		Intervals
		First bus	Last bus	First bus	Last bus	
Incheon ↔ City Airport	14,000 KRW	5:10	23:30	4:15	21:30	10-20 min.

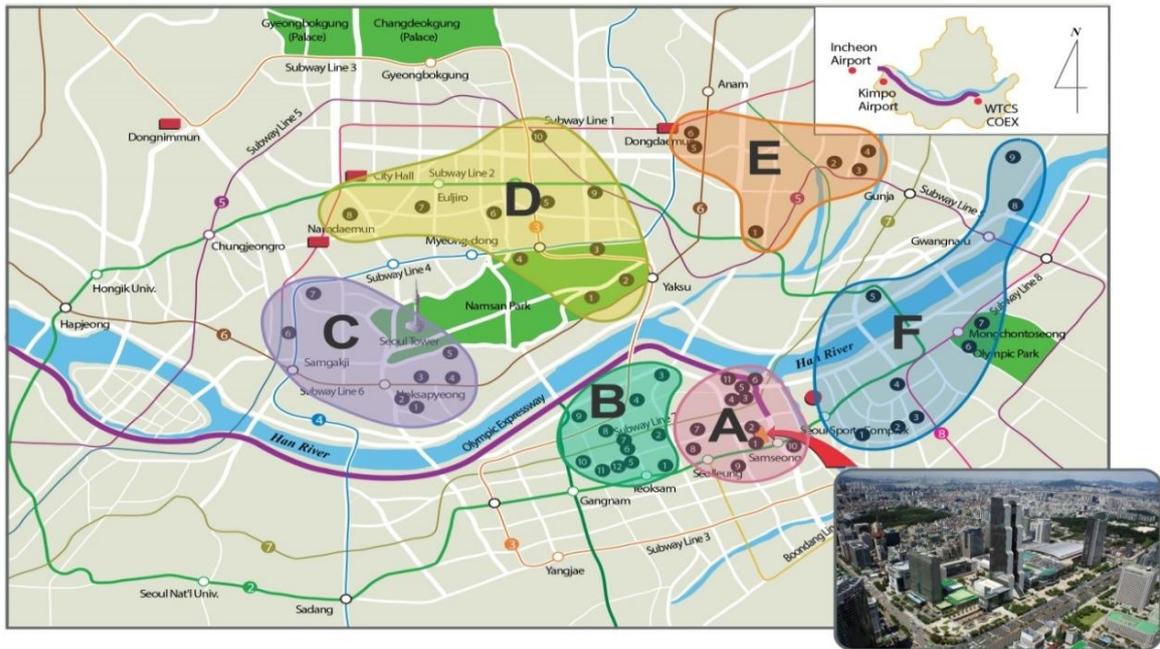
4. Korean Air Limousine Bus

Section	Fee (one-way)	To City Airport		To Incheon		Intervals
		First bus	Last bus	First bus	Last bus	
Incheon ↔ City Airport	16,000 KRW	5:10	23:30	4:15	21:30	10-20 min.

Annex IV

1. Hotels

Zone	Distance	Rating	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms			Total	Price (KRW)
				Standard	Deluxe	Suite		
A	Within 3km from COEX	★★★★★★	1	112	35	38	185	350,000 ↑
		★★★★★	3	612	481	386	1,479	260,000 ↑
		★★★★	5	476	448	37	961	130,000 ↑
		★★★	10	200	50	18	268	90,000 ↑
		★★	30	500	0	0	500	70,000 ↑
		Total	48	1,900	1,014	479	3,393	
B	Within 5km from COEX	★★★★★	5	1,053	578	188	1,999	240,000 ↑
		★★★★	3	436	274	14	724	120,000 ↑
		Total	8	1,489	1,032	202	2,723	
C	Within 10km from COEX	★★★★★	3	924	654	206	1,784	240,000 ↑
		★★★★	1	208	69	6	283	240,000 ↑
		★★★	2	229	108	15	352	90,000 ↑
		★★	1	37	6	0	43	70,000 ↑
		Total	7	1,398	837	227	2,462	
D	Within 10km from COEX	★★★★★	7	5	244	263	3,532	200,000 ↑
		★★★★	3	703	89	42	834	120,000 ↑
		Total	10	2,161	1,951	305	4,366	
E	Within 10km from COEX	★★★★	2	201	59	21	281	100,000 ↑
		★★★	2	103	109	12	224	80,000 ↑
		Total	4	304	168	33	505	
F	Within 10km from COEX	★★★★★	2	836	433	136	1,405	200,000 ↑
		★★★	3	285	136	6	427	90,000 ↑
		★★	3	132	15	8	155	70,000 ↑
		Total	8	1,253	584	150	1,987	



COEX Convention Center

1. DMZ Forest Ecosystem Tour

DMZ Native Botanic Garden - Minbuk Forest Ecosystem Center

The National DMZ Native Botanic Garden consists of five zones, including the ‘Alpine Garden’ for flora and fauna in the DMZ, the ‘DMZ Preservation Garden’, ‘Low Moor Zone’ at the DMZ western plains, the Imjingang River and the Hangang River, the ‘High Moor Zone’ at the Daeamsan Mountain Yongneup High Moor and the ‘DMZ Memorial Forest’. The Minbuk Forest Ecosystem Center was established to systematically protect and manage the Minbuk Forest¹³ which holds high value for forest research. The role of the Center includes preserving, managing and conducting research on the Minbuk Forest (57,000 ha).



DMZ Native Botanic Garden



Minbuk Forest Ecosystem Center

2. Forest Restoration Tour

a) Pohang Erosion Control Memorial Park - Forest Fire Restoration Site – Bulguksa

The Memorial Park displays the history of erosion control work, erosion control technology, and the reforestation efforts in Korea. The park allows visitors to appreciate the forests and the efforts made by the people that led to the successful forest restoration. At the forest fire restoration sites at Heunghae-eup in Pohang city, visitors can learn about the modern erosion control technology. The Bulguksa Temple, a masterpiece of the golden age of Buddhist art in the Silla dynasty, offers the opportunity to take a glimpse at the history of wood use in Korea.



Pohang Erosion Control Memorial Park



Bulguksa Temple

¹³ The Minbuk Forest is located near the Military Demarcation Line between the North and South Korea, and it has been kept off-limits to civilians.

b) Uljin Pine Tree Forest Trail - National Baekdudaegan Arboretum - National Forest Healing Center

The Uljin Pine Tree Forest Trail is an important area for pine tree gene conservation and a habitat for wild goats. The area demonstrates a good example of eco-tourism, as local residents earn income and contribute to the local economy by providing accommodation, food, and forest interpretation services. The National Baekdudaegan Arboretum was built with the aim to preserve and use genetic resources that are sensitive to climate change such as the alpine plants, and to systematically protect and manage forest ecosystem at Baekdudaegan. Its area is 5,179 ha, and it consists of a seed vault and gene bank, a research center and an Arboretum of Climate change-sensitive Bio-indicators. The National Forest Healing Center is serving as a resting place for people living under constant stress. It consists of a health promotion center, a water healing center, a healing forest trail and resident lodges that help relieve stress and improve the immune system of the people. Forest Healing Instructors provide professional healing programs to visitors.



Uljin Pine Tree Forest Trail

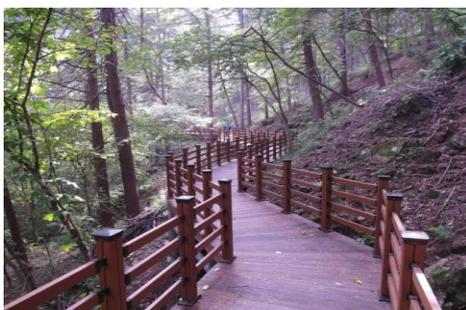


National Forest Healing Center

c) Daegwallyeng Healing Forest - Hoengseong SoopCheWon (Forest Experience and Training Center)

This course allows participants to experience Forest Welfare, a new paradigm in Korea's forest policy. The Korea Forest Service operates the Healing Forest of 150 ha at Daegwallyeng that includes a Cypress Therapeutic Forest, Healing Forest Trail and a Foot Massage Trail.

After visiting the Daegwallyeng Healing Forest, participants will visit the Hoengseong SoopCheWon that sits 850 m above sea level. It is the best place to enjoy forest healing and take time away from busy and stressful daily lives. It also has a forest exhibition hall and a forest adventure course.



Daegwallyeng Healing Forest



Hoengseong SoopCheWon

3. Urban Forest and Culture Tour

Seoul Forest - Korea National Arboretum – Changdeokgung Palace and Jongmyo Shrine

The Seoul Forest is a vast area of forest open for all citizens. Its area is 116 ha and it consists of several parks, including the Culture and Arts Park, the Nature Learning Center and the Wetland Ecology Center. The Korea National Arboretum and Gwangneung Royal Tomb offer visitors an experience of a unique and primitive nature. It consists of an Arboretum, a Forest Museum and a Herbarium in an area of 1,167 ha.

The Changdeokgung Palace is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most well-preserved royal palaces from the Joseon Dynasty that lasted from 1392 until 1910. It is regarded as a masterpiece of Korean palace architecture where the buildings are in perfect harmony with the natural setting. The Jongmyo Shrine was the primary place of worship for kings throughout the Joseon Dynasty. The memorial service, called Jongmyo Jaerye, is said to be the oldest complete ceremony in the world, and was carried out in obedience to the King's order.



Seoul Forest



Korea National Arboretum

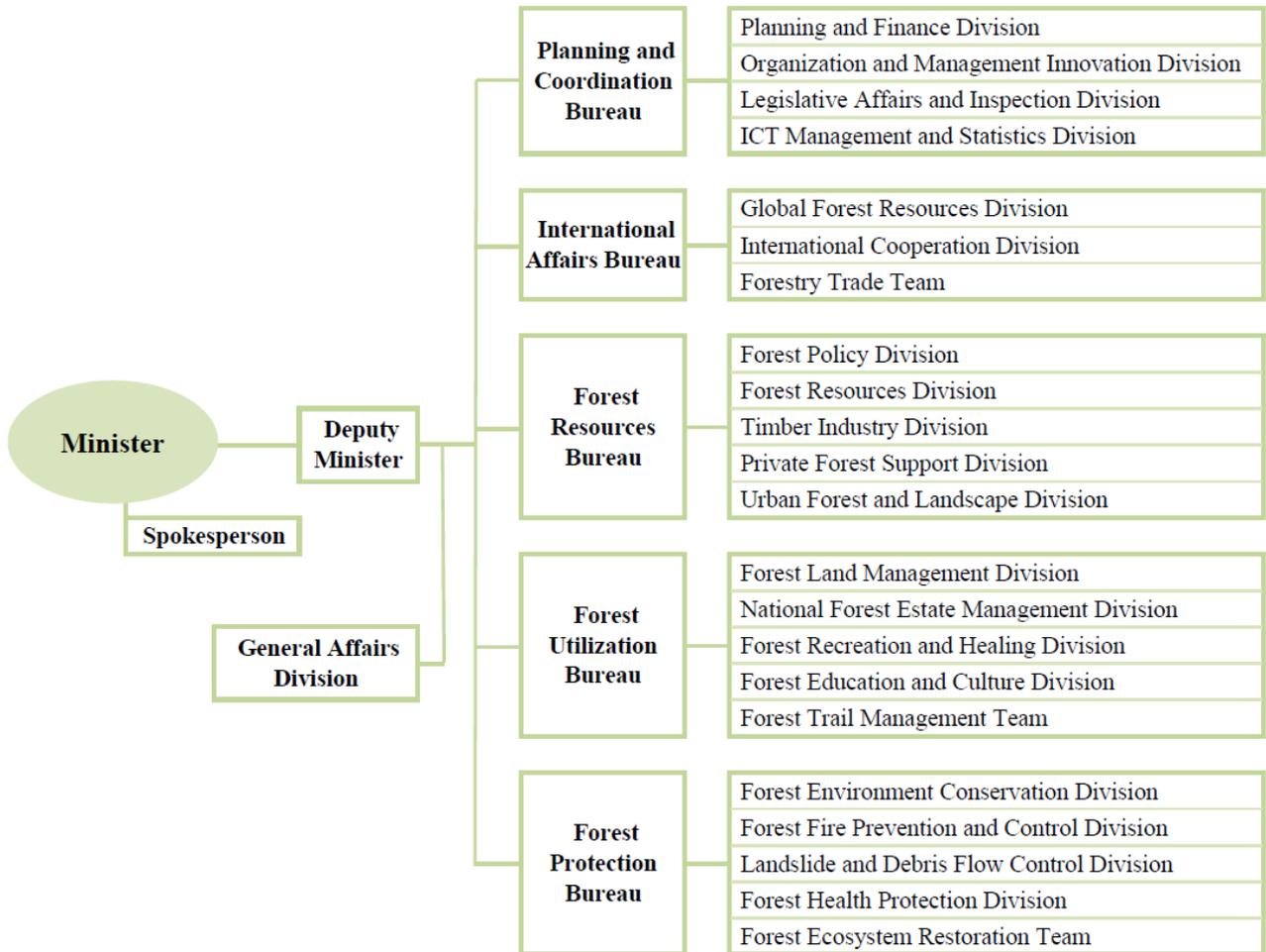


Changdeokgung Palace



Jongmyo Shrine

1. Organizational Structure of Korea Forest Service

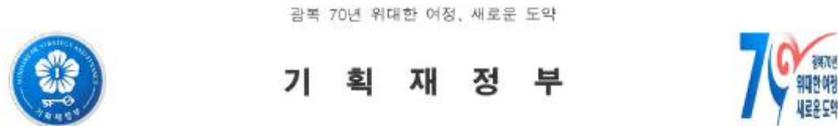


<Affiliated Agencies>

National Institute of Forest Science	Regional Forest Research Centers (3)
Korea National Arboretum	
Forest Training Institute	
Forest Aviation Headquarters	Forest Aviation Stations (10)
National Forest Seed Variety Center	
National Recreation Forest Management Office	
Regional Offices of Forest Service (5)	National Forest Stations (27)

1. Approval Letter

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance, that has the authority to approve the hosting and organizing conventions, sent the following official letter to the KFS to confirm the approval of the budget plan for the XV WFC.



수신 수신자 참조
(경유)

제목 2015년 심사요청 국제행사 심사결과 송부

1. 「국제행사의 유치·개최 등에 관한 규정(기획재정부 훈령 제154호, '13.12.10.)」에 의거 "2015년 심사요청 국제행사 개최 및 유치계획 심사(안)"에 대한 국제행사심사위원회(7.29일 개최)의 심사결과를 붙임과 같이 알려드립니다.

2. 재정당국은 국제행사심사위원회 심사결과와 부대의견을 예산심의 및 재정투융자사업 심사에 반영하여 주시기 바라며,

3. 승인된 국제행사의 주관기관은 사업추진 시 부대의견을 반영하는 등 내실있는 국제행사가 개최될 수 있도록 노력하여 주시기 바랍니다.

붙임 : 2015년 심사요청 국제행사 심사결과 1부. 끝.

기획재정부장관

수신자 예산관리과장, 국무조정실장(재정금융기후정책관), 금융정보분석원장(기획행정실장), 미래창조과학부장관(미래인재기반과장), 외교부장관(문화예술협력과장), 행정자치부장관(국제행정협력담당관), 행정자치부장관(재정정책과장), 문화체육관광부장관(창조행정담당관), 문화체육관광부장관(영상콘텐츠산업과장), 문화체육관광부장관(시각예술디자인과장), 문화체육관광부장관(출판인쇄산업과장), 농림축산식품부장관(기획재정담당관), 산업통상자원부장관(바이오노과장), 국토교통부장관(국제협력통상담당관), 산림청장(국제협력담당관), 최용복 위원, 태승진 위원, 남상남 위원, 김형보 위원, 김창봉 위원, 김강수 위원, 박노숙 위원, 박길호 위원

주우관 박병선 서비스경제과 전결 2015. 7. 30.
과장 이형렬

협조자

시행 서비스경제과-383 (2015. 7. 30.) 접수 국제협력담당관실-2212 (2015. 7. 31.)

우 339-012 세종특별자치시 갈매로477 세종정부청사 기획재정부 / <http://www.most.go.kr>

전화번호 044-215-4616 팩스번호 044-215-8099 / gibili80@most.go.kr / 비공개(5)

광복 70년 위대한 여정, 새로운 도약

1. Budget Table (tentative)

No.	Item	Cost (USD)	Percentage
1	Registration Procedures	100,000	0.72%
2	Reception at Airports and Visas	20,000	0.14%
3	Hotel Information and Bookings	50,000	0.36%
4	Transport from Airport to Hotels and to Congress Venue	1,210,000	3.61%
5	Transportation and other Services for Study Tours	40,000	0.29%
6	Registration for Special Events and Study Tours	30,000	0.22%
7	Social Activities, including Welcome and Farewell Cocktails	50,000	3.61%
8	Program for Accompanying Parties	20,000	0.14%
9	Information Booths	150,000	1.08%
10	Document Distribution	150,000	1.08%
11	Provision of Secretariat Facilities and Equipment	500,000	3.61%
12	Messenger Services in Meeting Rooms	600,000	4.34%
13	Simultaneous interpretation	1,200,000	7.23%
14	Translation Services of Documents	10,000	0.07%
15	Audio-visual Aid Support and Arrangements at the Podium	1,200,000	7.23%
16	Multimedia Presentations and Exhibitions	500,000	3.61%
17	Webcasting Facilities for Plenary Sessions	100,000	0.72%
18	Bulletin Boards and Loudspeaker Announcements	10,000	0.07%
19	Catering Services	500,000	3.61%
20	Tourist Information	30,000	0.22%
21	Currency Exchange and Banking Services	1,000	0.01%
22	Health and First Aid Services	5,000	0.04%
23	Post Office and Telephone Services	3,000	0.02%
24	Business Center	30,000	0.22%
25	Media Support	3,000	0.02%
26	Security	500,000	3.61%
27	Protocol	30,000	0.22%
28	VIP Room	150,000	1.08%
29	Escorts and transportation for Ministers and other high-ranking Officials	30,000	0.22%
30	Distribution of Statements and Speeches	100,000	0.72%
31	Preparation, Reproduction and Distribution of the Congress Statements	100,000	0.72%
32	Lost and Found	10,000	0.07%
33	Meeting Rooms for Side-events, Working Groups and Informal Meetings	1,500,000	10.84%
34	Other Furniture and Decoration	1,200,000	8.68%
35	Press Center	500,000	3.61%
36	Promotion (Media)	1,300,000	7.23%
37	Exhibition	800,000	5.78%
38	Labor Cost	1,200,000	8.68%
	Total	13,832,000	100%