

Knowledge Exchange

WORLD BANK GROUP
KOREA GREEN GROWTH TRUST FUND



ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This booklet is a reference guide and directory for use throughout the Knowledge Exchange study tour. Find information about:

Why Korea?

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What is a Technical Knowledge Exchange and what you will experience

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Institutional Roles & Functions in Korean Governance

PAGE 44

It is full of valuable information for reference throughout the week. Please keep it with you.

COVER PHOTO: HAN RIVER

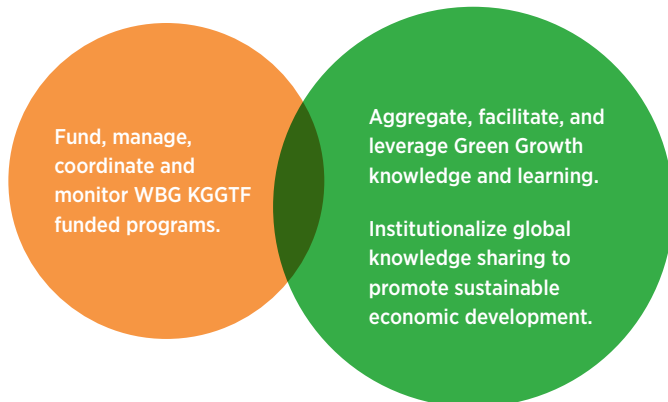
What We Do

The Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) is a partnership between the World Bank Group (WBG) and the Republic of Korea. Funded by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance of South Korea, at a total of \$88 million USD through 2021, and managed by the World Bank Group, the trust fund supports results-driven programs that combine development goals with environmental and socio-economic sustainability.

The trust fund facilitates green growth programs across the urban, transport, ICT, energy, environment, water and climate sectors. Many of its programs are multi-sector, integrating two or more sectors at both the planning and implementation stages. This provides opportunities that allow for cost savings, data collection, citizen engagement and new forms of transparency and governance.

Knowledge sharing and network building are an integral part of green growth implementation. Facilitating the sharing of green growth best practice and technical expertise through on-site learning, and through the development of practical learning tools is part of what makes the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund unique.

**WORLD BANK GROUP
KOREA GREEN GROWTH
TRUST FUND**
WHAT WE DO



Why Korea?

South Korea's remarkable recovery from war and poverty provides a case study with specific solutions for economic advancement, creation of employment opportunities, and sustainable infrastructure development that is highly relevant for any country looking to transform or rebuild its economy.



**PAST AND
PRESENT:
SOUTH KOREA
FROM 1953
TO 2019**

IMPACT OF WAR

CIVILIANS DEATHS

0.8 million
people

SEPARATED FAMILIES

10 million
people

**INFRASTRUCTURES
AND FACILITIES
TOTALLY DESTROYED**

MORE THAN
80%

**GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME IN 1953**

\$67

CURRENTLY

**LEADING COUNTRY
IN IT AND ELECTRONIC
INNOVATIONS**

**GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME**

\$30,000

GDP

\$1.53
trillion

RANKED

15th
ECONOMY IN THE
WORLD



**CITY OF
SEOUL'S
TRANSFORMATION
OVER LAST
FIFTY YEARS**

POPULATION

50 YEARS AGO

2.4 million



CURRENTLY

10 million

YEARLY INCOME

50 YEARS AGO

\$80



CURRENTLY

\$30,000

VEHICLES

50 YEARS AGO

30K



CURRENTLY

3.1 million

LIFE EXPECTANCY

50 YEARS AGO

51 years



CURRENTLY

82 years

PHOTO (TOP): SEOUL MUSEUM OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF SEOUL. Information sourced from institutional resources and deemed accurate at time of publication.

Technical Knowledge Exchange

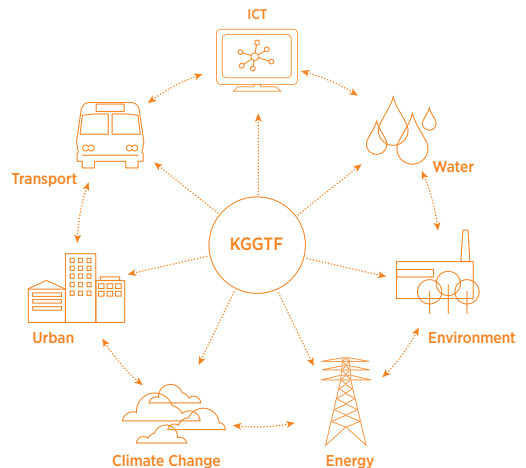
The KGGTF Technical Knowledge Exchange is where ideas, strategy and action come together. Facilitating the sharing of green growth best practice and technical expertise through on-site learning is part of what makes the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund unique.

This week brings together leading experts from the fields of: urban, transportation, environment and energy, water and air. Their technical expertise includes everything from recent technological advances in smart grids, to monitoring and analysis, ICT integration, smart-card deployment to effective policy incentives and governance best practices and to facilitate wide-stakeholder engagement and support around environmental management.

You will meet with key government ministries, institutes, multi-lateral organizations and companies relevant to your field. Site visits will provide a unique opportunity to see green growth in action first-hand, and to ask country specific and technical questions.

SECTOR INTEGRATION AND MULTIPLE WINS

KGGTF is passionate about tackling infrastructure challenges with integrated Green Growth approaches and methodologies. We seek to support countries in their sustainable growth strategies and investments by promoting collaboration across multiple sectors, and when appropriate, multiple scales, to create a multiplier effect that positively impacts quality of life.



“The exchange itself was very insightful and carefully planned and directly relevant to our work program. We learnt a lot from Korean experience and hope to bring good lessons learned from there to India.”

SURBHI GOYAL, WORLD BANK



On-Site Learning

The City of Seoul and the Republic of Korea have developed creative and non-traditional solutions to complex challenges. Technical and policy experts will be available to answer questions and brainstorm solutions.

During This Knowledge Exchange You Will Experience:



POLICY IDEAS

- In depth learning with policy makers and industry experts
- Discussion on financial and policy incentives for innovative partnerships
- Innovative governance structures that support transparency and interdepartmental collaboration
- Policy development and coordination with municipal and central government, public institutions, private sector and local communities



CAPACITY BUILDING

- Behind-the-scenes infrastructure site tours led by technical specialist
- Learn how to avoid common and costly mistakes
- Discover how synergies between the government, business and academia can speed the implementation of large projects



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- Policy safeguards to ensure project funding withstands changes in political party and priority shifts
- New frameworks for decision-making and problem solving
- Strategy sessions on financial and technical solutions
- Role of technical and policy think-tanks in policy setting and technical dissemination



GREEN GROWTH COMMUNITY

- Develop a network of key thought leaders working on innovative projects
- A network of key thought leaders working on innovative green growth projects

Be prepared to learn, ask, listen and engage with leaders changing the world.



Seoul Walking Tour

(top) See first-hand how Seoul is building an efficient and convenient city. Experience the seamless intermodal transit system: bikes, taxi's, buses, subways and high speed trains all working together to get citizens where they need to go.

Seoul Metropolitan Government Research Institute of Public Health and Environment (bottom)

Site Visits

Ansung ESS Testbed

MAP A 

This publicly-funded demonstration project built and operated by Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), is a 4MW (8MWh) lithium-ion battery based energy storage system that integrates renewables into a 154 kV transmission line. The composition of the li-ion battery is a hierarchical modular design allowing for easy maintenance and configuration changes. Capacity expansion is flexible as all that is required is the addition and connection of parallel racks. The overall performance is a model applicable to many other regions: efficiency 91.2%, charging 93.1%, discharging/round-trip efficiency 85%.

Ansan Urban Development Corporation

MAP A 

Ansan Urban Development Co., Ltd. distributes integrated heating and cooling services to residents. The company was founded in 1995 and is based in Ansan, South Korea. Ansan Urban Development Co., Ltd. operates as a subsidiary of Korea District Heating Corp.

Baekje Weir, Geum River integrated Operations Center (IWRM)

MAP A 

Located on the Geum River is Baekje weir. Baekje weir's design was inspired by the phrase 'establishing local identity and revitalizing Baengmagang (Geumgang)' with the supporting theme 'where Baekje's history still flows.' Baekje weir controls and maintains the water level and has a small hydro-power capacity of 2,500kW. Built as part of Korea's Four Major River Restoration Projects, the goals are to; secure water, prevent floods, generate hydropower, improve the quality of life and restore ecosystems. The Geum River, also known, as Kum River is the third longest river in South Korea. It is 401 kilometers and originates in the North Jeolla Province. It flows through North Jeolla, the North and Southwest Chungcheon Provinces and empties in to the Yellow Sea near Gunsan city.

Bukchon Hanok Village

MAP C 

Bukchon Hanok Village is a Korean traditional village in Seoul with a long history located between Gyeongbok Palace, Changdeok Palace and Jongmyo Royal Shrine. The traditional village is composed of narrow alleys, and show visitors a 600-year-old urban environment. It is currently used as a traditional culture center. The hanok restaurant, allows visitors to experience the atmosphere of the Joseon Dynasty.



Ansung ESS Testbed



Bukchon Hanok Village

PHOTO (TOP): KGGTF

Site Visit Locations



- MAP A**
- Daejeon
 - Integrated Water Supply Operation Center
 - Daechong Dam
 - K-Water Water Quality Research Center
 - Sejong
 - LH Administrative City (AC) Sejong Hall



PHOTO (SEJONG): SHUTTER STOCK

Sejong
 Located 120km south from Seoul, Sejong is one of the nine special administrative districts in South Korea.

Han River

The dividing line of Seoul, the Han River or 'Hangang' separates North Seoul from the Gangnam district, which means 'South of the River'. The river has witnessed the history of the Korean people for over five thousand years, through good and bad times.





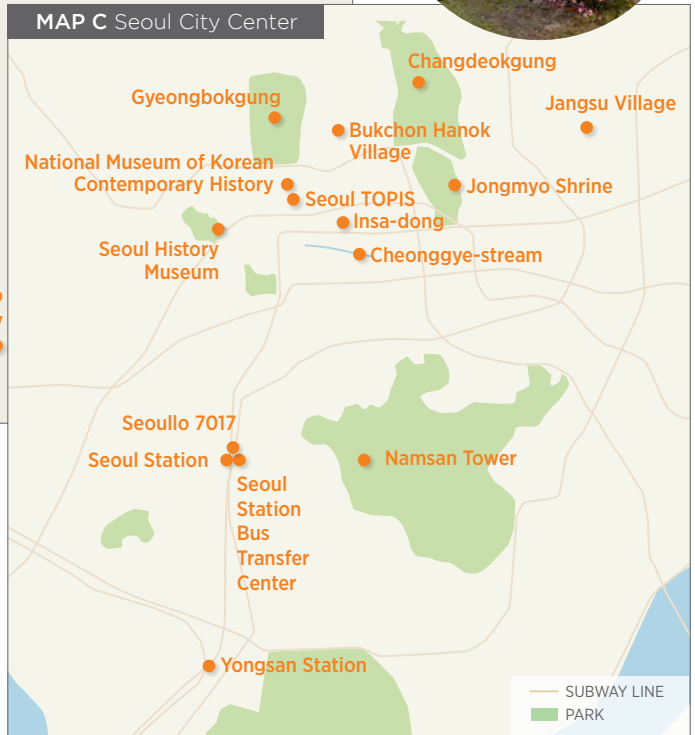
Hanam Union Park and Tower

Union Tower is the new landmark of Hanam. 105 meters high with an observatory at the top, the tower has infrastructure facilities built in its basement under the ground. These include a domestic waste incineration plant, food recycling facility and sewage treatment plant. On the ground, there are a variety of cultural spaces and sports facilities including an outdoor stage, ecology pond and lawn.



Changdeokgung

Changdeok Palace is one of the “Five Grand Palaces” built by the kings of the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1897).



Seoul Station Bus Transfer Center

A large bus transfer center was built in front of the main entrance around 2015. It has nine platforms that service different bus routes in Seoul. It is separated from the main roads with a barrier around the platforms. Despite having many bus platforms, the transfer center is built in a simple layout instead of an additional bus terminal building.

Changdeokgung

MAP C  

Changdeokgung was the second royal villa built following the construction of Gyeongbukgung in 1405. It was the principal palace for many kings of the Joseon Dynasty. It is the most well-preserved of the five remaining royal Joseon palaces. Changdeokgung was recognized as a World Cultural Heritage site by the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Committee in December of 1997 during the committee meeting in Naples, Italy.

Cheonggye-stream

MAP C      

Cheonggye-stream is a 10.9-kilometre long modern public recreation space in downtown Seoul. Its transition to a pedestrian haven and green space in the middle of an urban area is a remarkable story. Prior to modern day Seoul, the Chosun Dynasty (1392-1910) maintained the river with regular dredging for flood risk management, as the river swelled during the heavy summer rainfall. After the Korean War (1950-1953), as more people migrated into the city the river became the site of makeshift housing. Deteriorating conditions resulted to the development of an elevated highway constructed atop the river. In July 2003, then Seoul mayor, Lee Myung-bak had a vision to remove the elevated highway and its heavy traffic and restore the stream and surrounding area to a public green space. The \$900 million project initially attracted much public criticism but, after opening in 2005, the stream has proved popular among residents and tourists alike and is an example of green growth in action.

See Case Study in page 14 and 15.

Daecheong Dam



Dacheongho is the third largest artificial lake in Korea. Construction on the dam began in 1975 and concluded in 1980. The main purposes of the dam were flood control, water supply and electric power generation.

Daecheong Dam is a multi-purpose dam consisting of a 72m tall and 485 m long concrete gravity dam and rock fill dam. The dam's reservoir capacity is 1.49 billion cubic meters and with two generators (max capacity 45,000kW) it generates 240 million kW per year. The dam supplies roughly 1.5 billion tons of water to residents of the Daejeon and Cheongji areas and functions as the main water supply for the region. Additional stops include the: Water Culture Museum where information related to the water, ecology, and local culture is explained, the Dam Inspection Gallery and the Emergency Spillway.

Daejeon Techno Park

MAP A   

Techno Park is the leading agency of Korea's fourth industrial revolution as a hub of local government innovation. In particular, Daejeon Techno Park is located in Daejeon, the center of the country, and is adjacent to the Daedeok Science Park, which has the potential to become the best techno park in Korea.

Dongtan New Town

MAP C  

The government built new town that plays a core role in the suburbs of the Seoul metropolitan area to induce the balanced development of the metropolitan area by avoiding the centralized spatial structure of the Seoul metropolitan area and to prevent disorderly development activities in areas with high development pressure. The new Dongtan 1 new city started in 2003 and the Dongtan 2 new town started the site development project in earnest starting from 2011 when the development of Dongtan 1 new town was completed.

Dream Park

MAP B    

Dream Park is built atop the Sudokwon Landfill site, previously the world's largest landfill site covering 20 square kilometers. Established in 1990 on land

reclaimed from the sea, the site uses advanced, hightech waste management technologies to daily treat 20,000 tons of waste from households, construction sites and businesses from the Seoul Metropolitan Area, where 40% of the national population lives. In 2000, Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corporation (SLC) built Dream Park atop this used landfill sites and created an ecological leisure park and education park. The complex includes a sports park with soccer fields, basketball, tennis, a running track, golf course, horse-back riding center and more. In addition to every manner of sports, the complex includes extensive flower and botanical gardens and greenhouses where visitors enjoy flowers farmed using the gas from the landfill waste. In 2006, the OECD deemed Dream Park one of the best managed landfills in the world and the site is designated one of the best eco-tourism sites in the world.

Gangbuk Recycling Center



Seoul Metropolitan City is comprised of 25 Districts. Each District called 'gu' has its own recycling center that gathers re-usable items at no charge or for a small fee.

Gunpo Logistics Complex (CJ Korea Express Distribution Center)



CJ Logistics operate 130 warehouses and complex logistics terminals located in key regions across Korea. Their high-tech facilities are designed to respond promptly and positioned in locations that allow for promptness of railroad and rapidity of inland transport, enabling freight transport on a three-dimensional, systematic basis. Terminals are situated at key transport nodes. Key transport locations are equipped with a variety of logistic facilities such as delivery centers and freight handling. They are designed to enhance the efficiency of each sector of logistics including loading/unloading, storage and assembly and processing. Warehouses have a variety of designs including: general, dangerous substances, chilled/frozen and circulation/processing warehouses. The company utilizes its Warehouse Management System (WMS),

Radio Frequency (RF) System, temperature monitoring system for cold storage and CCTV's to provide stable services ranging from input, storage, to output, and customized circulation and processing services with each customer. The Gunpo Complex is an stronghold for transport and delivery throughout the metropolitan area and expertly connects to Incheon Harbor, the Incheon International Airport and key highways.

Gwanggyo New City



Gwanggyo New Town is located on the 11,282,000 square meter area of Gwanggyo New Town in Gyeonggi province, Suwon, Korea. It is located on the connecting line between Gangnam, Bundang and Pangyo. There will be 77,000 people living in 31,000 households. The main players in the development are Gyeonggi Province, Suwon City, Yongin City and Gyeonggi Province. Designated as the district in June 2004, the development plan was established in December 2005, the operation plan was established in June 2007, and the construction was commenced in November 2007. The construction was completed in December 2011.

Gyeongbokgung

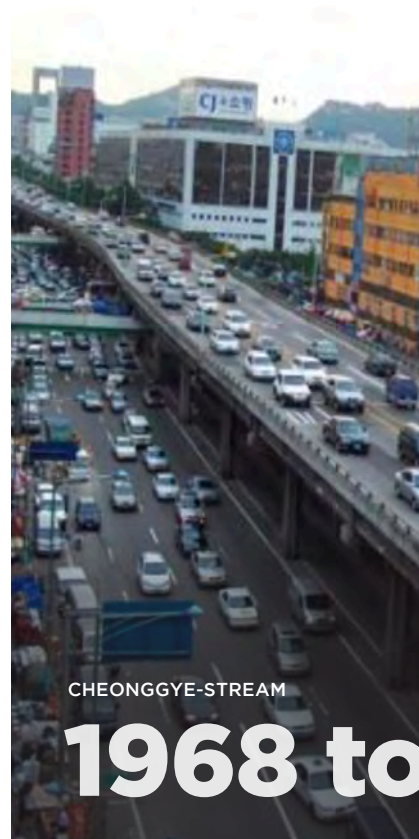
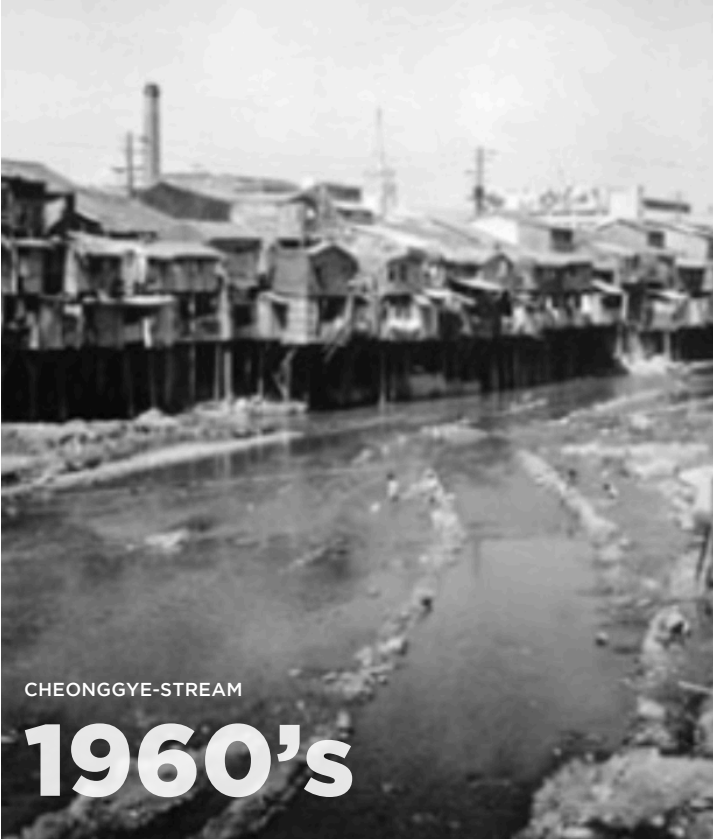


Gyeongbokgung built in 1395 is commonly referred to as the Northern Palace because its location is furthest north when compared to the neighboring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeonghuigung (Western Palace). The largest of the five palaces, it is also considered the most beautiful.



Cheonggye-stream Restoration Project (CRP)

Cheonggye-stream was once a symbol of the culture of the people of Seoul, a place where traditional celebrations were held, where women did their washing and where children played. Over time the poor built settlements and shanty towns and pollution became an issue and serious problem. In 1958 the decision was taken to cover the stream for public safety and from 1968–78 an expressway was constructed over the covered stream.



MAJOR OUTCOMES

- Environment—average daytime temperature in the area dropped
- Economic vitalization
- Traffic—discouraged driving cars in the center, eased traffic flow, \$1 public transport system

PROJECT SPANNED

5.8 km



IMPLEMENTED OVER

1 year
for planning and
preparations

2 years &
3 months
for construction

TOTAL LABOR FORCE OF

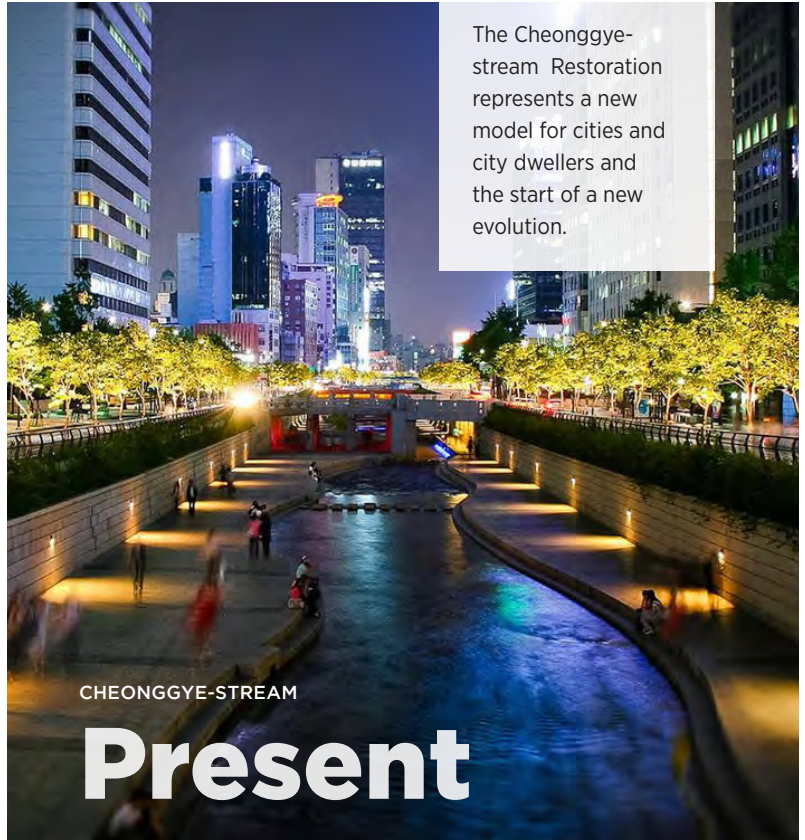
700,000



The area became the most overcrowded part of the city with 60,000 businesses, 200,000 shopkeepers and 1 million people per day passing through causing severe congestion and crime. It became synonymous with Seoul's deterioration. For 40 years the covering of the Cheonggye-stream stream to ensure public safety led to more problems.



1978



CHEONGGYE-STREAM

Present

The Cheonggye-stream Restoration represents a new model for cities and city dwellers and the start of a new evolution.

TOTAL COST

\$305 USD million

Fully funded by SMG (already owned most of the land used by the elevated highway redirected and earmarked funds for maintenance of deteriorated elevated highways)

DESIGN

\$1.7 USD million

CONSTRUCTION

\$294 USD million

LAND ACQUISITION

\$2.3 USD million

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

\$6.1 USD million

ADMINISTRATION

\$0.5 USD million

PHOTO (LEFT AND CENTER): SEOUL MUSEUM OF HISTORY; UNIVERSITY OF SEOUL

Gyeongin Waterway

MAP B 

Gyeongin Waterway also known as the Ara Canal flows downstream of the Hangang River to the West Sea. In the 13th century, King Gojong, the twenty-sixth king of the Korean Joseon dynasty began construction for the first time. The project was put on hold due to technical obstacles and the difficult state of the country. Finally completed in 2011, the Waterway was completed and is a destination for waterway cruises, kayaking, biking, walking and all manner of recreational activities. Along the main waterway are ports and water bridges where pedestrians can enjoy the river views.

Hanam Union Park and Tower (Hanam Newtown Urban Service Complex)

MAP B 

Hanam Union Square is located in the center of Hanam City, just east of Seoul. The site is approximate 117,115 square meters (28.94 acres) and is a popular shopping, recreational and entertainment area. Recent redevelopment in 2013 now makes it the largest retail center in South Korea. The city of Seoul took

an innovative approach to redesigning the area and introduced new forms of governing and investment structures. The project was designed to maintain equality of living service facilities and educational conditions across the regions with a particular emphasis on alleviating the financial gap between previously autonomous regions. The result is now several neighborhood districts previously discrete are combined into the same living zone and share desirable amenities, cultural sites and efficient transportation.

Haneul Park

MAP B 

Haneul Park is now an ecological park and one of five World Cup Parks that opened in 2002. Originally a landfill for metropolitan Seoul, it has been converted into a beautiful camping site for visitors. In order to prevent waste runoff and contamination of the surrounding environment, the city undertook a process to stabilize the landfill with precautionary measures, while simultaneously converting the garbage under the park into a source of energy for local residents. Electric vehicles are available to reach the top of the hill where the park is located. Wooden walkways, flowering plants





and remarkable views of the Han River can be seen as you walk around the park.

Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Corporation (KHNP) - Hangang Hydropower site

MAP A

Hangang Hydro Power Site is the headquarters of hydraulic power generation division supervising 10 hydraulic power plants (Hwacheon, Chuncheon, Euiam, Gangneung, Cheongpyeong, Paldang, Seomjingang, Boseonggang, Goesan and Anheung) scattered in 5 Dos (Gangwon, Gyeonggi, Chungbuk, Jeonnam and Jeonbuk) in a systematic manner. The total capacity of the hydraulic power plants is 603MW. During the flood season, Hangang Water System Remote Supervisory Control Station focuses on prevention of flood damage to the residents in the downstream regions and in the capital region. Prevention is controlled through interconnected operations with seven dams in the Hangang water system and through close cooperation with Han River Flood Control Office.

In the dry season, the control station distributes water to the dams in the Hangang water system, and the Paldang dam finally supplies water to 2,200 million people in the capital region.

Han River

MAP B

The Han River or Hangang is a major river in South Korea and the fourth longest river on the Korean peninsula. The river begins as two smaller rivers in the eastern mountains of the Korean peninsula, which then converge near Seoul, the capital of the country. The Han River and its surrounding area have played an important role in Korean history. The river serves as a water source for over 12 million Koreans. Currently, the lower stretches of the Han River running through Seoul are lined with pedestrian walkways, bicycle paths, public parks and restaurants. The river has witnessed the history of the Korean people for over five thousand years, through good and bad times. The riverside parks offer a pleasant retreat for the citizens of Seoul.

Han River Flood Control Office



Han River Flood Control Office, a part of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, is in charge of the flood forecast, hydrological observation, and hydrological data management for Han river, Imjin river and Ansung stream basin located in the central area of Korea. A rainfall radar monitors the Imjin river basin where flooding occurs yearly. The Han river flood control office works to provide accurate flood forecasts for the city. Established in 1974 information gathered is sent to the flood control office, where data is monitored, analyzed, and water level and discharge are calculated.

Han River Watershed Environmental Management Office



Han River Basin Environmental Office was established to manage the water quality of the Han River Watershed. In 2005 its operations were integrated with the operations of Gyeongin Regional Environmental Office and it now controls environment-related issues for the Metropolitan areas. It promotes a variety of measures to improve water quality in the Han River watershed such as: reduction of pollutants, imposition and collection of water use charge, land purchase in Riparian Buffer zones. In addition, the office pursues economic development in the region and works to protect the environment through impact assessments on a range of areas that include: waste management, management of hazardous chemicals and protection of wildlife animals and plants.

Incheon LNG Terminal (KOGAS)



Incheon LNG terminal is one of the biggest in the world and began its operation with three storage tanks (each 100,000m³) and 360t/hour of regasification capacity in 1996. Currently, the operational capacity for storage is

2,880,000 m³ and the sand-out capacity is 5,070ton/h (44mmtpa). KOGAS contains 4 LNG terminals in Korea whose capacity is 11,470,000 m³ in total. The Jeju LNG terminal is under construction.

Insa-dong



Insa-dong is the main street of the Jongno-gu district, an area rich with galleries, antiques, teashops, cultural centers, museums and restaurants. Originally Insadong was a stream that divided two towns during the Joseon Dynasty (1397-1897) and was the site of residence for government officials. It has subsequently undergone numerous transformations, but through each transformation has retained the traditional culture and remains a favorite spot with residence and tourists alike. The main corridor is blocked to vehicular traffic for most of the day, thus providing a pedestrian friendly environment.

Integrated Water Supply Operation Center (K-water)



Multi-purpose dams are have multiple purposes including flood control, water supply, and hydropower generation. For these functions, it is essential to secure optimal operation of water gates through continuous measurements and analysis of information on rainfall, inflow and outflow, weather conditions, and water quality. K-water is trying to exert all of its efforts to maintain scientific operations and management of water resources through implementation of an Integrated Water Resources Management system for each river system.

J-Microm (PCB Plating company)



J Micron is a company based in Korea that understands business must be balanced with people and nature. With a 30-year record of excellence and an eye towards

innovation, J Micron has a well-established recognition and leadership in the surface treatment of electronic components. With well-developed technologies and special know-how in surface treatment industry, J Micron now provides their “Total Solution” for surface treatment and waste water recycling system, to help clients succeed in their industry.

Jangsu Village

MAP C 

Jangsu Village is a small community in the center of Seoul which has a large elderly population. It is a prime example of positive urban regeneration without gentrification. The regeneration process becomes a thoughtful conversation between the people and the spaces they inhabit. Therefore they achieved the urban renewal with preservation.

Jongmyo Shrine

MAP C 

Jongmyo Shrine was a primary place of worship for kings throughout 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. The ceremony was designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site in December 9, 1995, for its well-preserved ancient customs, such as memorial services and traditional music, which is National Intangible Cultural Asset No.56.

K-Water Water Quality Research Center



Its main purpose is the provision of total solution to improve healthiness of tap water. It has three major research areas: Securement of trust in tap water adjusted to customers’ need, reinforcement of global competitiveness by developing analytical methods and strengthening the role of official institutions, and prompt solution of problems with active support to environmental issue.

KEPCO Local Office Smart Grid Test Bed (ESS)

MAP B 

DKEPCO built an integrated demonstration test bed of power distribution system that can test various power distribution systems including distributed power source such as new and renewable power generation and micro grid as well as existing power distribution at KEPCO power test center. It is possible to perform various tests such as demonstration of protection cooperation, fault detection, optimization, facility fault detection and systematic test management through the operation system of KEPCO’s distribution center operation center.



KG ETS

MAP B

KG ETS has contributed to energy production and environmental conservation based on our abundant experience and expertise accumulated with world-class industrial waste incineration processing facility and energy production facility. It supplies high quality electricity and steam to 70 production factories in Shihwa Industrial Park.

Korea Automobile Environmental Association (KAEA)

MAP B

The Association supports various measures as a part of emission reduction program, particularly the installation of emission reducer on deteriorated old diesel-fueled vehicles, low-pollution engine calibration and early scrapping. In addition, it also promotes a cooperative relationship with the government, as well as academia in order to analyze the environmental problems associated with vehicles in the multilateral perspectives to find better solution. It enhances the automobile emissions level in order to improve the air quality and accelerate the technical development on emissions reduction to ultimately ensure the technical competitiveness as response to the global environmental regulations, making utmost efforts on the improvement of air environment as well as protection of national health.

Korea National History Museum

MAP B

According to Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the 「Museum and Art Promotion Act」, “National museum and art museum belonging to the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism and National Museum of Korea and National Museum of Modern Art”. The head of the National Museum is to be seen as a vice minister-level civil servant. The National Museum of Korea is a member of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea

and collects, preserves and displays cultural properties and materials belonging to the fields of archeology, art history, history and anthropology, and provides them to general public viewing. It supervises the study and research on this and enlightenment, publicity, dissemination and exchange of traditional culture.

Korean Air Cargo Terminal

MAP B

Korean Air Cargo terminal is operated by Korean Airline and there are two cargo terminals. Capable of handling up to 1,430,000 tons a year, Korean Air's Cargo Terminal 1 at Incheon Airport serves as a key logistics hub of the Northeast Asian region to handle the region's continuously increasing cargo handling demand. Cargo Terminal 2 at Incheon opened in 2007 next to Incheon Cargo Terminal 1, and can process 260,000 tons of cargo annually. Being the latest addition to Korean Air Cargo's own terminals, Incheon Cargo Terminal 2 features a wide variety of the modern cargo handling equipment.

LH Administrative City (AC) Sejong Hall



The history and vision of the development of Sejong City is explored. Learn about the ideology of construction and the larger philosophy behind creating integrated and sustainable urban environments that support shared economic prosperity for all citizens.

LH Smartium

MAP B

It is a platform to experience the platform smart city of the 4th Industrial Revolution. The Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (DOT) and LH have opened the Smart City, a publicity center dedicated to Smart City that allows visitors to see and experience urban development history and major smart technologies at a glance. The 'The Green Pavilion', located at 206, Bajoko-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, which has been operated as an eco-friendly housing promotional center, has been remodeled and

promoted as a promotional center for Smart City and Smart Home. It was renamed from 'The Smart' to "The Smartium".

LSIS -Smart building system (BEMS)



LSIS is the first domestic power and automation company based on 'quality assurance' and 'innovation'. In line with LS Industrial Systems' mission of 'Futuring Smart Energy', it is continuously maintaining the world's best quality and technology in power and automation business. The electric power sector is strengthening its position as the strongest power distributor in Korea and is increasing its global market share in China, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The smart energy business such as smart grid, micro grid, ESS, and solar power has also become a representative company in Korea. It is also the first Korean company to enter the HVDC market and enter the global market.

Mapo Resource Recovery Plant



The facility was created after prolonged use of landfills made it necessary to incinerate garbage waste in the northwest region of Seoul. Wasted generated in Seoul is safely incinerated at high temperatures around 850 and recycled thermal energy is captured and recycled for various services including district heating, and creating a clean and comfortable environment.

Nanjido eco-park Ministry of Labor



Nanjido is a name of an island on a branch of Han River that was the city's official dump site. Rapid urbanization and growth led the once beautiful island to resemble a huge mountain of garbage. Seoul, however, succeeded in transforming this landfill site to an eco-friendly park, a space for nature and human to exist harmoniously together.

Namsan Tower (N Seoul tower)



The Namsan Tower is 236.7 meters high, making it one

of the tallest towers in Asia and the second highest point in Seoul. Established in 1969 as a TV and radio tower it subsequently has been renovated to include an observatory deck, museum, café, restaurant, and range of other amenities. The tower is renowned for its breathtaking panoramic views, its nighttime LED 'light art' (when illuminated in the color blue, it represents the air quality in Seoul is 45 or less) and is repeatedly ranked the number one tourist attraction in Seoul.

National Museum of Korean Contemporary History



Korea's first museum recording the nation's comprehensive history from the late nineteenth century to current time provides a clear overview on the history of Korea. The museum was established to share the nation's history and is comprised of four exhibition halls; Prelude to the Republic of Korea, Foundation of the Republic of Korea, Development of the Republic of Korea, and Modernization of South Korea, toward the World.

Pangyo new town (LH IUC)



Pangyo New City is located in the central part of Gyeonggi province, and is located in the basin area surrounded by Cheomdan Mountain (542m) and Cheonggye Mountain (618m) in the Gwangju Mountain Range. As the city expanded and was developed, it was a place where traditional culture based on agriculture



Korea National History Museum

was preserved. In the meantime, the Bundang and Yongin areas have been transformed into new cities, and interest has been attracted to the area tied up with regulations due to expansion of the city. Especially in a certain period, urbanization has been relatively slower than the surrounding area. Currently, residential areas have been established through the first and second stages of the new city construction industry, and there are many residents. Infrastructure facilities are being constructed not only in commercial facilities but also in urban support facilities such as Pangyo Station and Pangyo Techno Valley.

Sejong

MAP A

As South Korea has succeeded economically on the global stage, society has become less concerned about the rate of economic growth and is now choosing policies that will promote shared economic growth. In 2002 it was proposed that by relocating the government outside of Seoul, the change would promote economic activity in other parts of the

country. The site of Sejong, a former peach-farming area 120km outside of Seoul, was chosen due to its location between the three cities of Daejeon, Cheonan and Cheongju. While controversial and an enormous undertaking the proposal went into effect and the city of Sejong officially opened in 2012. It is now home to 36 government ministries and agencies and can be reached from Seoul in just under 40 minutes by highspeed train. The city holds one of the largest buildings and roof-top gardens in the world and is on track to house 500,000 residents by 2030.

Seonyudo Park

MAP B

Seonyudo Park is a popular park and open space located on an island on the Hangang River that was formerly used as an industrial water treatment plant. Built on area of 114,000m², the park consists of Water Purifying Botanical Garden, Aquatic Botanical Garden, an eco-friendly water playground, and more attractions where visitors can appreciate various aquatic plants and an ecological forest.



Seoullo 7017 (Pedestrian Overpass)

MAP C   

Seoullo 7017, also known as the Seoul Skygarden or Skypark, is an elevated, linear park in Seoul, built atop a former highway overpass. The path is about one kilometer in length and lined with 24,000 plants. In the 1970s, an elevated road was built to connect the eastern and western sides around Seoul Station. However, the road was closed to road traffic due to safety issues. After this, rather than tearing down the existing structure, the road was transformed into Seoullo 7017, a new pedestrian walking experience.

Seoul History Museum

MAP C  

Seoul Museum of History captures the traditional culture of Seoul. Vestiges from the prehistoric era to modern Seoul are on display. Many of the Joseon Dynasty relics were donated during a Relic Donation Campaign. Features of the museum include: the recreation of Seoul landscape when it was the capital of the Joseon Dynasty and the daily life of the Seoulites, along with items viewed through an online cyber museum.

Seoul Station

MAP C  

Seoul station serves as the main hub for Seoul's many transportation lines. Each day over 100,000 guests pass through the station to access the local, express and high-speed trains, which depart from station. The station additionally serves, as the primary terminus for local and express bus lines. In 2015 a complex bus transfer center was built at the station's main entrance. While nine-bus platforms operate in the highly trafficked pedestrian-way, the innovative design separating the main roads with a barrier around the platforms is a sophisticated design solution instead of building an entirely separate terminal building. Take note of the department and grocery store, and the many restaurants and shops located throughout the station.

Seoul Station Bus Transfer Center

MAP C   

A large bus transfer center in front of the station's main entrance was built around 2015. It has about nine platforms that services different bus routes in Seoul. It is separated from the main roads with a barrier around the platforms. Yet having a rather complicated structure with many bus platforms, the transfer center is built in a simple manner instead of an additional terminal building.

Seoul TOPIS (SEOUL, Transport Operations & Information Service)

MAP C  

TOPIS is the transport control center for operating and managing Seoul's traffic. TOPIS does this by collecting traffic information from the Bus Management System, the Transport Card System, unmanned surveillance systems and traffic authorities and institutions such as Seoul Traffic Broadcasting, Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency and the Korea Expressway Corporation. The system is designed to clear heavy traffic and avoid sudden traffic issues by collecting information on bus operations, the number of people using public transport, traffic density, traffic speeds, incidental situations such as traffic accidents and demonstrations, status of expressways, private traffic information and other information related to transportation, and establishing science-based public transit policies through analysis of this integrated traffic information.

Sihwa Constructed Wetland & Sihwa Industrial Complex

MAP B      

As a result of land reclamation, Sihwa wetland was constructed in the upstream area of Shihwa on reclaimed tidal lands to improve the water quality by treating the severely polluted stream. The lake, whose wetlands have now become a travel stop for migratory birds, is an example of how the damaged environment can be restored and reborn as an ecological wonderland. Sihwa Industrial Complex (Siheung Smart

Hub) is an industrial complex developed exclusively for small and middle-sized companies. It was built to accommodate factories located in Seoul and to promote the West Coast Industrial Belt.

Sihwa Tidal Power Plant

MAP B 

Sihwa Lake Tidal Power Plant is the world's largest tidal power installation, with a total power output capacity of 254 MW. Tidal Power Station which was the world's largest for 45 years. It is operated by the Korea Water Resources Corporation. The tidal barrage makes use of a seawall constructed in 1994 for flood mitigation and agricultural purposes.

Smart Grid Station (KEPCO)

MAP B 

Smart Grid Station of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is an integrated regional-based control center for best-managing independent energy systems converged with information and communication

technologies. The project widely embraced diverse areas of smart grids and renewable energy encompassing heating/cooling, photovoltaic, wind turbine, energy storage system, advanced meter infrastructure, and electric vehicle charger. Each building is installed with an EMS that integrates various independent systems, such as renewable energy resources, energy storage, smart devices, heating and cooling devices, etc. The Smart Grid Station of KEPCO reduced indoor energy consumption by 10% of and reduced peak demand by 5%.

SMG Resource Recovery Facility

MAP B 

SMG runs four Resource Recovery centers in Mapo, Nowon, Yangcheon, and Gangnam. As part of an effort to ensure hygiene in household waste disposal while addressing the problem of insufficient landfills, Seoul opened resource recovery facilities in 1996. Today, the facilities can handle as much as 2,850 tons of waste every day. The new state-of-the-art incinerators are called 'Resource Recovery Facilities.' They burn solid urban waste at 850-950 °C to recover the heat (above



400°C) in the process of trash burning. Also the high-pressure steam is used as alternative source of energy that provides heating for the near communities. This is why resource recovery facilities are conceptually different to traditional incinerators. Seoul Metropolitan Government first gave consideration to building resource recovery facilities in the early 1990s and subsequently the construction of four major resource recovery plants was carried out over two decades.

Soyang River Dam

MAP A 

Built in October 1973, Soyang Dam is Asia's largest and the world's fourth largest rock-fill dam. It stands 123m high and 530m long, and can generate 200,000kW/h of electricity. It serves multiple purposes including flood control, hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, and fishing. It holds 29 million tons of water, which has become Soyangho Lake, Korea's largest man-made lake. Spanning a large area that borders the Gangwon-do cities and districts of Chuncheon, Hongcheon, Yanggu and Inje, the lake is often referred to as an "inland sea". Passenger ferries bound for Yanggu and Inje run along the 60km long water route that leads to Seoraksan Mountain.

Uiwang ICD (Inland Container Depot)

MAP B 

South Korea's export-oriented economy has established extensive transport and logistic operations throughout the country. In order to support importers and exporters containers need to be brought inland and made available to key manufacturing hubs. Korea's main deepsea port (and the world's fifth largest) is located in Pusan, about 350 km southeast of Seoul. In 1992, a cluster of two inland container yards was established at Uiwang, about 25 km South of Seoul, forming an inland port that serves as a loading center for the metropolitan area and handles about 45% of its container traffic. The first yard has a capacity of about 1 million TEU while the second about half a million TEU. As of 2008, 1.9 million TEU were handled by the

facility putting pressures for expansion and operational improvements. Each yard has intermodal rail terminals, enabling a connection to the port of Pusan. Uiwang can functionally be considered as a satellite terminal where containers are trucked in or out and where custom clearance is realized. The inland container depot has an effective governance structure: 75% is owned by private transport companies, while 25% is owned by the Korean National Railroad, a governmental agency. The facilities utilize the latest technology and provide a remarkable example of logistics and transport in action.

World Cup Park

MAP B 

In the late 1970s, the island of Nanjido, located in the northwest of Seoul was designated the waste disposal site for the city of Seoul. After years of heavy use, the landfill came to hold over 92 million tons of garbage. A proposal was put forth to reclaim the land and turn the previous waste site into a series of eco-friendly parks for citizens to enjoy. After six years of cleanup and stabilization, followed by a year of building the previous land-fill welcomed the public to a series of parks that include everything from walkways with river vistas, fields of flowers, a golf-course to all manner of outdoor sports and recreational facilities. The World Cup Park hosted the World Cup Games between Korea and Japan in 2002. The previous landfill turned park is a fascinating example of innovative policy makers, engineers and city leaders working together to transform an area and increase the quality of life for citizens.

YangCheon Resource Recovery Facility

MAP B 

Yangcheon plant was established in 1996 and processes 400 tons of waste a day from southwest Seoul. Originally the decision was met with strong opposition from local residents due to the negative association with incineration plants. The city established public hearings (conducted over 560 public meetings), citizens' councils and regular briefing sessions on the plan and its impact on air quality. The Seoul

Metropolitan Government persuaded citizens on the value of the facility by establishing transparent operating procedures that included resident monitoring systems and continual communication with environmental experts, the operating plant and local residents. The local community further receives additional incentives ranging from subsidized apartment management fees for residents living within 300 meters of the facility, to discounts on heating bills, along with the funding of a local community center, health facilities and additional amenities. In addition, to relieve residents' of their concern over dioxin emissions, standards were raised ten times more stringent than national standards. In utter transparency, the automated monitoring of pollutants is displayed daily for all residents to see.

Yeong-heung Wind Power Plant

MAP A 

Yeong-heung wind power plant is a wind power plant design with Korea renewable energy technology. It is located in Yeong-heung Island near the city of Incheon. It produces around 42 million kWh of electricity per year, supplying around 12,000 households' electricity demand.

Yeong-heung Energy Park

MAP A 

Korea South East Power Co. (KOEN) is a power generating company separated from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) in accordance with the Korean government's policy on Electric Power Sector Restructuring announced on April 2, 2001. KOEN has now operated six power sites: Samcheonpo Division, Bundang Division, Shin-Yeong-heung Division, Yeongdong Division, Yeosu Division and Yeong-heung Division. Yeong-heung Division has six units in operation with a combined capacity of 5,080 MW, supplying approximately 25% of electricity consumption in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. It is Korea's largest thermal power site and the only coal fired power site located in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. With advanced environmental equipment in operation, they strive to protect the environment while expanding employment while finding ways to contribute to the local economy through activities that improve the quality of life for local residents. They operate new and renewable energy facilities such as 2 MW photovoltaic power plant, 12.6 MW small hydro plant, 46 MW wind power generation complex and 4 MW Energy Storage System which supports reduced carbon and green growth.



Yeosu Industrial Complex

MAP A      

Located in the southern coast of the South Jeolla Province, Yeosu is a port city with a population of roughly 300,000. The Yeosu National Industrial Complex was established to develop a comprehensive petrochemical industrial complex by utilizing the advantages of a seaside location. The Yeosu Industrial Complex has established policies and incentives along with financial support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have encouraged new industries and business development. The Yeosu Industrial Complex is of particular interest because it has established effective policies that attract companies that will benefit from clustering and agglomeration.

Yongsan Station

MAP C   

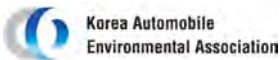
Yongsan station is the primary station for trains heading towards the Honam, Janghyang, and Jeolla regions of Korea. The privately owned station has gone through a number of iterations and currently is the largest subway and railroad station in the country. Currently the station houses a large department store, a cinema, restaurants, shops and the Yongsan Electronics Market.

Youngjoo Dam

MAP A     

Yeongju Dam is one of the multi-purpose dams run by K-water. Multi-purpose dams are operated to satisfy various purposes including flood control, water supply, and hydropower generation. For these functions, it is essential to secure optimal operation of water gates through continuous measurements and analysis of information such as: rainfall, inflow and outflow, weather conditions, and water quality. The capacity and height of Yeongju dam are 106.4 million m³ and 55.5m respectively.

Partner Organizations



AEA (Korea Automobile Environmental Association)

In order to reduce pollution and create a clean environment the government has established policies for emission reduction and traffic management. AEA supports these policies by: installing emission reducers on deteriorated diesel-fueled vehicles, calibration of engines to low-pollution and early scrapping.



INHA UNIVERSITY

APSL, IU (Asia Pacific School of Logistics, Inha University)

Inha University launched the Asia Pacific School of Logistics (APSL) in 2004. It is Strategically located and near Incheon Port and Incheon International Airport and is part of an ambitious plan to establish a logistics business hub in Northeast Asia and to develop world-class logistics talent and leaders for the global market. APSL is widely regarded as one of the top education providers in the logistics field. Equipped with cutting-edge educational facilities and internationally acclaimed faculties from industrial, transportation, and engineering fields as well as business and economics, the APSL is striving to become an internationally renowned center and model of logistics education.



ASEIC (ASEM Eco-Innovation Center)

The ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center(ASEIC) was established in 2011 to promote cooperation of green growth in Europe and Asia, with a particular emphasis on enhancing eco-innovation of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Agreeing on the importance of SMEs as main engines of innovation and growth, Asia-Europe Meeting member countries established ASEIC as an international platform for spreading eco-innovation principles and practices among SMEs and assisting them in harnessing the new business opportunities that arise out of such principles and practices.



BPA (Busan Port Authority)

Busan Port Authority(BPA), the first port authority in the Republic of Korea, was founded in January 2004 by MOF for Busan Port to contribute to the national economy by enhancing efficiency of port operations and securing greater competitiveness. The port is one of the largest in the world and continues to grow. BPA is working to develop Busan Port into the world's second largest transshipment port, balance roles between Busan North Port and New Port, which will provide additional value at New Port distripark, vitalize the cruise industry, and promote port related industries including the ship handling market.



ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute)

ETRI is a global ICT research institute established in 1976 with the vision of becoming the 'ICT Innovator, for a Great Tomorrow'. ETRI has played a central role in establishing Korea as a global leader in ICT. The R&D department develops creative and innovative technologies that allow Korea to secure global IP competitiveness along with establishing world-class advanced management systems.



EX (Korean Expressway Corporation)

EX is a public corporation established in 1969 to promote the installation and management of roads, maintenance of roads and development of road traffic. The main tasks of Korean Expressway Corporation is the establishment and expansion of highways, the maintenance of highways, the installation and management of rest and convenience facilities, and the research and development of related services. EX has played a decisive role in the modernization and expansion of the domestic road network since the mid-1960s and the rapid development of road traffic. As of the end of 2015, 31 lines of 3,872 km are managed by Korea Highway Corporation, along with a total of 4,194 km of expressways including 322 km of private roads.

FMC (Fisheries Monitoring Center)

FMC was established under the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries in 2014. Real-time, around the clock monitoring of 260 distant water fishing vessels is being done through Electronic Reporting System (ERS), Korea Fisheries Information Management System (KFIMS), and Video Monitoring (EM). FMC manages a comprehensive databases on fishing activities that includes: fishing authorization, license, IUU list, catch limit and transshipment & landing. FMC works as a focal point of MCS activities in Korea.



Financial Services Commission

FSC (Financial Services Commission)

The Financial Services Commission is a central government body responsible for financial policy and financial supervision. It has statutory mandates to draft and amend financial laws and regulations; supervise, inspect and sanction financial institutions; issue regulatory licenses and approval to financial institutions; oversee capital markets; and supervise foreign exchange transactions conducted by financial institutions to ensure their financial soundness. It was established in 2008 and contributes to the development and growth of the economy by advancing the financial industry, preserving financial market stability, enforcing fair market practices, and protecting financial consumers.



GRI (Gyeonggi Research Institute)

The Gyeonggi Research Institute was established in March 1995 as a policy research institute jointly by Gyeonggi Province and 31 cities, counties, and local companies. It aims to enhance Gyeonggi Province's competitiveness and improve the quality of life of the citizens of Gyeonggi Province. It investigates and makes research on the mid and long-term planning of Gyeonggi province development and major policies, provides research on major issues and system improvement of Gyeonggi provincial council and city, as well as projects from Gyeonggi province and Civic council and other organizations. The institute also exchanges and cooperates with domestic and overseas research institutes.



GTC-K (Green Technology Center - Korea)

The Green Technology Center (GTC), established in 2013, is a green climate technology policy research center that contributes to the realization of the creative economy through climate change technology policy

and through research on international cooperation. GTC contributes to Korea's national development by strengthening global leadership.



IIAC (Incheon International Airport Corporation)

Incheon International Airport Corporation is a public corporation responsible for the construction, operation and management of Incheon International Airport. Established in 1999 its main focus is to operate and manage Incheon International Airport and includes securing the airports, ordering and contracting projects, selecting contractors to operate commercial facilities, and renting and managing offices and business facilities. They additionally develop the infrastructure around the airport.



IPA (Incheon Port Authority)

Incheon Port Authority was established in 2005 to develop Incheon Port as a competitive logistics base and thereby contribute to the national economy. The goal of IPA is to develop port facilities and hinterland, as well as to improve expertise and efficiency in port management and operation, so that Incheon Port establishes itself as a leading base station for exchange in the Yellow Sea region. Since its development, Incheon Port's competitiveness has been enhanced with reinforced marine transportation, port and logistics functions. Incheon Port is continuously developing, strengthening its position as the core logistics center of Korea and contributing to the national economy.



ITS Korea (Intelligent Transport Society of Korea)

ITS Korea is a non-profit private company that was established in 1999. Its main aims are to promote mutual cooperation among the public and private sectors for efficient implementation of ITS and to contribute to the development of ITS field through

various research, policy consultation, technology promotion, and business activities related to ITS. Its main activities are comprised of ITS standardization, standards observance verification & certification, and performance evaluation, ITS overseas business assistance and consulting, ITS R&D including study on latest ITS technology trends, ITS-related national and local government consignment business, ITS education, international cooperation including hosting ITS world congress, revision and management for standards of estimate in ITS, collection, verification, dissemination of ITS traffic information and other ITS-related business.



KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology)

KAIST is a public university recently ranked one of the World's Most Innovative Universities by Reuters, and one of the Top Universities in the World Overall. The University has two campuses in Daejeon (150 km south of Seoul) and one campus in Seoul. Founded in 1971 to train advanced scientists and engineers, the university carrying out both short and long term applied research to support the nation's strategic technological advancements. The university is highly collaborative and works with a wide range of research institutions and industries across the country and greater global community.

KAIST Graduate School of Green Growth

The Green Policy Master program at KAIST College of Business was designed to nurture domestic and international green policy experts to lead on issues ranging from energy shortages and climate change challenges. The school plays a role as a national think tank and is a global leader in green growth.



KDB (Korea Development Bank)

KDB was founded in 1954 in accordance with the Korea Development Bank Act to supply and manage major industrial capital and support the development of Korean industries and the national economy. Since its inception, KDB Bank has faithfully fulfilled its role as a government-run bank, anticipating and coping with

changes in the economic and financial environment.



KOREA ENERGY AGENCY

KEA (Korea Energy Agency)

KEA is the government agency responsible for designing and implementing policies for energy efficiency, new and renewable energy, and climate change response. Its primary function is to manage nationwide energy use through technical and financial support, administrative services, and more while keeping environmental and socioeconomic sustainability in mind.



Korea Engineering Consultants Corp.

KECC (Korea Engineering Consultants Corporation)

KECC is a professional engineering firm that works with public and private clients. They provide innovative and cost-effective solutions across a range of areas including: ports/harbors, railroad, bridges, traffic, water and sewage, water resources, environment, urban planning and more. KECC provides support at all stages of a project cycle, particularly for feasibility studies and detailed engineering design and construction management.



Korea Environment Corporation

KECO (Korea Environment Corporation)

KECO is a state-owned agency, established in order to handle environment-related projects with maximum efficiency. These projects include: pollution prevention, environmental improvement, and resource recirculation. In addition, KECO will be involved in the installation of a circulatory resource management system, and also the presentation of an environment-friendly blue-print for national development.



Korea Environment Institute

KEI (Korea Environment Institute)

Established in 1992 to prevent and solve environmental problems through environmental policy research and a review of environmental impact assessments. KEI studies and reviews key environmental research around such issues as: climate change, environmental health, resource circulation, water environment, environmental impact assessments, environmental information and international environment cooperation. KEI works towards improving quality of life for people by improving the quality of natural resources.



KEEI

Korea Energy Economics Institute

KEEI (Korea Energy Economics Institute)

Established in 1986, KEEI develops policies around national energy and natural resources. It contributes to the national economy by collecting, investigating, analyzing and disseminating information and by educating policymakers on import trends, and research regarding energy and natural resources.



KEITI (Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute)

KEITI, a quasi-government organization affiliated with the Ministry of Environment and is committed to achieving both environmental protection and economic growth. To fulfill its mission, they support the creation of environmental technologies, nurturing environmental industries and promoting an eco-friendly lifestyle. KEITI's core task is to support small and mid-sized enterprises which possess outstanding technologies but lack the resources to commercialize them. KEITI provides these companies with the support they need during the start-up and growth stages to help them advance into the global market. Additionally, KEITI nurtures professional manpower in the field of environmental industry and contributes to providing outstanding human resources to companies, and creating job opportunities in related fields.



KEPCO **(Korea Electric Power Corporation)**

KEPCO is a market-oriented public corporation founded with the objective to facilitate the development of electric power supply in Korea, meet the country's power supply and demands needs, and contribute to the national economy. KEPCO's areas of business include the development of electric power resources, electric power generation, transmission, transformation, and distribution, as well as related marketing, research, technological development, overseas business, investment, corporate social responsibility and use of its property. KEPRI is KEPCO's research arm.

KEPRI (Korea Electric Power Research Institute)

KEPRI is a central research institute of KEPCO and its subsidiary companies and serves as the backbone of Korea's electrical industries. After its establishment in 1961, it has contributed to Korea's clean and smart energy, next-generation electricity transmission and distribution and sustainable energy practices.

Korea Eximbank

KEXIM (Korea Export-Import Bank)

KEXIM was established in 1976 to support South Korea's export led economic growth. The bank provides comprehensive financial support for overseas investment projects and offers export, import, overseas business related loans and financing. KEXIM offers government funds in the form of loans as well as financial and performance guarantees that promote economic cooperation between Korea and developing countries. KEXIM is a public company with operations around the world.



KFS (Korea Forest Service)

Established in 1967 (formerly known as Forest Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) KFS is responsible for the establishment and implementation of forest policies and laws. The KFS implements forest

policies that support the public with an improved quality of life by offering recreation forests, healing forests and mountaineering services and expanding urban green spaces.



KHNP (Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Corporation)

Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. (KHNP) is the largest electric power company and generates approximately 31.5% of the total electric power for Korea. The noble sense of mission and pride to 'supply electric power in a stable manner to enrich the lives of people and to contribute to the growth of the national economy' is its driving force.



KIAT (Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology)

KIAT is a quasi government-public organization under the MOTIE committed to promoting industrial technology growth in Korea. Its primary roles are to analyze and formulate Korean industrial policy, encourage industry-academia collaboration, provide support for advancement of materials and components, promote international technology cooperation, assist in technology commercialization, and provide various programs for regional industries and medium size businesses to thrive.



KIBO (Korea Technology Finance Corporation)

KIBO was founded in 1989 by the Korean Government with the mission to take a lead in converting the Korean economy to be creative and innovative. KIBO is a non-profit and provides credit guarantees to SME's, technology-oriented start-ups, ventures and Inno-Biz. Providing start-ups with the capital they need to succeed has proven essential in the establishment of a vibrant tech and creative economy.



KICOX (Korea Industrial Complex Corp.)

KICOX is an industrial complex management and supervision agency which was established in 1964 after integrating five regional industrial complex management corporations. To evolve into a professional corporate support agency, KICOX has promoted a variety of projects such as the advance and restructuring of industrial complex structure, creation of customized space, improvement of the competitiveness of industrial clusters, establishment of Eco-Industrial Park, establishment & operation of industrial complex support facilities and free agency service for factory establishment.



KICT (Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology)

Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology (KICT) is a think-tank focused on construction policies and techniques for comfortable and safe land environments. KICT additionally develops technologies to improve public safety and quality of life. Each KICT institute has been works to promote 'Future Flagship R&D' as well as establish 'Big Engineering R&D' to lead the construction industry in Korea. KICT was pivotal in fostering the high-value construction industry that initiated the dramatic national economic growth after national independence. KICT supports the expansion of SMEs into developing countries and supports developing countries achieve their growth objectives.



KILA (Korea Integrated Logistics Association)

The Korea Integrated Logistics Association is a special corporation established with the approval of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. It is responsible for strengthening the competitiveness of the logistics industry, and contributes to the training and dissemination of professional manpower, and

innovation activities in logistics.



KIND (Korea Overseas Infrastructure and Urban Development Corporation)

KIND is a public corporation established in June 2018 by the government of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Overseas Construction Promotion Act enforced on the 25th of April 2018, to proactively support global Public-Private Partnership (PPP) business.



KISA (Korea Internet & Security Agency)

KISA is a government agency that is primarily aimed at promoting information technology. The main tasks are creating a safe ubiquitous social environment, promoting and promoting Internet services, and enhancing the international status of broadcasting.



KITECH (Korea Institute of Industrial Technology)

KITECH is a research institute established to support small- and medium-size enterprises in 1989. Its main research areas include manufacturing technologies, clean production system and integrated production technologies. Based on technical support infrastructures of local governments, universities and research centers, it undertakes important role of connecting industry and academy for technology research.

KNPC (Korea National Clean Production Center)

KNPC was established under KITECH (Korea Institute of Industrial Technology) in 1999 to promote cleaner production technology infrastructures, develop industry environment policy, establish green management system, form resource circulation system and respond to international environmental agreements. It supports SMEs to adopt cleaner production practices through

consulting, infrastructure development, and policy formulation.



KLID (Korea Local Information Research & Development Institute)

KLID was established in 2008 through joint efforts by 16 Metropolitan city and provincial governments, taking over from its predecessor the “Korea Association of Local Informatization” established in 2003. KLID promotes balanced development of local informatization among regions, the sharing of information resources, and cobuilding information infrastructures. KLID also works to export their accumulated technology and know-how gained from years of working on local informatization, and to establish their own brand of local informatization to the world.



KMI (Korea Maritime Insitute)

KMI is a think tank for developing national policies on marine affairs and fisheries. For more than three decades since its establishment in 1984, the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) has committed to research for the development of shipping, ports, marine, and fisheries industries, becoming a specialized research institute in shipping, ports, maritime and fisheries sector.



KOEM (Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation)

“KOEM, as the one and only marine environment management organization in Korea, implements various projects such as disposing marine litter, restoring the marine ecosystem, designating and managing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), responding to oil spills, and operating the Marine Environment Research and Training Institute. KOEM establishes professional education courses on the marine environment and raises public’s awareness on environmental issues by providing field-experience education programs utilizing

an artificial marine & wave basin.



KOEN (Korea South-East Power Co)

KOEN, previously a division of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) operates six power generation complexes and supplies over 10% of the nations energy. Its operations include Samcheonpo, the first large 500MW class coal-fired thermal power plant with 3,240 MVV total capacity. KOEN focuses on the development of combustion technology for environmental preservation and also operates the most advanced environmental facilities with desulfurization and denitrification capabilities. KOEN is supporting the Korean Government achieve the country’s renewable energy goals.



KOGAS (Korea Gas Corporation)

As the nation’s sole LNG provider, the Corporation is fully committed to providing clean, safe and convenient energy to the people of Korea. In keeping with this mission, KOGAS currently operates four LNG terminals and a nationwide pipeline network spanning over 4,440km in order to ensure stable supply for the nation. KOGAS imports LNG from around the world and supplies it to power generation plants, gas-utility companies and city gas companies throughout the country. It produces and supplies natural gas, purifies and sells gas-related by-products, builds and operates production facilities and distribution network, and explores, imports and exports natural gas for domestic and overseas markets.



Konkuk University

Konkuk University was established in 1946 with the mission to educate future leaders. In particular young leaders in rural areas since at its founding agriculture was the main pillar of economic growth. While the university teaches a full range of subjects it has maintained its prominence in agricultural and life science research.



KoRail

Ko Rail is the national railroad operator in South Korea and was established in 1963. It operates commuter, subway, intercity and freight trains through the country and are a global leader in train technology and high-tech safety innovations. Ko Rail has developed two types of high-speed trains: the KTX and the KTX-Sancheon. The trains are designed to reach speeds of 330km/hr in 5 minutes and 16 seconds. The high-speed trains are powered by 25,000 volts of electricity and possess electric braking power of 13,560kW, 300KN. The train cars are connected by articulated bogies which move freely, are light, quiet and comfortable (the bogies were modeled after the free movement of human joints). Of particular interest is Ko Rail's process of designing and manufacturing train tracks as a single, continuous piece of metal. The typical track is composed of rail segments, then welded together. These rail segments become weakened through wear and tear and are responsible for the majority of train accidents. Therefore, Ko Rail's continuous track design greatly increases safety. The ability to traverse great distances in a short amount of time has an enormous impact on the social, economic and cultural life of a country.



KOREC (Electricity Regulatory Commission)

The Electricity Regulatory Commission (KOREC) was established to create an environment of fair competition in the electricity business. Its other objectives are to protect consumers' rights and interests; resolve disputes between electricity firms and/or between electricity firms and consumers; and to monitor for unfair market practices and any abuses of market power. The KOREC is affiliated with the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy, and it plays a leading and essential role in the tasks of restructuring the electricity industry and creating markets based on competition.



KOTI (Korea Transport Institute)

KOTI was established in 1985 and is the official research agency for the government of Korea. KOTI's mission is to provide recommendations and alternatives for the nation's transport policy and to create the best transport system through specialized research and technical innovations. The organization has gained a global reputation for developing human-centered highly convenient transport systems. KOTI now helps countries and organizations around the world establish and implement effective and efficient transportation systems.



KPX (Korea Power Exchange)

Korea Power Exchange (KPX) is in control of the operation of Korea's electricity market and the power system, as well as the execution of the real time dispatch and the establishment of the basic plan for supply-demand. At KPX, electricity is traded with hourly pricing across more than 900 generation companies - including the 6 major ones - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. KPX establishes operation plans for the generators and the power grid all over the country, and monitors them in real time in order to quickly respond to any anomalies. This ensures that the customers are mitigated from blackouts or brownouts 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. KPX provides support for the Korean government's green energy policies and plans, such as establishing the basic plan for long term electricity supply and demand.



KR (Korea Rail Network Authority)

Korea Rail Network Authority is a government-owned agency established in January 2004 for purpose of constructing national rail network that includes high speed rail, conventional rail and inter-city rail, and for efficient management of railway facilities. As a specialized authority in charge of construction and management of railway infrastructure, it expands the

national rail network, link railways between South and North Korea, connect the world through overseas railway projects and lead the development of the railway industry by promoting new technologies. It also aims to create social value of harmony among people, businesses, regions and railways of the world to respect each other and prosper together.



KRC (Korea Rural Community Corporation)

KRC is a public institution established in 1908. KRC has played an important role in the expansion of a national food production base and improving the living environment for rural communities. KRC provides innovative solutions for the sustainable growth of agriculture and fishery projects through scientific disaster management, food production and infrastructure management. Additional areas of expertise and oversight include: appropriate agriculture administration adaptation, reclaimed land utilization, recreation spaces, the creation of rural space etc.

KREI

KREI (Korea Rural Economic Institute)

Since its establishment in 1978, KREI a national policy research institute, has led the development of agriculture, rural areas and the food industry as a think tank for agricultural policy. KREI develops policies to improve decisions around the impact of climate change, rural communities faced with internal and external changes in the environment, agricultural market openings, and the spread and convergence of ICT and BT. Through effective research KREI presents policy direction that support a variety of objectives ranging from: incentives for young start-up farmers in a time of aging population, to issues around water shortage and improving the profitability of forest management. They have established domestic and international research networks and are a hub of advanced and innovative agricultural policy research.



KRIHS (Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements)

Founded in 1978, Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS) has played a pivotal role in national territorial policy development with researches in balanced national development, housing stability, infrastructure development and geospatial information system. The policies KRIHS developed and suggested has contributed to enhancing the quality of life of the people.



KRIVET (Korea Research Insitute for Vocational Education and Training)

KRIVET is a national research institute, established in 1997 for vitalization and vocational education and training and to enhance the public's vocational skills. Affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office KRIVET conducts research and the development of policies that support the lifelong skills development in an everchanging socio-economic landscape. KRIVET develops policies that range from the creation and deployment of: specialized high schools, Meister high schools (focusing on high-skilled manufacturing jobs), vocational colleges, employment expansion, reducing skills mismatch, the development of national competency standards curriculum, and work-study dual programs. Because of their successful track record, KRIVET has become a global think tank in lifelong skills development.



KRRI (Korea Railroad Research Institute)

KRRI has been established in 1996 based on the Act on the establishment, management, and development of government-funded science and technology research institutes in order to contribute to the development of state and business industries through continuous R&D in the fields of railroad, public transportation, logistics, and the spreading of its work. KRRI has achieved the globalization of railroad traffic technology with 400 specialized researchers, with 300 forms of

high technology research equipment, each of which was developed by KRRI, and through the passion and courage to endeavor to develop new technologies.



KSCC (Korea Smart Card Corporation)

KSCC developed and manages the transportation payment system known as 'T-money'. The smart cards create a seamless payment system that allows passengers to move quickly and efficiently between buses, subways, taxis, shared cars and bikes, as well as make payment for toll gates, parking lots, and an ever expanding range of stores and restaurants. The digital payment system allows for sophisticated and dynamic pricing that supports multiple transfers, lower-off-peak rates among other things. KSCC provides a unified fare collection system with nation-wide interoperability. The fare-collection transparency has assisted the integration of multiple systems while greatly increasing the passengers' experience and thus promoting the use and adoption of public transportation.



KTA (Korea Trucking Association)

Korea Trucking Association (KTA) is an organization established on September 20, 1957 to promote the stability of freight forwarding companies and the development of freight forwarding business. It has been serving as a pivot for the development of freight forwarding industry and logistics industry for half a century.



K-Water

K-water has been a national leader in the economic development and living standard improvement through efficient water resources management since its foundation in 1967. Through the operation of 16 multi-purpose dams and integrated regional water supply systems, K-water manages half the national water supply facility capacity. As well, we operate 22 local water supply systems and are participating in the

sewerage business. Moreover, along with developing eco-friendly water front cities, K-water provides total water service that is unparalleled in the world as Korea's representative state-owned water managing company.

K-Water Academy

K-Water Academy focuses on sharing and disseminating the knowledge K-water has obtained over the last fifty years of operation. They work with cities and nations around the world to build capacity and strength the technical skills of individuals in the field of water management and renewable energy. They provide off-site, onsite and online training based on real-life case-studies and can be customized to each nation's specific situation.



LG CNS

LG CNS is a private company established in 1987 that provides advanced IT services and successful solutions based on close partnerships with a diverse range of businesses. Recognized as a global leader in information technology services, LG CNS's operations span the globe and include consulting, System Integration, Network Integration, Business Process Outsourcing, and Information Technology Outsourcing. Their experience includes developing and implementing financial, smart transportation, broadcasting IT systems, and helping traditional industries make the transition into digital business through IoT, cloud, big data, mobile and Artificial Intelligence. LG CNS offers future-forward technical platforms and solutions that support their clients become leaders during a time of great change.



LH (Korea Land and Housing Corporation)

Established in 1962 LH constructed Korea's first apartment complex (Mapo). Since its founding LH's focus has been to develop the national economy through the realization of stable housing and efficient utilization of national land. LH specializes in land and housing developments and has created new towns, multi-functional administrative cities, and innovation

cities around across the world. Their comprehensive and innovative approach ensures policies that support shared economic security through affordable housing for all citizens. http://world.lh.or.kr/englh_offer/about/abo2000.asp

LHI (Public Corporation Research Institute)

The Land & Housing Institute (LHI, Land and Housing Institute) is the nation's leading comprehensive research institute in the land/housing sector and is a public enterprise research institute under LH. It creates professional and field-oriented research and development activities to create future value of the Republic of Korea. LHI has excellent research personnel and research & development know-how in land, housing, city and construction fields. It has developed advanced policies applicable to LH business and supported the development of optimized planning techniques and technologies. Land Housing Service Company "supports the achievement of the LH vision". Is also serves as a rudder for the establishment of the national land/housing policy and contributes to the efficient implementation of large-scale national projects.



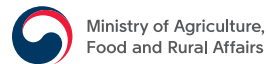
LSIS (LS Industrial Solutions)

Founded in 1974, LSIS is a leading player in the field of electric power solutions, automation & drive solutions, and green energy solutions. LSIS has factories in Korea, China and Vietnam where they manufacture high quality products ranging from low voltage to ultrahigh voltage. Based on 30 years of experience in solar generation business, their specialty is ESS (Energy Storage System) and PV projects. LSIS has provided more than 100MW of PCS (Power Conversion System) for ESS in Korea as well as overseas markets. As the No.1 provider of Floating PV, a solar generation plant that is installed on the surface of water, LSIS has numerous proven records in Korea and is now ready to expand into the global market. LSIS was named World's Top 100 Global Innovators for the 6th consecutive year.



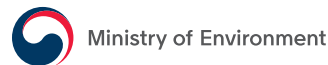
LX (Korea Land and Geospatial InformatiX Corporation)

LX is a public organization that has been contributing to the protection of property rights for the Korean people and the development of the national cadastral system – since its establishment in 1977, it has been offering fast and accurate survey services and various cadastral spatial data. Particularly, by developing such state-of-the-art surveying technologies as Total Survey System (TOSS) and Network RTK, LX is taking the lead in building spatial information business infrastructure and exporting Korea's advanced survey technology and systems.



MAFRA (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs)

MAFRA began in 1948 to establish policies that support the agricultural, rural, forestry and livestock industries. They seek to develop agriculture into an industry that supports public health and maintains quality of life for residents of rural villages. While encompassing many areas, its three core pillars are: increasing incomes for farmers, enhancing the welfare of citizens in rural areas and improving agricultural competitiveness. MAFRA has developed innovative policies and governance structures that create opportunities by combining the energy of farmers with that of the government.



MOE (Ministry of Environment)

The Ministry of Environment stems from a ministry established in 1967. Their focus is to establish policies that protect society from environmental pollution and improve the quality of life for the public so citizens can enjoy the ambient natural environment, clean water and clear skies. The tasks of the MOE include enactment and amendment of environmental laws and regulations; introduction of environmental institutions; building up framework structures for environmental administration; drafting and implementation of mid and long term comprehensive measures for environmental

conservation; setting up standards for regulations; providing administrative and financial support for environmental management to local governments; inter-Korean environmental cooperation; and environmental cooperation with other countries around the world.



MOF (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries)

MOF is responsible for the maritime and fisheries sectors. MOF promotes maritime safety and security, and the protection of the marine environment, the development of port and fishing ports, and research and development on polar issues. They additionally oversee the management and sustainable use of fishery resources and the promotion of marine leisure activities.



MOIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety)

The Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS) is responsible for general affairs of the State Council, promulgation of Acts and subordinate statutes and treaties, government organization and prescribed number of public officials, awards and decorations, government innovation, administrative efficiency, e-government, personal information protection, management of government buildings and support for elections and referendums. Furthermore, the MOIS actively promotes local autonomy and decentralization by supporting business, finance and taxation of local governments and mediating disputes among local governments. In addition, the MOIS takes charge of establishing, supervising and adjusting policies related to safety and disaster management such as emergency countermeasure, civil defense and disaster prevention.



MOLIT (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)

MOLIT was born from a ministry first established in 1948. MOLIT's main missions are to develop;

balanced territorial development and environment friendly territorial management, residential stability for low-income citizens through universal residential welfare, safe and convenient transport services, and to become a leader in efficient logistics systems and global aviation. MOLIT has developed innovative and effective policies and for urban investment and infrastructure development.



MOEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance)

MOEF oversees the financial policies of the government. Every month it published a report on the national economy known as the 'Green Book'. While its overseas many functions of the economy and government, some of its most notable tasks include: mid and long-term strategy to achieve the country's development goals, setting economic policies, assessing and distributing government budgets, planning and implementing Korea's tax policies and systems. Additionally it plans and manages the government accounting and the national debt, coordination of foreign currency transactions and international finance and the general enhancement of economic exchanges and cooperation.



MOTIE (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)

MOTIE has been committed to providing a foundation for economic growth by combining its efforts to fulfill its wide range of responsibilities in the areas of commerce, investment, industry, and energy. The ministry now aims to help the nation become a knowledge-based economy by reinforcing traditional industrial strengths while developing new growth engines.



MSIT (Ministry of Science and ICT)

MSIT is a ministry of the Government of South Korea. It is a newly established central government agency

to expand the creative economy through the fusion of science and technology and information and communication technologies (ICT). The main tasks are the establishment, supervision, coordination and evaluation of science and technology policy, research and development, cooperation and promotion of science and technology, training of science and technology manpower, nuclear research and development, production and utilization, national information planning, information protection, promotion and propagation management, information and communication industry, postal service, postal money order and postal transfer. As the importance of science and technology and information and communication policy became more emphasized, it was renamed to Ministry of Science and ICT in 2017.



**Ministry of SMEs
and Startups**

MSS (Ministry of SMEs and Startups)

MSS is a government organization whose objective is to strengthen competitiveness and support innovation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Micro Enterprises (MEs). MSS's mission is to develop and implement government policies over the following three areas: 1) Promoting Business Growth, 2) Fostering Business Start-ups and 3) Supporting Micro Enterprises.



**Ministry of the Interior and Safety
National Disaster Management
Research Institute**

NDMI (National Disaster Management Institute)

NDMI is the control tower of disaster safety science technology under the Ministry of the Interior and Safety. As a national research institute for disaster and safety management. NDMI research focuses on practical disaster management technology and supports the government's policies around disaster and safety management.

NDTI (National Civil Defense and Disaster Management Training Institute)

NDTI, is the affiliated organization of Ministry of the Interior and Safety, and provides education and training programs on civil defense and disaster and safety

management for central and local public officers and non-government persons. NDTI has trained key professionals specializing in effective disaster management to protect the people and their properties from increasing disasters. NDTI also offers life safety training courses and online courses to promote safety awareness and enhance early response capacity for disasters.



**NATIONAL INFORMATION
SOCIETY AGENCY**

NIA (National Information Society Agency)

NIA is a statutory agency founded by Article 10 of the Framework Act on Informatization Promotion for the purpose of promoting informatization and to support development of related policies for national agencies and local autonomies. Established in 1987, NIA first initiative was the construction of the National Basic Systems (NBIS) and has for the past 18 years, continued to expand the foundation upon which Korea could transform itself into a nation strong in knowledge and information. NIA supports the country by providing optimal methodologies and solutions to national agencies, local autonomies and public enterprises.



**National Institute Of
Environmental Research**

NIER (National Institute of Environmental Research)

As a result of rapid industrialization and urbanization in the 1970s, environmental pollution emerged as a serious social and public health concern. In response the government established a research institute dedicated to environmental studies. Research priorities include: protecting people's health from hazardous materials, elimination dangerous environmental factors from local communities, establishing technological base for integrated environmental management systems, improving science-based environmental policies, developing water resources management, taking leadership actions and reinforcing international cooperation against climate change. NIER provides vital research that is integral to the development and implementation of Korea's environmental policies and pollution prevention programs.

NIPA (National IT Industry Promotion Agency)

NIPA devotes itself to reinforcing the competitiveness of the ICT industry and contributes to the economic growth through the efficient support and laying the groundwork for the industrial technology promotion. NIPA takes the helm of creating new ICT industries, policy research, and development, and training the professionals in ICT to leap forward once again in this 'digital earth.' NIPA carries out leading projects and international cooperation for creating new business with ICT grafted onto industrial field. NIPA particularly focuses on realizing the 'Software Oriented Society' by creating a market in new industry fields such as Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, 3D Printing, and Digital Contents.



PMO (Prime Minister's Office)

The PMO assists the Prime Minister with various tasks and is responsible for directing, adjusting and overseeing central administrative authorities under the Prime Minister. These include planning and adjusting key national policies; managing, analyzing and assessing policies in relation to social risks, conflicts and pending problems; implementing regulatory reform and other tasks specifically delegated by the Prime Minister.

posco

POSCO

First established in 1968 POSCO is a global leader in steel manufacturing with production occurring all over the world. Because of their expertise in manufacturing they are pioneers in developing manufacturing processes of the future and are known for the POSCO Smart Solutions, Smart Factories, and their Smart Grids. To support the next-generation of manufacturing, POSCO has developed sophisticated air quality monitoring metrics, and processes.

RDA (Rural Development Administration)

RDA is a central administrative body under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. RDA generates advanced agricultural technologies that can be converged with ICT-BT, as well as actively develops field-based technologies with practical applications that will benefit farmers. The core mission is to conduct agricultural R&D and provide customized extension services and to disseminates technologies that reduce costs and produce high-quality products.

S-Energy Started as Samsung Electronics Solar Division in 1994 and subsequently spun-out as S-Energy, the Company is one of the industry's oldest and most experienced PV module manufacturers. Twenty years of field operating data support S-Energy's reputation as the best overall quality, performance and value for solar investors. S-Energy has further expanded functionally into specialized businesses; mainly in residential and plant PV lease, O&M, fuelcell systems. A global top tier company, S-Energy is listed in Bloomberg New Energy Finance (3rd quarter of 2014) as the world's second most bankable solar company.



S-Energy

S-Energy Co., Ltd. a solar company, manufactures and sells PV modules in South Korea and internationally. The company offers standard, BIPV, and desert and floating PV modules; and project and civil engineering, electrical engineering, and supervisory services, as well as project development, and operation and maintenance services. It also leases home PV systems; installs solar power systems; invests in PV power plants; and provides financial advisory and consulting, and project feasibility assessment services. In addition, the company monitoring, inspection, and maintenance services; and fuel cell systems. S-Energy Co., Ltd. was founded in 1994 and is headquartered in Seongnam.



SEOC (Seoul Emergency Operations Center)

Seoul Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is a direct organization of the Seoul Metropolitan City, which commands and controls disaster, and civil defense alarms in order to protect the lives and property of citizens of Seoul. It unifies all disasters and disasters occurring in the city and manages integrated management from receipt to dispatch, situation handling, emergency rescue, and remote command and control of field activities such as emergency recovery.



SH (Seoul Housing & Communities Corporation)

SH is a local public enterprise, founded by Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) in 1989, to contribute to stable residential conditions and improved public welfare of the citizen of SEOUL through the development and supply of residential land, construction, improvement, supply and management of housing. It offers land development, redevelopment, reconstruction, remodeling, and maintenance services.



Shinsung Solar Energy

Shinsung Solar Energy is a leading South Korean Solar PV company specialized in high efficiency solar cell, high efficiency PV module, and solar system. Its strength comes from robust R&D base, which was established by numerous joint projects with international and domestic research institutes. It is now rising as a global PV company with the price competitiveness and its excellent product quality. It has now five global branches in Vietnam, Singapore, China, Japan and the U.S. In two years since it first jumped into the solar industry in 2007, Shinsung recorded 19.6% of research performance for the first time in the world by using p-type wafer. Furthermore, once again it achieved 20.29% of research performance in 2016, proving its

excellent technological power. www.shinsung.co.kr/eng



SI (Seoul Institute)

Established in 1992, SI is the official think tank for the Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG). Created to establish a medium and long-term vision for Seoul and to propose social policies in the areas of welfare, culture, education, industries and urban management and city planning. SI continuously works for ways to improve SMG's policies and to improve the quality of life for citizens through research by utilizing their expertise of municipal administration, deep understanding of policy, and their vast knowledge of overseas cases. Key research departments include: Urban Society, Urban Management, Safety and Environment research, Data and Information, Public Investment, Civil Economy, Transportation, Urban Planning and Design, and the Future of the Global.



SLC (Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corp.)

SLC was established under the Ministry of Environment in July 2000 as a federal venture to promote appropriate treatment of urban waste matter, resource recovery and protection. SLC applies the amassed waste collection techniques and now utilizes the landfill methane as fuel to drive power generators: minimizing environmental issues, resource recovery, and yielding a three-in-one effect of odor elimination, environmental protection, and alternative energy development. SLC has created the largest ecological park in Korea called the "Dreampark" on its landfill sites in Incheon by leveraging waste treatment technology.



SMG (Seoul Metropolitan Government)

SMG is the administrative organization of Seoul.

Its efforts in making Seoul livable and sustainable include “Sustainable Energy Action Plan” and “One Less Nuclear Power Plant Initiative”. A series of SMG’s initiative to reduce the amount of energy produced by one nuclear power plant through citizens’ energy saving efforts and production of green energy such as solar power reflect its strong will for a greener and more sustainable city.



SUSA (Seoul Urban Solutions Agency)

Seoul Urban Solutions Agency (SUSA) is a dedicated entity to share and provide integrated urban solutions to cities in need of Seoul’s experience to grow into smart, livable, environmentally and economically sustainable urban domain. It was established in 2015 by Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) under the umbrella of SH Corporation, a public company fully financed by SMG for balanced urban development. SUSA actively engages public, private and international sources to fulfill its mission of supporting the provision of urban development solutions for foreign cities seeking to tackle their urban development challenges.



Seoul Water Institute (SWI)

Since 1989, Seoul Water Institute (SWI) has been working to improve water quality and its safety under the office of waterworks in Seoul Metropolitan Government. SWI not only examines water safety according to WHO’s 163 safety categories and open the data regularly but also studies ways to improve water quality and taste.



UOS (University of Seoul)

The University of Seoul was founded in 1918 and is world renowned for its advanced research capacities. UOS has

synergistic relationships with think-tanks, government ministries and the business community both in Korea and globally and is provides an essential component to the intellectual ecosystem that strengthens society.

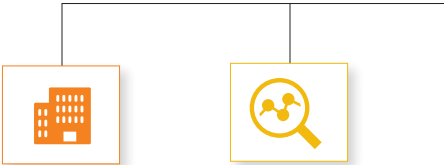


World Smart Sustainable City Organization (WeGO)

Since its establishment in September 2010 through the leadership of WeGO President in Seoul, the World Smart Sustainable City Organization (WeGO) (formerly known as the World e-Governments Organization of Cities and Local Governments) has been committed to pursuing sustainable urban development based on e-Government with the support of its global network of over 127 member cities and international partners, such as the World Bank and the UN. WeGO has offices around the world to support discussions and trainings among stakeholders and practitioners in the field of e-Government. WeGO works with IT companies to provide specialized toolkits and frameworks to assess the cities’ e-Government systems and strengthen the foundation for e-Government development in cities and local governments.

Institutional Roles & Functions In Korean Governance

Much of Korea’s successful transformation from war-torn country to global leader is a direct result of institutional frameworks and strategically designed governing structures. **Establishing effective institutional frameworks allows for long-term strategic planning and investments.** When done correctly, such long-term planning can align citizens’ interests and nation building with clear opportunities for the private sector to actively participate and invest.



Public Corporation
A company whose shares are publicly traded and/ or a government owned company such as a public transit or energy company.

Research Institute
Devoted to research in one particular field, research institutes can be supported by the government, companies or universities.



Local Government
An administrative body for small geographic regions such as towns, counties or states. In many instances projects and policies that succeed at the local level are adopted at the national level.



Quasi-governmental Organization

A private company that operates with a mandate from the government. It is often backed financially or guaranteed by the government. Many quasi-governmental organizations began as government agencies, and later spun out to become separate entities. This type of corporation is often traded on major stock exchanges, which allows individual investors to gain exposure to the company's profit.



Public Authority

This type of entity typically operates outside of traditional budgeting offices and procedures. Some public authorities are self-supporting and operate entirely outside of the budget process, while others rely on State appropriations for funding. Most are authorized to issue bonds to develop and maintain infrastructure. Project revenues, such as tolls, often support financing. A separate board of directors appointed by elected officials governs each public authority.



Special Corporation

This type of entity is often used to legally isolate a high-risk project from a parent company, and to allow multiple investors to take a portion of the risk.



Government-funded Institute

Focused on research and policy development that support economic and social development in areas such as: macroeconomics and fiscal policy, finance, welfare, trade, labor and competition policy.



Private Sector Experts

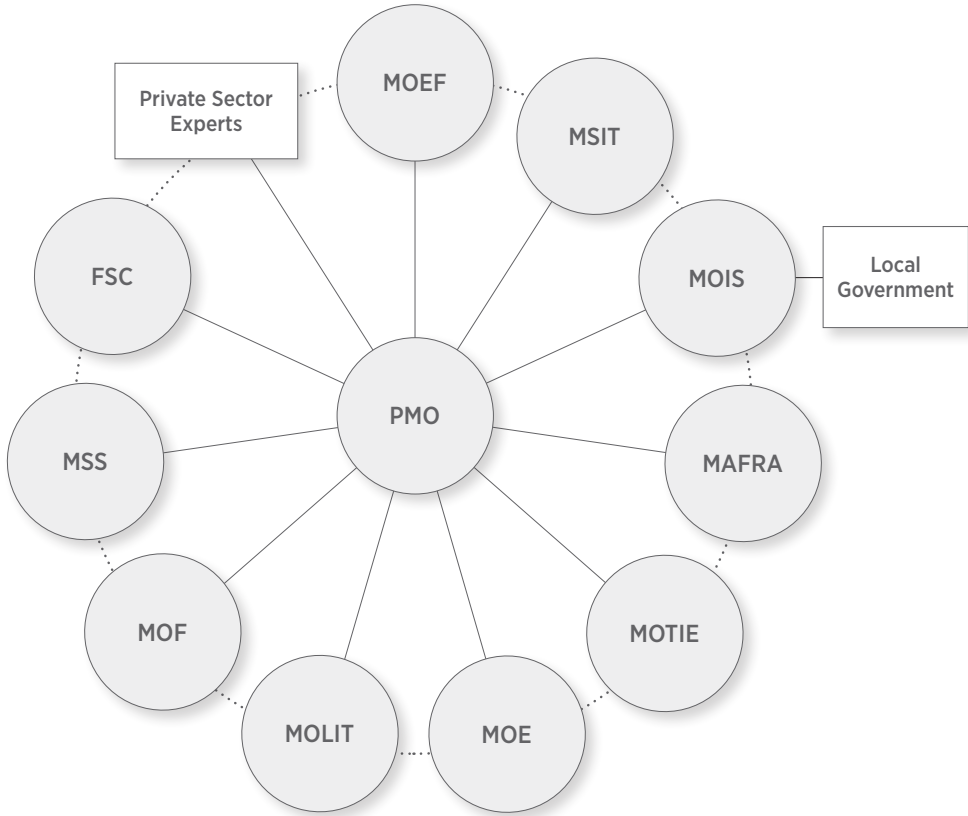
Individuals with technical or policy expertise that provide neutral, non-politically motivated advice in designing a project or policy.



Industry Association

Supports, protects and advocates for the interests of a particular industry and the people who work in that industry.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS FOR KOREA'S GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK



PMO Prime Minister's Office

MOEF Ministry of Economy and Finance

MSIT Ministry of Science and ICT

MOIS Ministry of the Interior and Safety

MAFRA Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

MOTIE Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

MOE Ministry of Environment

MOLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

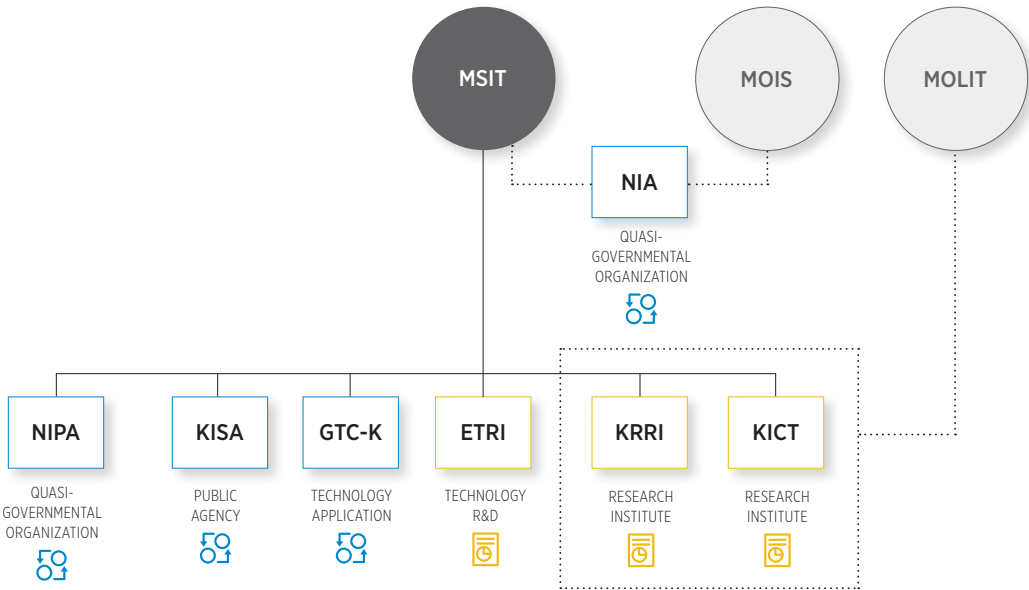
MOF Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

MSS Ministry of SMEs and Startups

FSC Financial Service Committee



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND ICT



MSIT Ministry of Science and ICT

NIPA National IT Industry Promotion Agency

KISA Korea Internet and Security Agency

GTC-K Green Technology Center – Korea

ETRI Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute

KRRI Korea Railroad Research Institute

KICT Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology

MOLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

NIA National Information Society Agency

MOIS Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Conducting Institutional Training & Capacity Building

Implementing Agency/ Organization

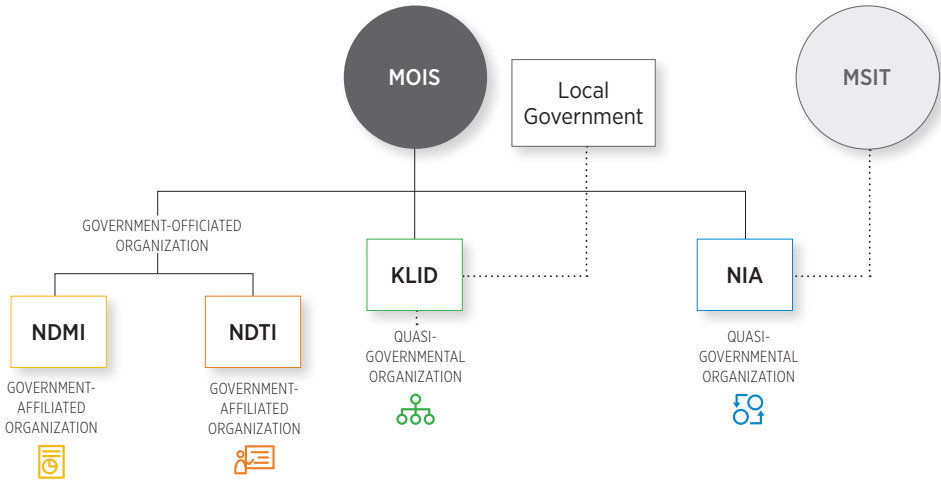
Research + Policy Organization

Domestic and Overseas Development Project Implementer

Information sourced from institutional sources and accurate at time of publication



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND SAFETY



MOIS Ministry of the Interior and Safety

NDMI National Disaster Management Institute

NDTI National Civil Defense and Disaster Management Training Institute

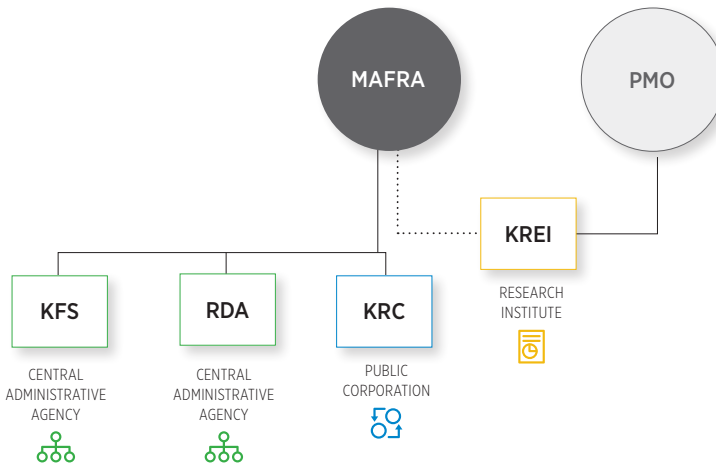
KLID Korea Local Information Research & Development Institute

NIA National Information Society Agency

MSIT Ministry of Science and ICT



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS



MAFRA Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

KFS Korea Forest Service

RDA Rural Development Administration

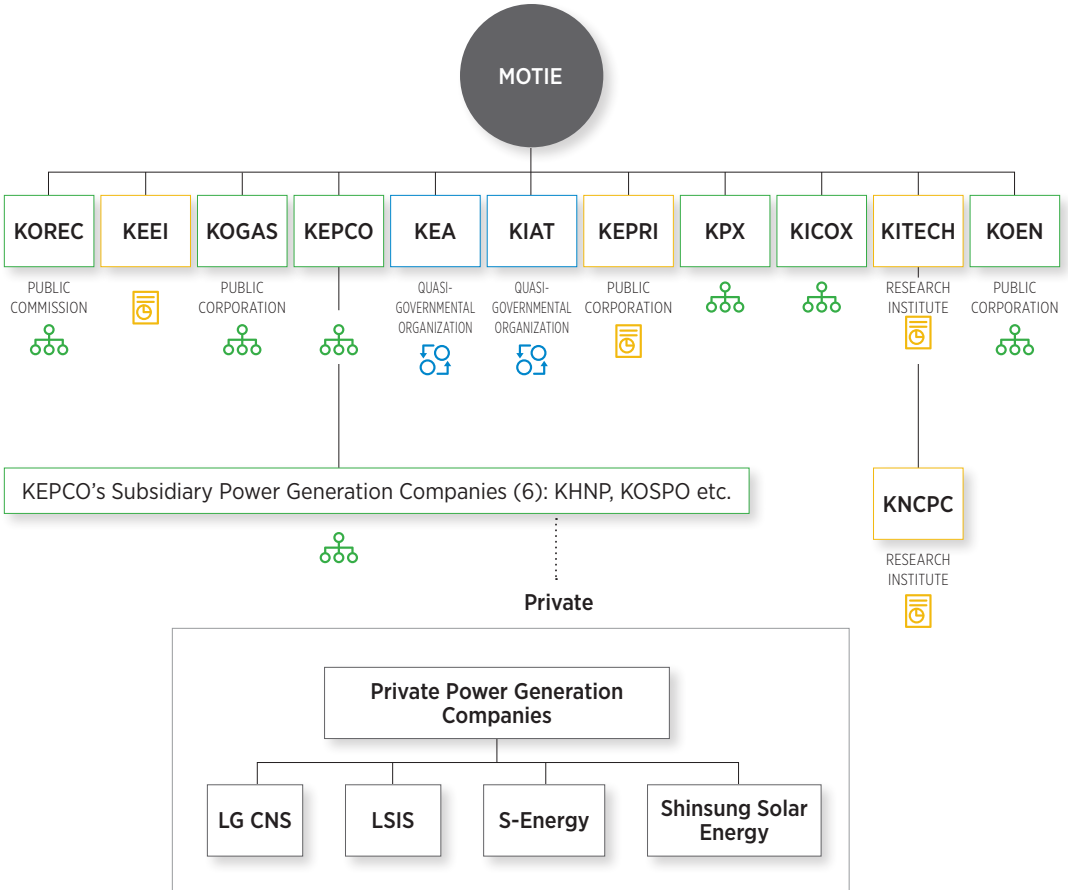
KRC Korea Rural Community Corporation

PMO Prime Minister's Office

KREI Korea Rural Economic Institute



MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY



MOTIE Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

KOREC Electricity Regulatory Commission

KEEI Korea Energy Economics Institute

KOGAS Korea Gas Corporation

KEPCO Korea Electric Power Corporation

KEA Korea Energy Agency

KIAT Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology

KEPRI Korea Electric Power Institute

KPX Korea Power Exchange

KICOX Korea Industrial Complex Corporation

KITECH Korea Institute of Industrial Technology

KNPC Korea Institute of Industrial Technology

KOEN (KOSEP) Korea South-East Power Co.Ltd.

KHNP Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Corporation

KOSPO Korea Southern Power Corporation

LG CNS LG CNS

LSIS LS Industrial Solutions

S-Energy S-Energy

Shinsung Solar Energy

Conducting Institutional Training & Capacity Building

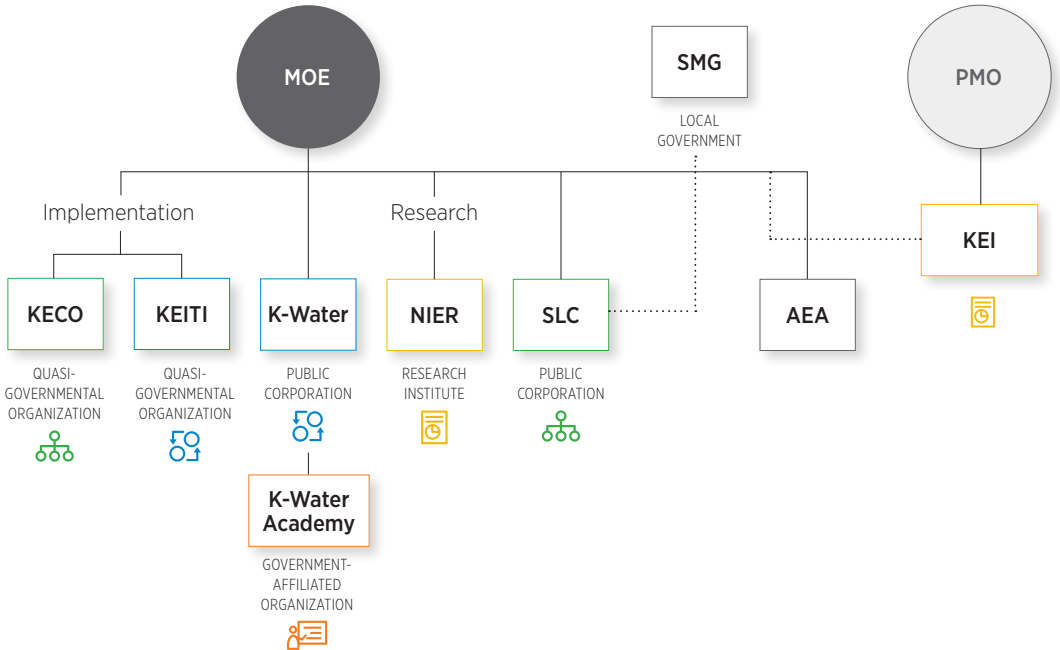
Implementing Agency/ Organization

Research + Policy Organization

Domestic and Overseas Development Project Implementer



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT



MOE Ministry of Environment

KECO Korea Environment Corporation

KEITI Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute

K-Water Korea Water Resources Corporation

K-Water Academy Korea Water Academy

NIER National Institute of Environmental Research

SLC Sudokwon Landfill Site Management Corporation

SMG Seoul Metropolitan Government

AEA Korean Automobile Environmental Association

PMO Prime Minister's Office

KEI Korea Environment Institution



Conducting Institutional Training & Capacity Building



Implementing Agency/Organization



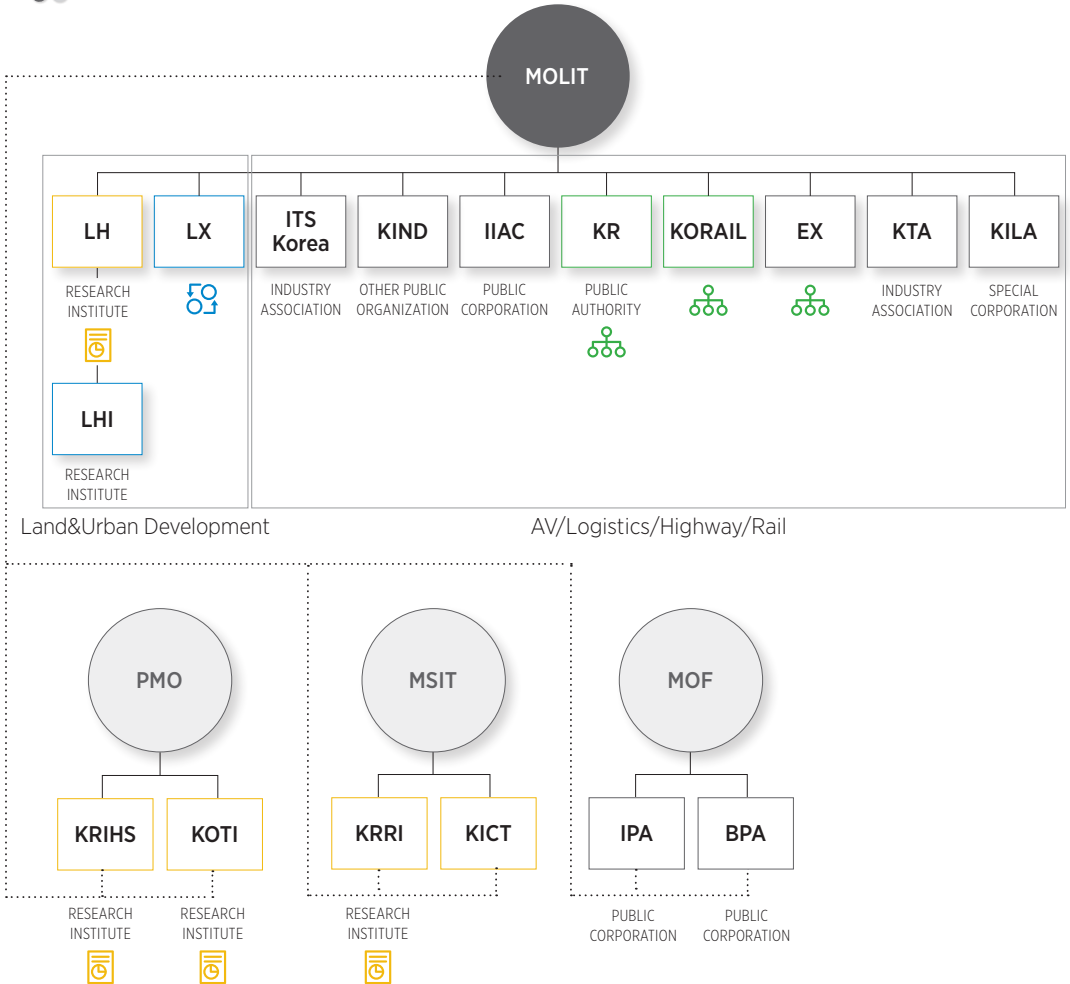
Research + Policy Organization



Domestic and Overseas Development Project Implementer



MINISTRY OF LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT

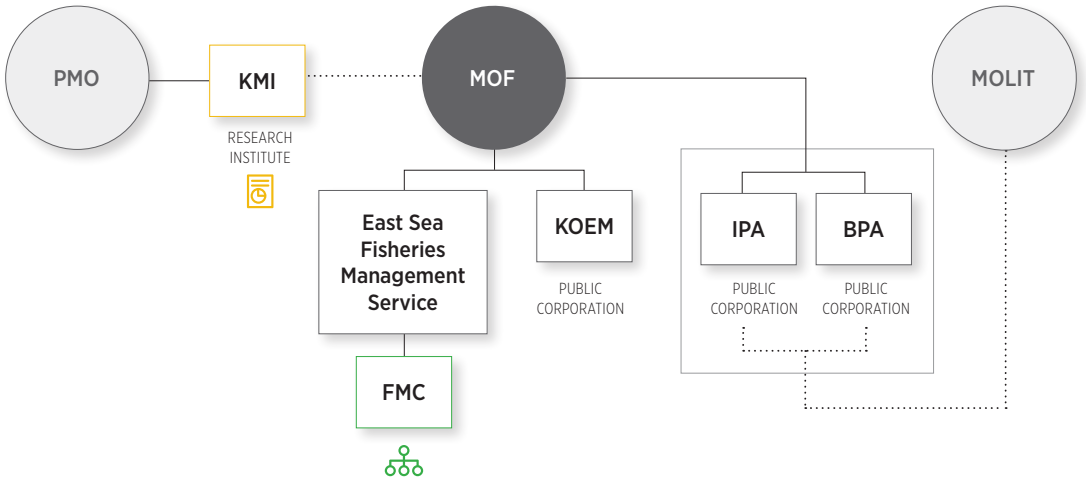


MOLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
LH Korea Land and Housing Corporation
LX Korea Land and Geospatial InformatiX Corporation
LHI Land & Housing Institute
ITS Korea Intelligent Transport Society of Korea
KIND Korea Overseas Infrastructure and Urban development corporation
IIAC Incheon International Airport Corporation
KR Korea Rail Network Authority
KORAIL Korea Railroad Corporation
EX Korea Expressway Corporation

KTA Korea Trucking Association
KILA Korea Integrated Logistics Association
PMO Prime Minister's Office
KRIHS Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements
KOTI The Korea Transport Institute
MSIT Ministry of Science and ICT
KRRI Korea Railroad Research Institute
KICT Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology
MOF Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
IPA Incheon Port Authority
BPA Busan Port Authority



MINISTRY OF OCEANS AND FISHERIES



MOF Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

PMO Prime Minister's Office

KMI Korea Maritime Institute

FMC Fisheries Monitoring Center

IPA Incheon Port Authority

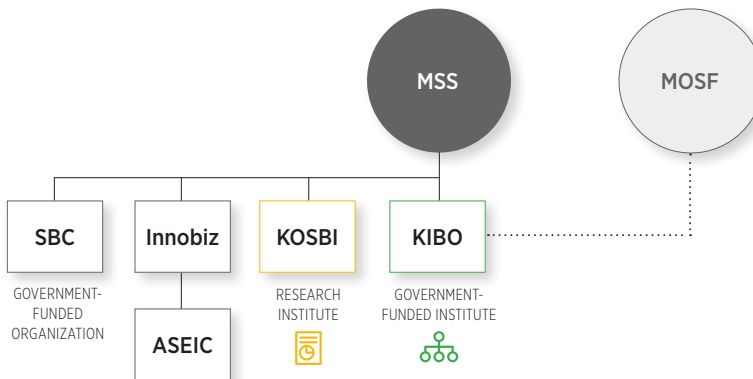
BPA Busan Port Authority

MOLIT Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

KOEM Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation



MINISTRY OF SMES AND STARTUPS



MSS Ministry of SMEs and Startups

SBC Small and Medium Business Corporation

ASEIC ASEM Eco-Innovation Center

KOSBI Korea Small Business Institute

KIBO Korea Technology Finance Corporation

MOSF Ministry of Strategy and Finance





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