



IGC
2024
The 37th International Geological
Congress 2024



IUGS
International Union of Geological Sciences

IGC 2024

The 37th International Geological Congress

Busan, Korea

25-31 August 2024

SECOND CIRCULAR | June 2023

The Great Travelers:
Voyages to the Unifying Earth



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Mudeungsan Global Geopark

Mudeungsan UNESCO Global Geopark is located in the southern part of the Korean peninsula near the city of Gwangju and is centred around Mount Mudeung.

**The Third on-line Circular is scheduled on
22 December, 2023.**

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Geoscientists and Colleagues in Related Fields Worldwide,

It has been seven years since Busan, Republic of Korea was selected to host the 37th International Geological Congress (IGC). Busan was chosen as the host city for IGC 2024 at the 35th IGC in Cape Town, South Africa, in 2016. Unfortunately, the 36th IGC, which was scheduled for March 2020 in India, was held as a virtual event in 2022 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The IGC 2024 Organizing Committee was established in November 2020 with the support from the Geological Society of Korea, Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM), and Busan Metropolitan City. The Organizing Committee has steadily been preparing to make IGC 2024 Busan as one of the best congresses ever.

As we prepare for the face-to-face congress in eight years, we feel great responsibility to make it an academic festival for all participating geologists worldwide. The Committee has three main goals in mind.

First, we will provide various programs for the participating geologists to share their research accomplishments and promote joint studies. We also aim to thoroughly prepare the Congress to allow each geologist and society to enjoy academic activities and share information with one another.

Second, we will share the academic values and vision with people worldwide. During the Congress, we will hold simultaneous events and operate hands-on educational and cultural programs to communicate not only with the public but also with those interested in geosciences.

Third, reflecting the consequences of the IGC 2024 Busan, we will keep building the legacy of the Congress to popularize geoscience, strengthen the global network among the participating researchers, and implement domestic and international programs for the next generations.

We therefore sincerely ask for your interest and support for the so-called, the Olympic Games in the field of geoscience, and your participation in the IGC 2024 Busan.

Sincerely yours,

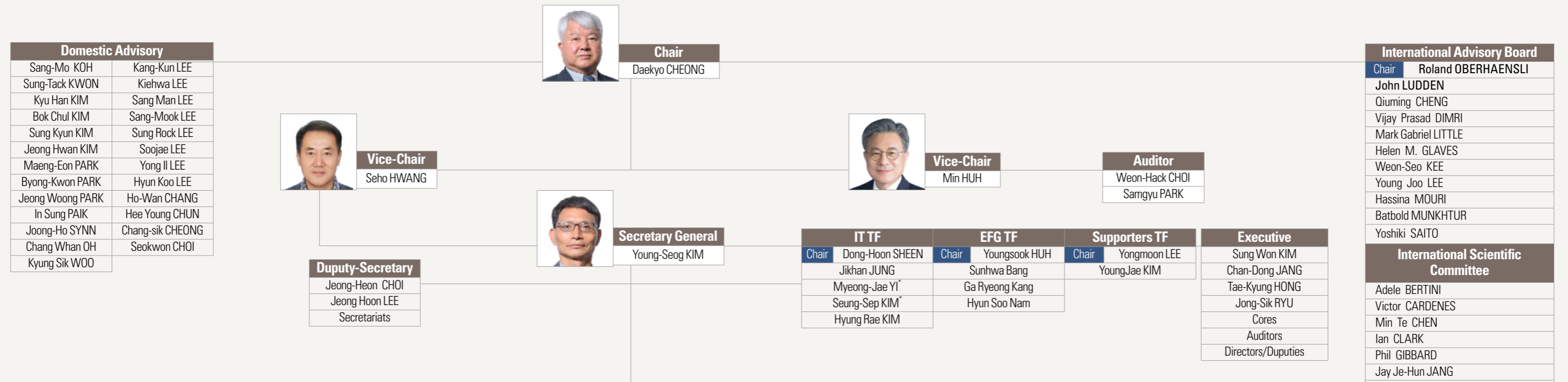


Daekyo CHEONG *Daekyo Cheong*
Chairman, the 37th IGC Organizing Committee

The 37th International Geological Congress PARTNERSHIP



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Planning/Finance Committee	
Chair	Byung-Gon CHAE
Vice-chair	Hyoun Soo LIM Seong-Jun CHO
Admin.	Hee-Soo KIM

Scientific Program Committee	
Chair	Jin-Yong LEE
Vice-chair	Jin-Ho AHN Seong-Pil KIM*

Field Trip Committee	
Chair	Seung Ryeol LEE
Vice-chair	Yoonsup KIM Kyoungtae KO Jin-Hyuck CHOI*
Admin.	Min-Cheol KIM

Global Cooperation/PR Committee	
Chair	Yongje KIM
Vice-chair	Wonsuck KIM
Admin.	Seokjun LEE

GeoExpo Committee	
Chair	Sung-Keun LEE
Vice-chair	Tae-Jin CHOI* Rina YOON Sung-Wook JEEN*
Admin.	Heejung KIM

Administrative Committee	
Chair	Geun-Hee LEE
Vice-chair	Joon Kil JO

Sub-Committee Members	
Planning	Finance
Yong BAEK(sub-chair)	Keyup KIM(sub-chair)
Hoseon CHOI	Donghee PARK
Ki-Seog KIM	Dong-Chan KOH
Geon Young KIM	Sung-Wook KIM
Woo-Seok KIM	Yeong-Geun KIM
Young-Shin PARK*	Joon-Young PARK
Seung-Han BAEK	Min Sub SIM
Young-Ae LEE	Jae Heon SHIM
Jusun WOO	Gyoo Ho LEE
Young Ji JOO	Myeong-Jae YI*
Sung-Wook JEEN*	Won Sang LEE Ho-Seok JEON Youn-Joong JEONG Seung-Jin CHOI

Committee Members	
Kideok KWON	Chungwan LIM
Sung Kyung HONG	Kyung Eun LEE
Seong-Seung KANG	Gyu Sang LEE
Kyung-Seok KO	Dong-Chan LEE
Seongryong KIM	Giehyeon LEE
Yoon-Mi KIM	Saro LEE
Yoonsup KIM*	Seung-Bae LEE
Jin-Wook KIM	Jae Il LEE
Hyoungrea RIM	Tae Soo CHANG
Younkyeong NAM*	Seong-Chun JUN
In-Hyun NAM	Yongmun JEON
Yul ROH	Jina JEONG
Munjae PARK*	Haemyeong JUNG*
Youngyun PARK	Hoon Young JEONG
Young-Shin PARK*	Hyung Rae JO
Yu-Chul PARK	Kyungsik CHOI
Jung-Woo PARK	Byeon-Gak CHOI
Jung Hun SEO	Jonggeun CHOE
Yeong Bae SEONG	Jin-Hyuck CHOI*
Moon SON	Kyoochul HA
Young Jae SHINN	Youngsook HUH
Woo-Hun Ryang,	
Chang Whan OH*	

Committee Members	
Kyung-Soo KIM	Hoil LEE
Yong Sik GIHM	Yun Deuk JANG
Chang-Hwan KIM	Jae-Yeol CHEONG
Tae-Woo KIM	Kyoung-Nam JO*
Wook-Hyun NAHM	Deung-Lyong CHO
Young Kwan SOHN	Suk Joo CHOH
Chang Whan OH	Kwang Hee CHOI
Bong Chul YOO	Byung-Do CHOI
Minhee LEE	Tae-Jin CHOI*
Byung-Su LEE	Paul HONG
Yongjae LEE	

Committee Members	
Hyun-Chul KANG	Wonsuh SONG
Kang Joo KIM	Minjune YANG
Seung-Sep KIM*	Sunny LEE
Youngseuk KEEHM	Changyeol LEE
YoungHee KIM	Hyunwoo LEE
Hyeong Soo KIM	Hahn Chul JUNG
Younkyeong NAM*	Kyoung-Nam JO*
Hee Sun MOON	Sangwoo JI
Eunji BYUN	Weon Shik HAN

Committee Members	
Yongcheol KIM	Jong-Deock LIM
Hyun Na KIM*	Kwangmin JIN
Changyun PARK	Dae-Sung CHEON
Inah SEO	Sae-Woon CHOI
Byung-Dal SO	Junghae CHOI
Eunhee LEE	Kiseong HYEONG
Jeong-Hyun LEE	

Committee Members	
Il Woong KANG	Gi-Ok LEE
Kii-Hyuk KWON	Sejun LEE
In-Chul KWON	Yong-Chang LEE
Byoungyeop KIM	Jeong Jae LEE
Yu-Jin KIM	Jong-Myung LEE
Ju Won KIM	Seung-Min HA
Dae-Sun PARK	Su-Im HONG
Myung Sig SHIN	Yong-Ha HWANG

Research Ethics Sub-Committee	
Haemyeong Jung*	Munjae PARK*
Seongryong KIM*	Yong PARK
Hyun Na KIM*	Yuyoung LEE

* Joint Position

IMPORTANT DATES

Content	Dates	
	Open	Close
Call for Workshop, Short course and Business meeting proposal	25 Aug 2022	16 Feb 2024
Abstract submission	04 Sep 2023	16 Feb 2024
Application for the GeoHost Support Program	04 Sep 2023	01 Mar 2024
Early bird registration	04 Sep 2023	26 Apr 2024
GeoExpo application	04 Sep 2023	31 May 2024
Accommodation booking	06 Nov 2023	21 Jun 2024
3 rd Circular release	22 Dec 2023	
Field Trip registration	08 Jan 2024	26 Apr 2024
Notification of acceptance to applicants (Abstract, Short course, Seminar, Workshop and Business meeting, etc.)	05 Apr 2024	
Regular registration	27 Apr 2024	26 Jul 2024
4 th Circular release – Preliminary program	28 Jun 2024	
Pre-congress Field Trips	19 Aug 2024	24 Aug 2024
On-site registration	24 Aug 2024	

* The dates above are in Korea Standard Time (KST, UTC/GMT +9).

* In case that the schedules above are to be changed under some unavoidable circumstances, it will be announced in advance through the official website of IGC 2024 (www.igc2024korea.org).

PROGRAM TIMETABLE (DRAFT)

Date	Time	Event	Venue
25 August 2024	18:00	Ice-Breaker Party	Lobby in BEXCO
26 August 2024	14:00	Opening Ceremony	Auditorium in BEXCO
	18:30	Welcome-Reception	Nurimaru (invited guests only)
26 ~ 31 August 2024	All day	Oral and Poster Presentation (Scientific Program, Short Course, Seminar, etc)	Convention Hall in BEXCO
27 August 2024	19:00	GeoFilm Festival	Busan Cinema Center
29 August 2024	18:00	Korean Night	Busan Cinema Center
30 August 2024	17:00	Closing Ceremony	Auditorium in BEXCO
19 August ~ 6 September 2024		Field Trips	See the Field Trip Courses!



REGISTRATION

Registration for the congress should be done using the online registration system.
The registration system will be opened on due dates.

CONGRESS REGISTRATION FEES (INCLUDING 10% VAT)

	Delegate	Student	Retired (+65)	Companion	Day	Exhibitor
Early 4 Sep 23 ~ 26 Apr 24	\$700	\$330	\$450	\$200	N/A	\$200
Standard 27 Apr 24 ~ 26 Jul 24	\$900	\$370	\$600	\$200	\$450	\$200
Onsite 24 Aug 24~	\$1000	\$400	\$700	\$200	\$500	\$200
Reduced	Geologists from low income countries					
	\$350	\$250	\$300	-	\$250	-

- * Student Fee is applied to undergraduate and postgraduate students, who is not full-time employed.
The student ID is required to be attached on the registration.
- * A conference dinner ticket is available at \$50 per person for Companion, day pass participants and exhibitor.
- * Free registration for invited keynote speakers on sessions.
- * Low income countries for discount rates refer to the website.
- * Companion means a spouse or a family member.

MESSAGE FROM THE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM COMMITTEE CHAIR

Dear esteemed colleagues,

It is an honor to address you through the 2nd Circular of the International Geological Congress 2024 in Busan. As the Scientific Program Committee Chair for this Congress, I am delighted to provide you with updates and information regarding all the scientific sessions and events in which you will be participating.

First and foremost, we anticipate organizing approximately 300 sessions during this Congress. This will provide an opportunity to present and share innovative research and ideas across a wide range of geoscience disciplines. Through this Congress, you will have valuable experiences through interacting with experts from around the world.

Furthermore, I am pleased to inform you that we have secured renowned scholars, approximately 15 distinguished individuals, as our Plenary Speakers. They will deliver presentations on the latest research trends and captivating topics within their respective fields. These plenary speeches will undoubtedly inspire us and play a significant role in building a stronger foundation of geoscience.

Our scientific program committee is also dedicated to ensuring a safe and comfortable environment for all participants to engage and present their work. In this regard, we are in the process of developing a Meeting Code of Conduct, which will serve as a guideline to foster respect and professionalism among attendees, while preventing any unacceptable behavior. We strive to provide an atmosphere where all participants can share their researches in a setting of respect and consideration.

The International Geological Congress 2024 in Busan aims to serve as a valuable gathering for geoscientists worldwide. Through this congress, we will have the opportunity to share new research trends, explore challenging ideas, and foster collaboration and networking.

We kindly request your active participation and interest, and we look forward to your successful engagement in this remarkable event.

Thank you.



Prof. Dr. Jin-Yong LEE
Chair of the Scientific Program Committee

Scientific Program

The Scientific Program of the 37th IGC comprises over 300 Sessions under 41 Themes, presented on the 37th IGC website (www.igc2024korea.org), where each session description is provided via hyperlinked text. Abstracts for each session are called for based on this program, and session schedule will be finalized after submission deadline.

The entire Scientific Program will be open to all delegates (and registered students) with full IGC registration.

All Sessions in the Scientific Program are expected to include both oral and poster presentations. Presenting author will be permitted to deliver upto two oral presentations and one poster presentation in this conference, while they may have co-authorships for multiple abstracts.

The Scientific Program Committee will finally decide which session type your abstract may be assigned to.

The official language of the Congress is English; translation service is not provided. Any questions or requests for further information should be addressed to the Communicating Theme Coordinators or Session Conveners.

All participants are expected to follow faithfully the Meeting Code of Conduct (will be posted) to secure safe and comfortable environment of the congress.



Busan National Geopark (Jodo)

	Contents	Theme	Contact
T1	Sedimentary Geology	Hyung Rae JO	hrjo@andong.ac.kr
T2	Quaternary Geology	Jin Cheul KIM	kjc76@kigam.re.kr
T3	Earth History and Stratigraphy	Dong-Chan LEE	dclee@chungbuk.ac.kr
T4	Tectonophysics	Munjae PARK Haemyeong Jung	mpark@cbnu.ac.kr hjung@snu.ac.kr
T5	Planetary Sciences	Byeon-Gak CHOI	bchoi@snu.ac.kr
T6	Metamorphism	Chang Whan OH	ocwhan@jbnu.ac.kr
T7	Volcanology	Chungwan LIM	tephra@kongju.ac.kr
T8	Petrology	Jung-Woo PARK	jung-woo.park@snu.ac.kr
T9	Structural Geology	Moon SON	moonson@pusan.ac.kr
T10	Geomorphology	Yeong Bae SEONG	ybseong@korea.ac.kr
T11	Paleontology and Paleoanthropology	Seung-Bae LEE	sblee@kigam.re.kr
T12	Resource Geology and Economic Geology	Jung Hun SEO	seo28@snu.ac.kr
T13	Mineralogy	Kideok KWON	kkwon@kangwon.ac.kr
T14	Low Temperature Geochemistry	Youngsook HUH	yhuh@snu.ac.kr
T15	Paleoclimate and Paleoceanography	Kyung Eun LEE	kyung@kmou.ac.kr
T16	Coastal, Marine, and Lacustrine Geosciences	Woo-Hun RYANG Kyungsik CHOI Seong-Pil KIM	ryang@bnu.ac.kr tidalchoi@snu.ac.kr spkim@kigam.re.kr
T17	Geoscience in Alpine and Polar Regions	Jae Il LEE	leeji@kopri.re.kr
T18	Groundwater and Hydrogeology	Yu-Chul PARK Kyung-Seok KO	parkyc@kangwon.ac.kr kyungsok@kigam.re.kr
T19	Geobiology	In-Hyun NAM Yul ROH	nih@kigam.re.kr rohy@jnu.ac.kr
T20	Biogeochemical cycles	Jin-Wook KIM	jinwook@yonsei.ac.kr
T21	Environmental Geosciences	Younkyeong NAM Giehyeon LEE	ynam@pusan.ac.kr ghlee@yonsei.ac.kr
T22	GIS and Remote Sensing	Saro LEE	leesaro@kigam.re.kr
T23	Seismology	Seongryong KIM	seongryongkim@korea.ac.kr
T24	Geophysics	Hyoungrea RIM	brim2017@pusan.ac.kr
T25	Geotechnology and Geophysical Exploration	Yoon-Mi KIM Gyu Sang LEE	ymkim1@kigam.re.kr leegs@ekr.or.kr
T26	Geoscience Education	Young-Shin PARK	parkys@chosun.ac.kr
T27	Geoheritage, Geoparks, and Geotourism	Yongmun JEON	geo99@hanmail.net
T28	Forensic Geology and Medical Geology	Youngyun PARK	young-yun@nate.com
T29	Engineering Geology and Geomechanics	Seong-Seung KANG	kangss@chosun.ac.kr
T30	Urban Geology	Seong-Chun JUN	sc-jun@daum.net
T31	Geohazards	Jin-Hyuck CHOI	cjh9521@kigam.re.kr
T32	Mitigation and Adaptation in Climate Crisis	Jin-Ho AHN	jinhoahn@snu.ac.kr
T33	Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Geoscience	Jina JEONG	jeong.j@knu.ac.kr
T34	Energy and Carbon Neutrality	Young Jae SHINN	shinn21@kmou.ac.kr
T35	Geoscience and Policy	Kyoochul HA	hasife@kigam.re.kr
T36	Management of Radioactive Resources and Waste	Hoon Young JEONG	hjeong@pusan.ac.kr
T37	Deep-Time Digital Earth: IUGS DDE Session	Natarajan ISHWARAN Jenny MCKINLEY	ishwaran.natarajan@ddeworld.org j.mckinley@qub.ac.uk
T38	Anthropocene	Tae Soo CHANG	taesoo20@jnu.ac.kr
T39	Geoethics and Societal Relevance of Geosciences	Silvia PEPPOLONI	silvia.peppoloni@ingv.it
T40	History of Geological Sciences	Kathleen HISTON	hiscat@interfree.it
T41	Mathematical and Computational Methods for the Geosciences	Jonggeun CHOE	johnchoe@snu.ac.kr
	Other Events	Seong-Pil KIM	spkim@kigam.re.kr

Scientific Program

If you want to take a look at program closely, please visit our website



Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T1	Sedimentary Geology	Hyung Rae JO	hrjo@andong.ac.kr
<p>Sedimentary Geology is a branch of geology that focuses on the study of sedimentary rocks and the processes by which they are formed. It investigates the deposition, transport, and lithification of sediments, providing insights into Earth's past environments and geological history. Sedimentary geologists analyze the characteristics of sedimentary rocks, such as grain size, texture, and composition, to interpret the depositional environments and reconstruct Earth's past climate, tectonic activity, and evolutionary changes. This field plays a crucial role in understanding Earth's surface processes, resource exploration, and environmental management.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T2	Quaternary Geology	Jin Cheul KIM	kjc76@kigam.re.kr
<p>Quaternary Geology is a field of study that focuses on the geological period known as the Quaternary, which encompasses the last 2.6 million years of Earth's history. It involves the study of various geological processes and events that have shaped the Earth's surface during this time, including climate change, glaciation, sea-level fluctuations, and the formation of landforms such as dunes, rivers, and lakes. Quaternary geologists use a range of techniques, including stratigraphy, paleoclimatology, and geochronology, to reconstruct past environments, understand climate dynamics, and unravel the interactions between climate, life, and landscapes. This field is important for understanding past global changes and predicting future climate trends.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T3	Earth History and Stratigraphy	Dong-Chan LEE	dclee@chungbuk.ac.kr
<p>Earth History and Stratigraphy is a branch of geology that focuses on understanding the history of the Earth and the arrangement of rock layers, known as stratigraphy. It involves the study of rock formations, their composition, age, and spatial distribution, to reconstruct the geological history of our planet. Stratigraphers examine the layers of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks to interpret past geological events, such as volcanic eruptions, tectonic movements, and the evolution of life. By analyzing the fossils, minerals, and sedimentary structures within these rock layers, scientists can reconstruct past environments, climate changes, and evolutionary processes that have shaped Earth over millions of years. Earth History and Stratigraphy provide valuable insights into the dynamic nature of our planet and contribute to understanding its past and predicting its future.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T4	Tectonophysics	Munjae PARK	mpark@cbnu.ac.kr
		Haemyeong JUNG	hjung@snu.ac.kr
<p>Tectonophysics is a branch of geophysics that focuses on the study of the physical processes and properties of Earth's lithosphere and the deformation of the Earth's crust and upper mantle. It explores the dynamics and mechanics of plate tectonics, including the formation of mountain ranges, the occurrence of earthquakes, and the development of geological structures like faults and folds. Tectonophysicists use a combination of geophysical techniques, such as seismology, gravity and magnetic surveys, and geodetic measurements, to investigate the forces and movements that shape the Earth's crust. This field plays a crucial role in understanding the driving forces behind tectonic processes, the distribution of geological hazards, and the formation of natural resources, aiding in the assessment and management of geological risks</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T5	Planetary Sciences	Byeon-Gak CHOI	bchoi@snu.ac.kr
<p>Planetary Sciences is a multidisciplinary field of study that explores the planets, moons, asteroids, comets, and other celestial bodies within our solar system and beyond. It combines elements of astronomy, geology, physics, chemistry, and biology to investigate the formation, evolution, and dynamics of these planetary objects. Planetary scientists study various aspects such as planetary atmospheres, surfaces, interiors, and the potential for life beyond Earth. They use remote sensing techniques, spacecraft missions, laboratory analyses, and computer simulations to gather data and unravel the mysteries of our solar system and the universe. The knowledge gained from Planetary Sciences enhances our understanding of Earth's place in the cosmos and provides insights into the origin and potential habitability of other worlds.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T6	Metamorphism	Chang Whan OH	ocwhan@bnu.ac.kr
<p>Metamorphism is a geological process that involves the transformation of pre-existing rocks into new types of rocks due to changes in temperature, pressure, and chemical environment. It occurs deep within the Earth's crust or upper mantle, typically in regions of high tectonic activity. During metamorphism, rocks undergo recrystallization, mineral reorganization, and chemical reactions, leading to the formation of new minerals and textures. Metamorphic rocks can exhibit a wide range of characteristics, including foliation, banding, and distinctive mineral assemblages. Metamorphism provides important insights into the geological history of a region, as well as the tectonic forces and thermal gradients that have influenced the rock transformations. It also plays a significant role in the formation of valuable mineral deposits and contributes to the Earth's dynamic processes over time.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T7	Volcanology	Chungwan LIM	tephra@kongju.ac.kr
<p>Volcanology is the scientific study of volcanoes and volcanic processes. It encompasses the investigation of volcanic activity, eruption mechanisms, volcanic landforms, and the behavior of magma beneath the Earth's surface. Volcanologists analyze various aspects of volcanoes, including their formation, types, and eruptive styles, to better understand the processes that drive volcanic activity. They study volcanic rocks, gases, and volcanic landforms to reconstruct past eruptions and assess volcanic hazards. Volcanology combines field observations, laboratory analyses, remote sensing, and geophysical techniques to monitor volcanic activity and provide early warning systems. This field of study is crucial for assessing volcanic hazards, mitigating risks to human populations, and gaining insights into Earth's dynamic processes, including the movement of tectonic plates and the release of gases into the atmosphere.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T8	Petrology	Jung-Woo PARK	jung-woo.park@snu.ac.kr
<p>Petrology is the branch of geology that focuses on the study of rocks and their formation processes. It involves the examination of the origin, composition, texture, and classification of rocks to understand the Earth's lithosphere. Petrologists investigate various rock types, including igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, to decipher their formation conditions, geological history, and the processes that have influenced their evolution. By analyzing the minerals, textures, and structures present in rocks, petrologists gain insights into the rock-forming processes such as magma generation, crystallization, weathering, sedimentation, and metamorphism. Petrology plays a crucial role in understanding Earth's geological history, the formation of mineral resources, the construction of geological maps, and the interpretation of past environments.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T9	Structural Geology	Moon SON	moonson@pusan.ac.kr
<p>Structural Geology is a branch of geology that investigates the deformation and arrangement of rocks in the Earth's crust. It focuses on the study of geological structures such as faults, folds, joints, and fractures, as well as their spatial distribution and relationship to tectonic forces. Structural geologists analyze the orientation, geometry, and displacement of rock layers and use various techniques, including field observations, mapping, and laboratory analysis, to unravel the deformation history of a region. This field helps in understanding the processes that shape the Earth's crust, such as mountain building, plate tectonics, and the formation of geological features. It is crucial for assessing geological hazards, locating mineral resources, and determining subsurface conditions for engineering and construction projects. Structural Geology provides valuable insights into the dynamic nature of Earth's crust and contributes to our understanding of its geological evolution.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T10	Geomorphology	Yeong Bae SEONG	ybseong@korea.ac.kr
<p>Geomorphology is the scientific study of Earth's landforms and the processes that shape them. It investigates the formation, evolution, and dynamics of various landforms, including mountains, valleys, rivers, glaciers, deserts, and coastal features. Geomorphologists analyze the interplay between geological processes, such as erosion, weathering, deposition, and tectonic activity, and external forces like climate, water, wind, and ice. They examine the characteristics of landforms, including their shape, size, distribution, and spatial patterns, to understand the underlying processes and their interactions. Geomorphology plays a crucial role in understanding Earth's surface processes, landform evolution, and landscape change over time. It is important for land management, environmental planning, hazard assessment, and the preservation of natural resources.</p>			

Scientific Program

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T11	Paleontology and Paleoanthropology	Seung-Bae LEE	sblee@kigam.re.kr
<p>Paleontology and Paleoanthropology study ancient life forms and human evolution. They analyze fossils and artifacts to understand Earth's history, biodiversity, and the development of human species. These fields provide insights into past environments and the evolution of life on Earth. They contribute to our understanding of the origins and diversification of species. Paleontology and Paleoanthropology play a vital role in unraveling the mysteries of our past and shedding light on the story of life on our planet.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T12	Resource Geology and Economic Geology	Jung Hun SEO	seo28@snu.ac.kr
<p>Resource Geology and Economic Geology focus on the exploration and utilization of Earth's natural resources. They study the origin, distribution, and economic viability of minerals, energy sources, and water resources. These fields contribute to resource management, sustainable development, and responsible extraction practices. They play a crucial role in understanding the availability and potential of Earth's resources for various industries. Resource Geology and Economic Geology help inform decision-making processes related to resource exploration, exploitation, and environmental considerations.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T13	Mineralogy	Kideok KWON	kkwon@kangwon.ac.kr
<p>Mineralogy is the study of minerals and their properties. It focuses on the composition, structure, and formation of minerals. Mineralogists analyze the physical and chemical characteristics of minerals to identify and classify different species. This field helps in understanding the processes of mineral formation and their significance in Earth's geological history. Mineralogy is essential for various applications, including resource exploration, environmental studies, and material science. It provides insights into the diversity and behavior of minerals, contributing to our understanding of Earth's composition and processes.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T14	Low Temperature Geochemistry	Youngsook HUH	yhuh@snu.ac.kr
<p>Low Temperature Geochemistry is the study of chemical processes and reactions that occur at or near the Earth's surface under relatively low temperatures. It investigates the interactions between rocks, minerals, water, and the atmosphere. This field focuses on understanding the chemical composition of natural systems, including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments. It explores processes like weathering, dissolution, precipitation, and biogeochemical cycling. Low Temperature Geochemistry provides insights into the formation of mineral deposits, nutrient cycling, and the impact of human activities on the environment.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T15	Paleoclimate and Paleoceanography	Kyung Eun LEE	kyung@kmou.ac.kr
<p>Paleoclimate and Paleoceanography study past climate and oceanic conditions to understand Earth's climate history and its driving mechanisms. These fields examine geological archives like sediment cores and ice cores to reconstruct past climate patterns, temperature variations, and oceanic changes. They analyze proxies such as isotopes, fossils, and geochemical signatures to infer past environmental conditions and long-term climate trends. Paleoclimate and Paleoceanography help unravel the factors influencing climate change, such as greenhouse gases, ocean circulation, and orbital variations. They provide valuable insights into Earth's climate system, its sensitivity to external forcing, and its implications for future climate projections.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T16	Coastal, Marine and Lacustrine Geosciences	Woo-Hun RYANG	ryang@jbnu.ac.kr
		Kyungsik CHOI	tidalchoi@snu.ac.kr
<p>Coastal, Marine, and Lacustrine Geosciences focus on the study of the Earth's coastal and aquatic environments. These fields study the geologic processes, landforms, and ecosystems associated with coastlines, oceans, and lakes. They investigate the interactions between water, sediment, and geological structures, including the effects of waves, currents, and tides. They explore coastal erosion, sediment transport, sea-level changes, and the impact of human activities on these environments. Coastal, Marine, and Lacustrine Geosciences provide insights into coastal hazards, marine resources, and the conservation of aquatic ecosystems. They contribute to the understanding of the dynamic nature of the Earth's water bodies and their role in shaping our planet.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T17	Geoscience in Alpine and Polar Regions	Jae Il LEE	leeji@kopri.re.kr
<p>Geoscience in Alpine and Polar Regions focuses on the study of geological processes, landforms, and environments in high-altitude alpine areas and polar regions. These fields examine the unique geological features and dynamics of these extreme environments, including glaciers, permafrost, and high mountain ranges. They investigate the effects of climate change, tectonic activity, and glacial processes on landforms and landscapes. Geoscience in Alpine and Polar Regions provides insights into past and present climate variations, ice sheet dynamics, and environmental changes in these sensitive regions. It plays a crucial role in understanding the response of these regions to global warming and the implications for ecosystems and water resources.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T18	Groundwater and Hydrogeology	Yu-Chul PARK	parkyc@kangwon.ac.kr
		Kyung-Seok KO	kyungsok@kigam.re.kr
<p>Groundwater and Hydrogeology focus on the study of underground water systems and their interactions with the surrounding environment. These fields investigate the movement, distribution, and quality of groundwater resources. They analyze the properties of aquifers, the recharge and discharge processes, and the behavior of contaminants in groundwater. Groundwater and Hydrogeology play a vital role in water resource management, understanding the availability and sustainability of water supplies, and addressing issues such as groundwater contamination and land subsidence. They contribute to the assessment and protection of groundwater resources, supporting various sectors including agriculture, industry, and public water supply.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T19	Geobiology	In-Hyun NAM	nih@kigam.re.kr
		Yul ROH	rohy@jnu.ac.kr
<p>Geobiology explores the interactions between organisms and Earth's systems, focusing on the influence of biology on geological processes and vice versa. It examines how organisms shape their environment and how geological factors impact the evolution and distribution of life. Geobiology investigates the fossil record, microbial ecology, biomineralization, and the role of organisms in nutrient cycling and carbon sequestration. This field helps understand the co-evolution of life and Earth's environment throughout history and provides insights into the origin and diversification of life on our planet. Geobiology bridges the disciplines of biology and geology to unravel the interconnectedness of Earth's biosphere and geosphere.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T20	Biogeochemical cycles	Jin-Wook KIM	jinwook@yonsei.ac.kr
<p>Biogeochemical cycles refer to the pathways through which elements and compounds essential for life are exchanged between living organisms, the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere. These cycles involve processes like photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, and geological weathering. They include cycles such as the carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle, phosphorus cycle, and others. Biogeochemical cycles play a crucial role in regulating Earth's climate, nutrient availability, and ecosystem functioning. They help maintain the balance of elements necessary for life and provide insights into the interconnectedness of biological and geological processes on our planet.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T21	Environmental Geosciences	Younkyeong NAM	ynam@pusan.ac.kr
		Giehyeon LEE	ghlee@yonsei.ac.kr
<p>Environmental Geosciences focus on the study of Earth's systems and their interactions with human activities. It examines the impacts of human actions on natural resources, ecosystems, and the environment. This field investigates environmental processes such as pollution, land degradation, natural hazards, and climate change. Environmental Geosciences aim to understand and mitigate environmental risks, promote sustainable resource management, and inform environmental policy-making. It combines principles from geology, hydrology, atmospheric sciences, and other disciplines to address environmental challenges and contribute to the preservation and restoration of Earth's ecosystems and habitats.</p>			

Scientific Program

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T22	GIS and Remote Sensing	Saro LEE	leesaro@kigam.re.kr
	<p>GIS (Geographic Information Systems) and Remote Sensing involve the use of technology to collect, analyze, and interpret spatial data. GIS focuses on the management, analysis, and visualization of geospatial information, while Remote Sensing utilizes satellite or airborne sensors to acquire data about Earth's surface from a distance. These fields help in mapping and monitoring land cover, land use, natural resources, and environmental changes. They support decision-making processes in various sectors, such as urban planning, agriculture, disaster management, and conservation. GIS and Remote Sensing play a vital role in understanding spatial patterns, analyzing trends, and providing valuable insights for effective resource management and sustainable development.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T23	Seismology	Seongryong KIM	seongryongkim@korea.ac.kr
	<p>Seismology is the study of earthquakes and the propagation of seismic waves through Earth. It investigates the causes and effects of earthquakes, including their magnitude, intensity, and distribution. Seismologists use instruments called seismographs to record and analyze seismic waves, providing insights into Earth's internal structure and tectonic processes. This field helps assess seismic hazards, design earthquake-resistant structures, and monitor volcanic activity. Seismology plays a crucial role in understanding plate tectonics, seismicity patterns, and the dynamics of Earth's crust. It contributes to mitigating earthquake risks and enhancing our knowledge of Earth's geophysical processes.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T24	Geophysics	Hyoungrea RIM	brim2017@pusan.ac.kr
	<p>Geophysics is the field of study that focuses on the physics of the Earth and its geological processes. It uses various physical principles and techniques to investigate Earth's interior, its magnetic and gravitational fields, and the properties of rocks and fluids. Geophysicists employ methods like seismic imaging, gravity and magnetic surveys, and electrical resistivity measurements to map subsurface structures and understand geologic phenomena. This field helps in exploring natural resources, assessing geologic hazards, and studying Earth's dynamic processes such as plate tectonics and climate change. Geophysics plays a crucial role in understanding Earth's composition, evolution, and the forces that shape our planet.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T25	Geotechnology and Geophysical Exploration	Yoon-Mi KIM	ymkim1@kigam.re.kr
		Gyu Sang LEE	leegs@ekr.or.kr
	<p>Geotechnology and Geophysical Exploration involve the application of geophysical methods and technologies to investigate subsurface structures and properties. These fields utilize techniques such as seismic surveys, electromagnetic methods, and ground-penetrating radar to map geological features and identify potential resources. Geotechnology and Geophysical Exploration play a crucial role in mineral exploration, hydrocarbon exploration, and geotechnical engineering projects. They help locate underground deposits, assess soil and rock properties, and evaluate the feasibility of construction projects. These fields contribute to resource exploration, infrastructure development, and the understanding of subsurface conditions for various applications.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T26	Geoscience Education	Young-Shin PARK	parkys@chosun.ac.kr
	<p>Geoscience Education focuses on teaching and learning about Earth's processes, structures, and history. It aims to enhance students' understanding and appreciation of the geosciences. Geoscience educators employ various instructional methods, including hands-on activities, fieldwork, and the use of geospatial technologies. They emphasize the development of scientific inquiry skills, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities. Geoscience Education plays a vital role in promoting Earth literacy, environmental awareness, and sustainable practices. It contributes to the development of a scientifically informed society and nurtures the next generation of geoscientists and Earth stewards.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T27	Geoheritage, Geopark, and Geotourism	Yongmun JEON	geo99@hanmail.net
	<p>Geoheritage, Geopark, and Geotourism are interconnected concepts that focus on the conservation, promotion, and sustainable utilization of geological and geomorphological features of significant scientific, educational, and aesthetic value. Geoheritage refers to outstanding geological sites and landscapes with cultural, scientific, and tourism value. Geoparks are designated areas that protect and manage important geological heritage sites while promoting sustainable development and geotourism. Geotourism involves responsible travel to experience and appreciate geological and natural wonders, fostering environmental conservation and local community involvement. These concepts aim to raise awareness about Earth's geological heritage, support local economies, and foster a deeper understanding of our planet's geological history and processes.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T28	Forensic Geology and Medical Geology	Youngyun PARK	young-yun@nate.com
	<p>Forensic Geology and Medical Geology are specialized branches of geology with distinct applications. Forensic Geology involves the analysis of geological materials, such as soil, minerals, and rocks, in criminal investigations. It helps identify the origin and transfer of geologic evidence, aiding in crime scene reconstruction and forensic analysis. Medical Geology, on the other hand, focuses on the relationship between geologic materials and human health. It examines the impact of geological factors, such as exposure to toxic elements in soil or water, on human well-being and disease occurrence. Both fields combine geological expertise with other scientific disciplines to provide valuable insights into legal investigations and public health concerns related to Earth's materials.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T29	Engineering Geology and Geomechanics	Seong-Seung KANG	kangss@chosun.ac.kr
	<p>Engineering Geology and Geomechanics deal with the application of geologic principles to engineering projects and the study of rock and soil behavior. Engineering Geology assesses the geological conditions of construction sites, including slope stability, rock quality, and groundwater conditions. It helps in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects, such as buildings, roads, and tunnels. Geomechanics focuses on the mechanical behavior of rocks and soils under various loading conditions. It helps engineers understand the stability and deformation of geologic materials, supporting the design of safe foundations and structures. These fields ensure the integration of geological considerations in engineering practices, promoting the safety and efficiency of construction projects.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T30	Urban Geology	Seong-Chun JUN	sc-jun@daum.net
	<p>Urban Geology focuses on the study of geological processes, hazards, and resources in urban environments. It examines the interaction between geology and human activities in cities, including the impact of urbanization on the natural landscape. Urban Geology assesses geological hazards such as subsidence, landslides, and earthquakes in urban areas, helping in urban planning and infrastructure development. It also explores the availability and sustainable use of geological resources within urban settings. By integrating geologic knowledge into urban planning and management, Urban Geology contributes to creating resilient and sustainable cities that are aware of their geological context.</p>		

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T31	Geohazards	Jin-Hyuck CHOI	cjh9521@kigam.re.kr
	<p>Geohazards refer to natural events or processes that pose a threat to human life, infrastructure, and the environment. These hazards include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunamis, and floods. Geohazards arise due to the dynamic nature of Earth's geologic processes and can have devastating consequences. The study of geohazards involves understanding the causes, mechanisms, and impacts of these events. It helps in hazard assessment, early warning systems, and developing strategies for mitigation and disaster management. By studying geohazards, scientists and policymakers work towards minimizing the risks associated with these natural phenomena and promoting safer communities.</p>		

Scientific Program

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T32	Mitigation and Adaptation in Climate Crisis	Jin-Ho AHN	jinhoahn@snu.ac.kr
<p>Mitigation and Adaptation in the Climate Crisis refer to strategies and actions aimed at addressing the challenges posed by climate change. Mitigation involves efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimize human activities contributing to global warming. It includes transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and implementing sustainable practices. Adaptation focuses on adjusting to the impacts of climate change by building resilience and preparing for changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. This involves initiatives such as enhancing infrastructure resilience, developing climate-resilient agriculture, and implementing disaster risk reduction measures. Combining mitigation and adaptation measures is crucial for tackling the climate crisis and building a sustainable future for generations to come.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T33	Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Geoscience	Jina JEONG	jeong.j@knu.ac.kr
<p>Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are revolutionizing the field of Geoscience. The abundance of data generated from various sources, such as satellites, sensors, and geological surveys, combined with AI algorithms, allows for advanced analysis and modeling of geospatial information. Big Data analytics and AI techniques enable the identification of patterns, correlations, and anomalies in large datasets, providing valuable insights for geoscientific research and applications. They aid in predicting natural disasters, mapping geological features, and optimizing resource exploration and management. The integration of Big Data and AI in Geoscience enhances decision-making processes, promotes efficiency, and contributes to a better understanding of Earth's systems.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T34	Energy and Carbon Neutrality	Young Jae SHINN	shinn21@kmou.ac.kr
<p>Energy and Carbon Neutrality refers to the goal of achieving a balance between energy consumption and carbon emissions, ultimately resulting in zero net carbon emissions. It involves transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. This transition is essential to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Achieving energy and carbon neutrality requires implementing energy-efficient technologies, promoting sustainable practices, and investing in renewable energy infrastructure. It involves adopting cleaner transportation systems and promoting carbon capture and storage technologies. Energy and Carbon Neutrality are vital for creating a sustainable and low-carbon future, mitigating climate change, and preserving the environment for future generations.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T35	Geoscience and Policy	Kyoochul HA	hasife@kigam.re.kr
<p>Geoscience and Policy refers to the intersection of geoscientific knowledge and its application in policy-making processes. It involves translating scientific findings and evidence into actionable policies that address societal and environmental challenges. Geoscientists contribute expertise on issues such as climate change, natural resource management, and disaster risk reduction, providing valuable insights for policymakers. Geoscience and Policy facilitate informed decision-making by integrating scientific research, data, and models into policy development and implementation. It promotes evidence-based approaches to address complex geoscientific issues, ensuring sustainable and resilient outcomes. Collaboration between geoscientists, policymakers, and stakeholders is crucial for effective geoscience-informed policies that benefit society and the environment.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T36	Management of Radioactive Resources and Waste	Hoon Young JEONG	hjeong@pusan.ac.kr
<p>Management of Radioactive Resources and Waste focuses on the safe handling, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials generated from various sources, including nuclear power plants, medical facilities, and research institutions. It involves strict regulatory frameworks and protocols to ensure radiation protection and prevent environmental contamination. The management of radioactive resources entails their efficient and responsible use, including fuel cycle management, decommissioning of nuclear facilities, and radioactive material transportation. Additionally, the proper management of radioactive waste involves containment, treatment, and long-term storage solutions, such as geological repositories. This field aims to minimize the risks associated with radioactive materials, safeguard human health and the environment, and ensure the secure handling of radioactive resources and waste throughout their lifecycle.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T37	Deep-Time Digital Earth: IUGS DDE Sessions	Natarajan ISHWARAN	ishwaran.natarajan@ddeworld.org
		Jenny MCKINLEY	j.mckinley@qub.ac.uk
<p>Deep-Time Digital Earth: IUGS DDE Sessions is a dedicated track within the International Geological Congress that focuses on the use of digital technologies and data-driven approaches to study Earth's long history. It explores the integration of geological data, models, and simulations to reconstruct past environments, climate, and geological processes. The sessions cover topics such as paleoclimate modeling, geological mapping, and data visualization techniques. Deep-Time Digital Earth aims to enhance our understanding of Earth's evolution over millions of years and promote the use of digital tools for geoscientific research and education. It provides a platform for sharing advancements in digital geosciences and fostering collaborations among researchers and practitioners in the field.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T38	Anthropocene	Tae Soo CHANG	taesoo20@jnu.ac.kr
<p>Anthropocene refers to the proposed geological epoch characterized by the significant impact of human activities on Earth's ecosystems. It recognizes that human activities, such as industrialization, urbanization, and the burning of fossil fuels, have fundamentally altered the planet's systems and geology. The Anthropocene concept highlights the unprecedented influence of human actions on Earth's climate, biodiversity, and geological processes. It raises awareness of the need for sustainable practices, conservation efforts, and mitigation strategies to address the challenges posed by human-induced environmental changes. The Anthropocene concept fosters interdisciplinary research, policy discussions, and public engagement to better understand and navigate the complex relationship between human society and the Earth system.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T39	Geoethics and Societal Relevance of Geosciences	Silvia PEPPOLONI	silvia.peppoloni@ingv.it
<p>Geoethics and Societal Relevance of Geosciences focus on the ethical considerations and societal implications of geoscientific research and practices. It explores the responsibility of geoscientists to contribute to sustainable development, environmental protection, and social well-being. Geoethics promotes integrity, transparency, and accountability in geoscience research and decision-making processes. It encourages geoscientists to engage with local communities, stakeholders, and policymakers to ensure that geoscientific knowledge is accessible, relevant, and beneficial to society. This field emphasizes the ethical dimensions of geoscience education, professional conduct, and the ethical implications of resource extraction, land use planning, and natural hazard mitigation. By integrating geoethics, geoscientists can foster a more inclusive, responsible, and ethical approach to addressing global challenges.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T40	History of Geological Sciences	Kathleen HISTON	hiscat@interfree.it
<p>The History of Geological Sciences explores the evolution of geological knowledge, theories, and discoveries throughout time. It examines the contributions of early geologists, their methods, and the development of geological concepts and frameworks. This field delves into the historical context in which geological ideas emerged and the impact of influential figures and scientific breakthroughs. Studying the history of geological sciences provides insights into the gradual understanding of Earth's processes, the formation of rocks and minerals, and the interpretation of fossils. It highlights the iterative nature of scientific progress and the influence of societal, cultural, and technological factors on the advancement of geological knowledge.</p>			

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
T41	Mathematical and Computational Methods for the Geosciences	Jonggeun CHOE	johnchoe@snu.ac.kr
<p>Mathematical and Computational Methods for the Geosciences focus on the application of mathematical and computational techniques to analyze and model geoscientific data and phenomena. This field utilizes mathematical tools such as statistics, calculus, and linear algebra to process and interpret geological and geophysical data. It also employs computational methods, including numerical simulations and machine learning algorithms, to simulate complex geological processes and make predictions. By combining mathematical rigor with computational power, geoscientists can gain insights into Earth's systems, understand patterns and relationships, and improve predictions of natural hazards. This interdisciplinary field plays a crucial role in advancing geoscientific research, data analysis, and decision-making in various areas, including climate modeling, groundwater modeling, and geophysical imaging.</p>			

Scientific Program

Theme	Title	Convener	Contact
Others		Seong-Pil KIM	spkim@kigam.re.kr
Meeting	CGI Council Meeting	Zhang MINGHUA	zminghua@mail.cgs.gov.cn
	Standardization of University Activities on Geosciences Domain	Jonathan G. PRICE John LUDDEN Qiuming CHENG Vicki S. McCONNELL Mark Gabriel LITTLE Christy VISAGGI Nir ORION Shankar RAIASEKHARIAH	agi@americangeosciences.org
	Business meeting of the ICS Subcommittee on Quaternary Stratigraphy	Martin J. HEAD	mjhead@brocku.ca
	Coastal Erosion Along Shorelines of Gulf of Mexico Due to Lack of Sediment Deposits & Topography Structure	Ashvik NANDIGAM	ashvknandigam@gmail.com
	International Association for Mathematical Geosciences (IAMG) General Assembly	Juliana LEUNG	juliana.leungiamg@gmail.com
	INHIGEO Business Meeting	Ezio VACCARI	ezio.vaccari@uninsubria.it
	Seminar	EMODNET-Geology's new standards revealing Earth's seabed geology	Anu KASKELA
Seminar on Karst Geology and Sustainable Development		Zhang CHENG	zwzy19@163.com zhangcheng@mail.cgs.gov.cn
Geothermal energy as energy resource		Wisdom Kambale KAVYAVU	wisdomkambale@gmail.com
The role of internationally designated areas in activating sustainable geotourism in rural communities		Darren SOUTHCOTT	ds639@leicester.ac.uk
Tracking and Citing Samples With Persistent Identifiers		Jens KLUMP	jens.klump@csiro.au
Mineralogical investigation of amphibole peridotites in ultramafics of Mashhad, Northeast Iran		Kouros MOHAMMADIHA	Mohammadiha@gsi.ir
Climate Change Causes and Mitigation Reforms and the Way Forward		Wainkwa Chia ROGERS	wainkwa2020@kangwon.ac.kr
Seminar/ Special Session	Groundwater and surface water interactions	Steven J. BERG	sberg@aquanty.com
	Rwanda Mining Session	Digne Edmond R. RWATANGABO	d.rwabuhungu@ur.ac.rw; drwabuhu@gmail.com
Short course	Geoscience for Sustainable Development	Joel GILL	joel@gfgd.org
	Deep-time.org: the one-stop online research platform for geoscientists	Zhenhong DU	duzhenhong@zju.edu.cn
	Advanced Excel for Geologists	Marius SWART	marius@earthlabtech.com
	Recent advances in fluid detection using seismic	Mohammed FARFOUR	mfarfour@squ.edu.om
	HydroGeoSphere Short Course: Introduction to Fully-Integrated Hydrologic Modelling	Hyou-Tae HWANG	hthwang@aquanty.com
	Incorporating Role-Playing Games into the GeoClassroom	Lev HORODYSKYJ	levh@sciencevoices.org
	Building Successful Community Projects	Lev HORODYSKYJ	levh@sciencevoices.org
	Digital Elevation Models (DEM), An Important Source of Data for Earth and Planetary Geoscientists: Mathematical Morphological Treatment of DEMs	B. S. DAYASAGAR	bsdsagar@yahoo.co.uk
	Training the SediLizer (Sediment Analyzer) Software	Mohammad Zare MANIZANI	mohammadzarea@gmail.com
Symposium	Brazilian offshore volcanism - igneous petrology	Anderson Costa DOS SANTOS	andersonsantos@dmpi.com.br
	Geoethics	Silvia PEPPOLONI	silvia.peppoloni@ingv.it
Workshop	Scientist-School Collaboration to Promote Geosciences: Strategies for Building a Successful Partnership	Nir ORION	nir.orion@weizmann.ac.il
	Workshop on Pre-vegetation fluvial system	Partha Pratim CHAKRABORTY	parthageology@gmail.com
	International Union of Geological Sciences Manual of Standard Methods for Establishing the Global Geochemical Reference Network	Alecos DEMETRIADES	alecos.demetriades@gmail.com
	INHIGEO Workshop on "Hidden Histories of Geology"	Victor MONNIN	victor.monnin@gmail.com
Others	Social Responsibility in Geoscience Education Workshop	Mike KATZ	mikekatz320@gmail.com
	European Research Council Funding Opportunities in Earth Sciences	David GALLEGU-TORRES	david.gallego-torres@ec.europa.eu

* We are still receiving applications for the Scientific Program and could be modified.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The window for abstract submission will be opened from 4th September 2023 on IGC 2024 website (www.igc2024korea.org). Abstracts can be submitted with a non-refundable abstract submission fee of USD 40. Presenting author will be permitted to deliver only two oral presentations and one poster presentation at maximum in this Conference, while they may have co-authorships for multiple abstracts. All abstracts must be prepared and submitted in the required format as per the instructions on the 37th IGC website. Abstracts must be limited to 200-500 words. Three to five keywords should be provided in your submission. Tables, figures, references and other graphics will not be accepted in abstracts. Abstracts must be submitted by the presenting author (oral and poster) only. All abstracts will be reviewed by the Scientific Program Committee. Authors are required to sign in consent to the collection and the use of personal information and copyright transfer agreement in abstract submission.

- Submit your abstracts at www.igc2024korea.org
- Fill in the title, author(s), affiliation(s), and main text in English.
- Abstract text should be clear and concise with 200–500 words.
- Authors should provide three to five keywords.
- Figures/graphs/tables are not accepted.



• Busan National Geopark (Dusong Peninsula)

CALL FOR SPONSORSHIPS

The 37th IGC will also offer innovative and rewarding sponsorship opportunities. Six major categories of sponsorship have been devised to suit the needs and objectives of the sponsors.

The cost of sponsorship packages with complete details is being brought out in the Sponsorship Brochure which will be published on the Congress website.

Tier		DIAMOND	SAPPHIRE	EMERALD	CRYSTAL	TOPAZ	RUBY	
Cost (US dollar)		\$115,000	\$77,000	\$55,000	\$38,000	\$23,000	\$16,000	
Benefit	Free Participant passes	10	8	6	4	2	1	
	Advertisement	Program book	2-pages (color)	1-page (color)	half-page (color)	half-page (color)	half-page (color)	
		Website	○	○	○	○	○	○
		Mobile App.	○	○	○	○	○	○
		SNS	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Exhibition booth	36 m ² (4 booths)	18 m ² (2 booths)	9 m ² (1 booth)	9 m ² (1 booth)			
Conference Dinner	6	5	4	3	2	1		

CALL FOR GEOEXPO

GeoExpo, which consists of thematic pavilions, has been planned at the venue of the 37th IGC - Bexco, Busan. It has been designed to offer a wide range of opportunities catering for the needs and budgets of the exhibitors. It will provide pre-fabricated booths of size 9 m² and its multiples. It will also offer open spaces for creating customized booths.

There will be a wide range of exhibitor kit items, including panels, furniture and lighting. The Exhibitors' Information Brochure will be published soon on website. The expo will be located adjacent to the auditorium and meeting rooms.

Type	Zone	Size	Cost (US dollar)	Remarks
Raw space	Premium	3m*3m	\$3,800	- Excluding set-up costs
	Normal	3m*3m	\$3,000	- 4 booths available for connection
Shell scheme	Premium	3m*3m	\$4,200	- Including set-up costs - 3m(W)*3m(L)*2.4m(H)
	Normal (corridor)	3m*3m	\$3,400	- Including set-up costs - 3m(W)*3m(L)*2.4m(H)
Others	- Costs for designed booth can be adjusted or negotiated as desired booth size			

* Shell Scheme Packages include Booth, Carpet(Pytex), Fascia board, Power Supply(220V), Lighting*3, Information desk*1, Chair*1

Booth references

	
Shell scheme	Installation of shell scheme
	
Raw space (block system)	Raw space (customized-wood)

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FIELD TRIPS

Why not become truly great travelers by participating in Field Trips? About 40 courses are being planned throughout all over the Republic of Korea and neighboring countries. Here in the 2nd Circular, 31 domestic courses and 2 overseas courses are briefly introduced. More overseas courses are under preparation and will be updated soon after.

The Korean Peninsular, despite being a small land mass, preserves a variety of geological treasures that have formed over a long geologic time since the Late Archean. The domestic Field Trip courses are arranged into three topics: Geology of Korea, Geoparks, and Geohazards. Any registered and accompanying persons are able to participate in Field Trips before and after the congress over a few days. Mid-congress Field Trip programs are also available to Busan and surrounding attractions for a day or half. Please see the list and map below for the planned courses.

Registration for the Field Trips is planned to be opened on 8 Jan 2024 and close on 26 April 2024. In this stage, the registration will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, and if the maximum number of participants is reached, the registration will be closed. If the minimum number of participants is not met, the course may be combined with other courses or canceled. In this case, the participation fee will be refunded. Detailed information for each Field Trip course, such as participant fee, maximum, and minimum numbers of the participants will be updated as soon as possible. The official website of IGC 2024 (www.igc2024korea.org).

Pre-congress

Course	Contact
Pr-K-01A	Neoarchean–Cretaceous rocks in northwestern coastal area of the Gyeonggi Massif, Korea Cho et al. (drcho@kigam.sci.kr)
Pr-K-02	Tectono-metamorphism and geochronology of the northern Gyeonggi Marginal Belt (Imjintang Belt), Korea Kim et al. (yoonsup@cju.ac.kr)
Pr-K-04	Late Paleozoic metamorphism and deformation in the Okcheon Belt Kim and Kwon (haskim2@korea.ac.kr, skwon@yonsei.ac.kr)
Pr-K-06	Evolution of the Cretaceous basins in Korea Choi et al. (tchoi@knu.ac.kr)
Pr-K-09	Tracking magmatic response recorded in Korean Cordillera Jo et al. (jih8218@kigam.re.kr)
Pr-K-10	Phreatomagmatic volcanism and volcanoclastic sedimentation in basaltic volcanic field (Jeju Island, Korea) Sohn et al. (yksohn@gnu.ac.kr)
Pr-K-11	DMZ, The Space of the Collision and Peace in the Korean Peninsular Kim et al. (hillskim@kangwon.ac.kr)
Pr-K-15C	Vertebrate Fossils from Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast (KCDC) Huh and Woo (Minhuh@jnu.ac.kr, wy0923@korea.kr)
Pr-K-20	Mudeungsan UNESCO Global Geopark Huh and Jung (Minhuh@jnu.ac.kr, jongyun1991@gmail.com)
Pr-K-21	Geomorphic development of coastal features with sea level changes since the last interglacial: Coastal dunes, shore platforms, and tidal flats in the macrotidal shore Choi and Chang (geoist@cku.ac.kr, taesoo20@jnu.ac.kr)
Pr-K-23	Geologic records of paleoearthquake and tectonic uplift in SE Korea Choi and Lee (cjh9521@kigam.re.kr, hoillee@kigam.re.kr)
Pr-K-24	Journey through the life cycle of Republic of Korea's nuclear power: from operating plants to decommissioning sites and radioactive waste disposal facilities Jung et al., (jjy@korad.or.kr)

Mid-congress

Course	Contact
Mi-K-18	History and culture of Gyeongju, a thousand-year-old ancient capital of the Silla dynasty City of Gyeongju
Mi-K-15A	Late Cretaceous Vertebrate Tracks of Republic of Korea I Kim et al. (kimks@cue.ac.kr)
Mi-K-19A	The Cretaceous Dadaepo Basin in the Songdo Peninsula Geosite of the Busan National Geopark (half-day) Lim et al. (tracker@pusan.ac.kr)
Mi-K-25A	Hapcheon Impact Crater Lim et al. (limjs@kigam.re.kr)
Mi-K-29	The lightsource in Korea, Pohang Accelerator Laboratory (PAL) Lee et al. (yongjaelee@yonsei.ac.kr)

Post-congress

Course	Contact
Po-K-01B	A journey to multiple geological events from the Paleoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic: Understanding of the old geological history of Republic of Korea Lee et al. (leebc@jnu.ac.kr)
Po-K-03	The multiple collision events in the Honseong-Taeon area, Middle western Republic of Korea, from Neoproterozoic to Triassic Oh et al. (ocwhan@jbnua.ac.kr)
Po-K-05	The new perspective of Cambro-Ordovician of the Taebaeksan Basin, Korea Choh and Lee (sjchoh@korea.ac.kr, dcllee@chungbuk.ac.kr)
Po-K-07	Miocene crustal deformation and basin evolution in SE Korea Kim et al. (igumany@pusan.ac.kr)
Po-K-08	Quaternary geology(tidal flats) and geoarchaeology of the southwest coast of the Korean Peninsula Kim et al. (kjc76@kigam.re.kr)
Po-K-12	UNESCO Hantangang Global Geopark Field Trip Shin et al. (ssw7304@kangwon.ac.kr)
Po-K-13	Quaternary geomorphological evolution, mountains and coasts Nahm et al. (nahmwh@kigam.re.kr)
Po-K-14	A living underground river : the Baeng-nyong Cave, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea Jo et al. (kjo@kangwon.ac.kr)
Po-K-15B	Early – Late Cretaceous Vertebrate Tracks of Republic of Korea II Kim et al. (kimks@cue.ac.kr)
Po-K-16	Jeju Island UNESCO Global Geopark Jeon et al. (geo99@hanmail.net)
Po-K-17	Exploring Gyeongbuk Donghaean Geopark and Cheongsong UNESCO Global Geopark Jang et al. (Jangyd@knu.ac.kr)
Po-K-19B	The Cretaceous Dadaepo Basin in the Songdo Peninsula Geosite of the Busan National Geopark (3 days) Lim et al. (tracker@pusan.ac.kr)
Po-K-26	Magmatic-hydrothermal processes and W-Mo-Fe-Zn-Pb mineralization of Taebaeksan metallogenic region in NE Korea Seo et al. (seo28@snu.ac.kr)
Po-K-27	All about the managing groundwater resources in the volcanic Jeju Island Kim et al. (yckim@kigam.re.kr)
Po-M-01	Unique settings of Khanbogd alkaline granite massif and Tsagaansuvarga National Geological Survey of Mongolia (icoop@ngs.gov.mn)
Po-M-02	Unique settings of Shar tsav dinosaur footprints area massif and Tsagaansuvarga National Geological Survey of Mongolia (icoop@ngs.gov.mn)

FIELD TRIPS



Contact: fieldtrip@igc2024korea.org / www.igc2024korea.org

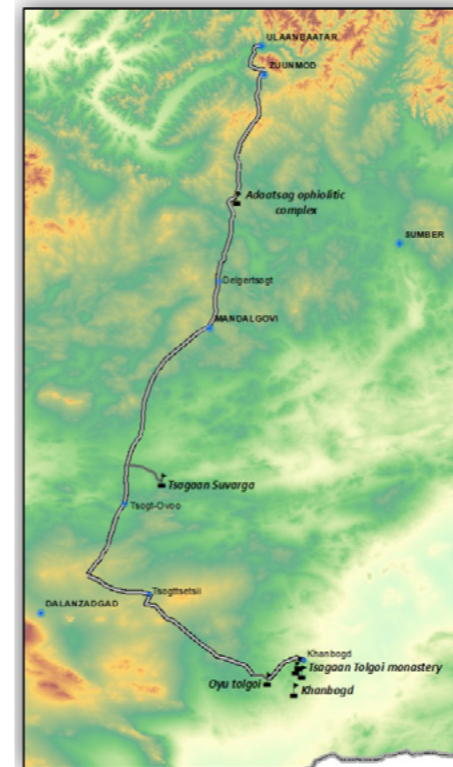
Neighboring Countries Field Trips - Mongolia 1

(Unique settings of Khanbogd alkaline granite massif and Tsagaansuvarga)

Post congress Field trip
 Trip code: PoM01
 Contact: info@ngs.gov.mn

This course will be run after the congress for 5 days. The course will include more excursion sites associated with dinosaur footprints area and alkaline granite massif.

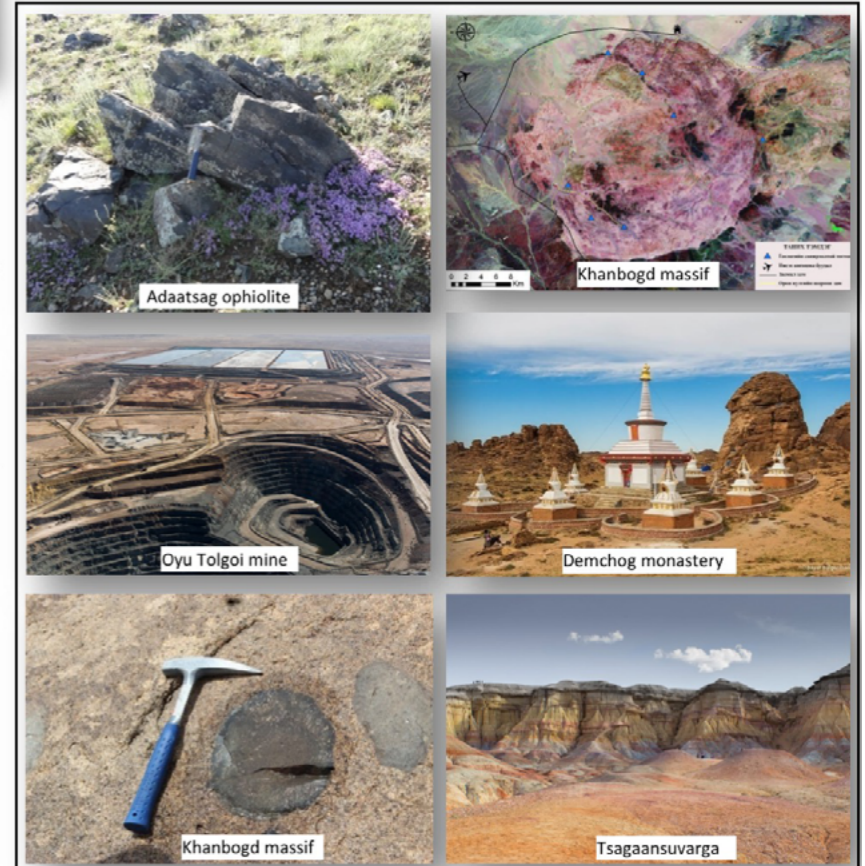
- Geological age: Early Paleozoic to Upper Cretaceous
- Area: Southeastern part of Mongolia
- Duration: 5 days (Sep. 2nd to 6th, 2024)
- Number of participants: up to 30
- Venue: Dundgobi and Umnugovi province, Mongolia



Introduction

- **The Adaaatsag ophiolite** in eastern Mongolia is situated in the Mongol–Okhotsk suture zone, which extends from central Mongolia through Transbaikalia to the Sea of Okhotsk and separates the Siberian and Amurian (Mongolian) plates.
- **Oyu Tolgoi** is a copper-gold mine in the Umnugovi aimag of Mongolia, approximately 550 kilometers south of the capital Ulaanbaatar. It holds one of the largest high-grade copper deposits in the world.
- **Khanbogd alkaline granite massif** is one of the world's largest known intrusive peralkaline granites. Extends over 1500km². The pegmatites of the alkaline granite complex of Khan Bogd, Mongolia occur as zoned lenses or layered rocks in alternation with ekerite-aplite in the cupola of the huge western body of the Khan Bogd alkaline granite.
- **Demchog monastery**: ("Demchog" is translated as "supreme tranquility") There are 33 kinds of different sizes of Gobi desert in Mongolia. One of the biggest and most famous is the Galba Gobi desert where three monasteries standing 5 - 6 km far from each other and surrounded by the Galba Mountain Range were built between 1830 and 1836 by Danzanravjaa (Saint Lord of Gobi).
- **The scarp of Tsagaansuvarga** is located in Olziit soum of Dundgovi province. Once a floor of the ocean, this scarp looks like a white stupa, hence the name Tsagaansuvarga (White stupa). This scarp is 400 meters long and 60 meters tall with a 90-degree brink.

Major attraction



The excursion will include (Geological attractions):

- ❖ Early Paleozoic ophiolite complex
- ❖ Permian alkaline granite massif
- ❖ Oyu Tolgoi mine

The excursion also provides (Sightseeing attractions):

- ❖ Unique structure
- Khanbogd granite massif
- ❖ Demchog monastery
- Mongolian ancient monastery

Field excursion (Day 1-5)

Day 1
 Departure at NGS, Ulaanbaatar
Excursion 1: Adaaatsag ophiolite complex
Excursion 2: Tsogttsetsii soum

Day 2
Excursion 3: Oyu Tolgoi mine
Exciting 4: Demchog monastery

Day 3
Excursion 5: Khanbogd granite massif
Exciting 6: Tsagaansuvarga scarp

Day 4
Exciting 7: Tsagaansuvarga scarp

Day 5
Excursion 8: Travelling to Ulaanbaatar

Neighboring Countries Field Trips - Mongolia 2

(Unique settings of Khanbogd alkaline granite massif and Tsagaansuvarga)

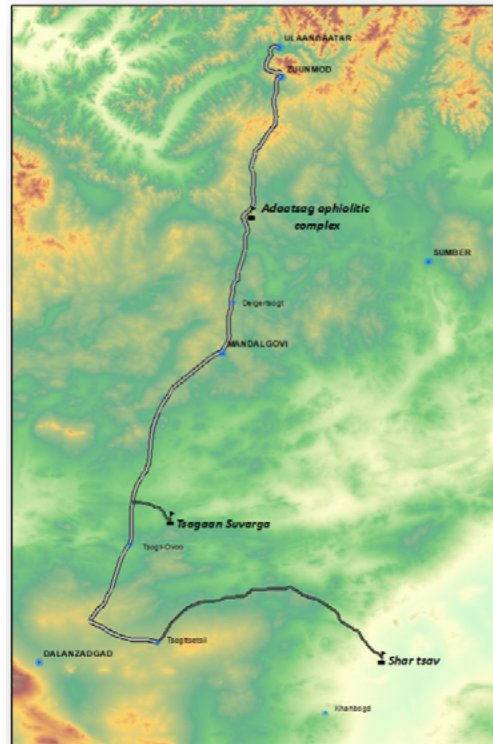
Post congress Field trip

Trip code: PoM02

Contact: info@ngs.gov.mn

This course will be run after the congress for 5 days. The course will include more excursion sites associated with dinosaur footprints area and alkaline granite massif.

- Geological age: Early Paleozoic to Upper Cretaceous
- Area: Southeastern part of Mongolia
- Duration: 5 days (Sep. 2nd to 6th, 2024)
- Number of participants: up to 30
- Venue: Dundgobi and Umnugobi province, Mongolia



Introduction

- The **Adaatsag ophiolite** in eastern Mongolia is situated in the Mongol–Okhotsk suture zone, which extends from central Mongolia through Transbaikalia to the Sea of Okhotsk and separates the Siberian and Amurian (Mongolian) plates.
- **Shar tsav** is situated 80km away northeast of Khanbogd soum and 108km from Manlai soum in the south. The site was discovered on July 31, 1995, by Mongolian Japanese researchers and a joint expedition conducted active field research in 1996, revealing over 2800 prints of dinosaurs. Later detailed research in 2001 and 2010 detected over 18000 footprints and tracks of 4-5 types of herbivore and carnivore dinosaurs. Therefore, it is a unique paleontological heritage site proving that dinosaurs lived in groups. Mongolian and Japan joint archeologists found abundant dinosaur footprints from Shar Tsav, Umnugobi province in 1995. The co-existence of footprints and many skeletal remains in the same and/or nearby beds is a remarkable feature of these Mongolian sites. Analyses of dinosaur footprints and associated body fossil remains for each locality reveal that even in the same beds, the ichnofauna differ from the fauna reconstructed on the basis of body fossils of dinosaurs.
- The **scarp of Tsagaan Suvarga** is located in Olziit soum of Dundgovi province. Once a floor of the ocean, this scarp looks like a white stupa, hence the name Tsagaan Suvarga (White stupa). This scarp is 400 meters long and 60 meters tall with a 90-degree brink.

Major attraction



The excursion will include (Geological attractions):

- ❖ Early Paleozoic ophiolite complex
- ❖ Dinosaur footprints area
- ❖ Upper Cretaceous scarp

The excursion also provides (Sightseeing attractions):

- ❖ Unique structure
- Dinosaur footprints area
- ❖ Shar tsav
- Paleontological museum

Field excursion (Day 1-5)

- Day 1**
Departure at NGS, Ulaanbaatar
Excursion 1: Adaatsag ophiolite complex
Excursion 2: Tsogttsetsii soum
- Day 2**
Excursion 3: Shar tsav dinosaur footprints area
Exciting 4: Shar tsav dinosaur museum
- Day 3**
Excursion 5: Shar tsav dinosaur footprints area
Exciting 6: Shar tsav dinosaur museum
- Day 4**
Exciting 7: Tsagaansuvarga scarp
- Day 5**
Excursion 8: Travelling to Ulaanbaatar

* Field Trips with Neighboring Countries will be announced on the 3rd Circular and IGC 2024 official website.

GEOHOST SUPPORT

The GeoHost Support Program is designed to enable deserving geoscientists and geoscience students to participate in the International Geological Congress (IGC). Under this program that has helped thousands of scientists to attend IGC's over the years, we would be providing support to meritorious young/financially disadvantaged geoscientists and students to participate and present their researches at the 37th IGC in Busan.

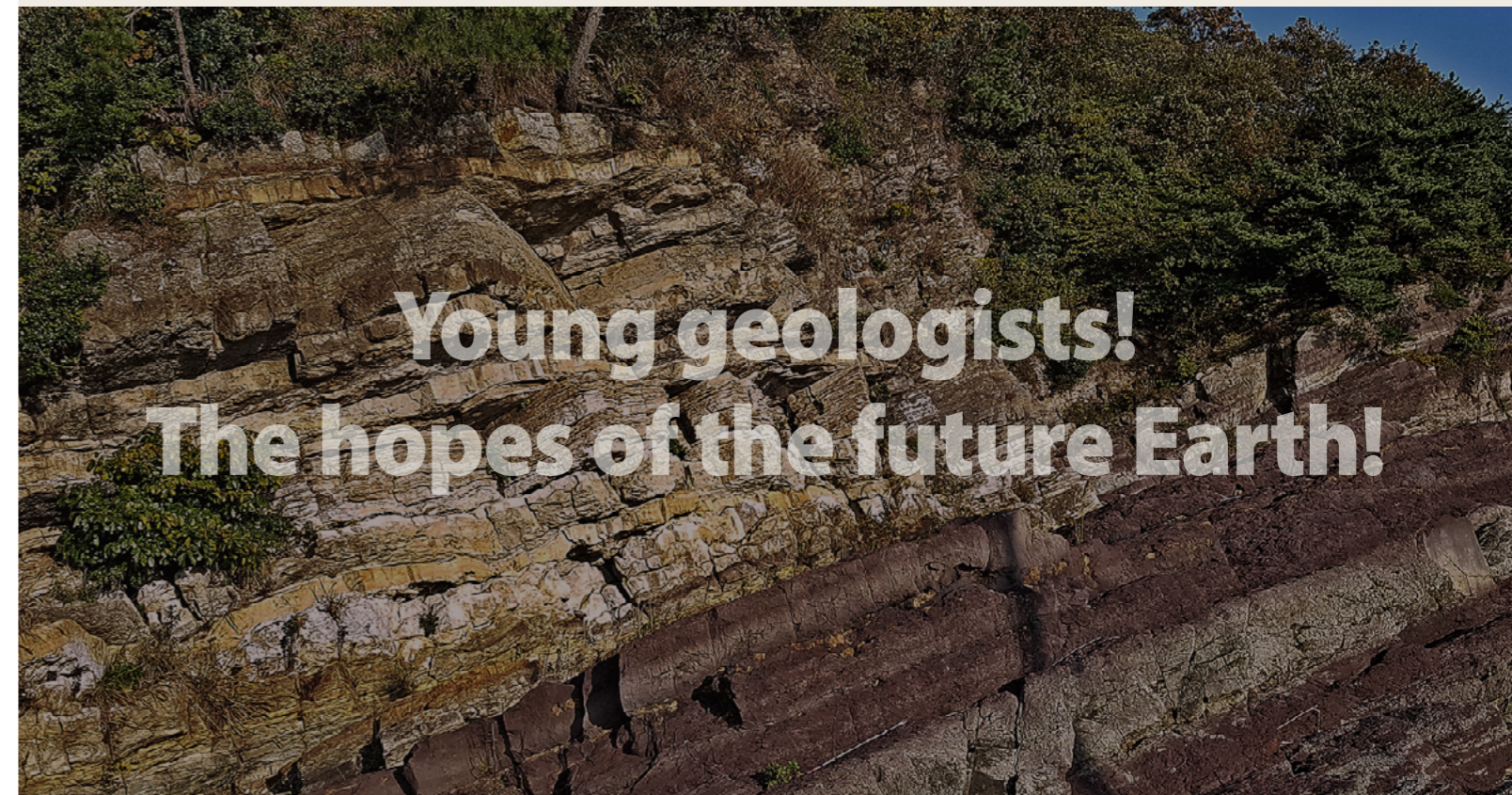
The GeoHost Support Program of the 37th IGC will strive to help active geoscientists whose abstracts have been accepted for presentation. Financial support will be provided based exclusively on scientific merit.

As per our commitment made in the bid document presented at the 34th IGC in Brisbane, the GeoHost program would be unprecedented, which may be awarded as either full or partial support.

Details of eligibility criteria and application procedure will be published soon at www.igc2024korea.org.

With industry support anticipated, we should be able to offer GeoHost support to more number of aspiring geoscientists. We encourage potential applicants to seek financial support from other sources before applying for GeoHost support for example GSA grants.

On the other hand, we are look forward to your donations to give more young geologists grants so that they can have more chance to participate in IGC 2024 congress. If you are interested in this program, please contact us info@igc2024korea.org.



Fundraising Application Form

Korea Geology Fund (KoGeoFun)



Target

Young Earth Scientists and students in the third world

Coverage

Air Fare, Accommodation Fee, Registration Fee

Submission Date

From the notice date to 1st, March, 2024

Method of Payment

Only Account transfer is available
1010-2336-9981 (Suhyup Bank)

Click here!

SOCIAL MEDIA

A volume of conversation and interaction, especially through social media platforms, is already taking place between the members of the Organizing Committee and the thousands of prospective delegates. An increase in interaction is expected as IGC 2024 approaches, then delegates and the Committee members would already be old friends!

The 37th IGC makes use of three main social media platforms: **Facebook and Youtube** as well as a blog on the **Website** to keep delegates abreast of preparations for this 'Olympics of Geology'.



Youtube

[Click Here](#)



igc2024korea.org

[Click Here](#)



Facebook

[Click Here](#)



VOLUNTEER PROGRAM / SUPPORTERS

You can support four kinds of volunteering work such as congress operation, field trip support, online promotion, and campaign activities. Anybody who is highly interested in this program can apply our program through IGC 2024 Website.

We are currently recruiting promotional video clips for IGC 2024 Busan, and we ask for your active participation whose subjects are the beautiful Korean geology sites and Korean cultures.

Show K-Geo!

IGC 2024 VIDEO CLIP CONTEST

Please show your passion for Geology in Korea!

Theme

1) Show your Korean Geology!!
Introduction to the importance and beauty of Korean Geology

2) Why IGC 2024. Why Busan. Why Korea!!
Promotion of IGC 2024, especially Busan, Korean cultures

Date

1st May, 2023 ~11st August, 2023

Eligibility
Anyone who loves Geology

Guidelines

- 1920*1080 pixels higher within 2 minutes / mp4 file format / 300MB or less
- Pure creatives in free form (Documentary, Campaign Song, Rap, Nursery rhyme, etc.)
- Fill in the application form(<https://forms.office.com/r/amtgNWmi1N>) and upload the video on IGC 2024 website (www.igc2024korea.org)
- Language: English

Awards
Anyone who loves Geology

Certificate	Number of awards	Monetary prize
Grand Prize	1 person or team	₩1 million won
Best Prize	2 persons or teams	₩0.5 million won
Encouragement	3 persons or teams	₩0.3 million won

※ Payment after excluding taxes and public charges

Notice

- Prizes will be forfeited if a video clip is plagiarized or has received an award from another contest.
- The copyright of the submitted works belongs to IGC 2024 Organizing Committee
- ※ If there is no suitable work, it may not be selected

Inquiry
E-mail: info@igc2024korea.org

ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY CONFERENCE

Embracing Sustainability: Join us for an Environment-Friendly Conference Experience

We are excited to announce that IGC 2024 will be an event dedicated to sustainability and environmental responsibility. We aim to create a conference that embraces environmental friendliness and serves as a model for future IGC conferences. To achieve this, the organizers are planning several key steps.

Firstly, we will encourage attendees to embrace paperless communication by providing digital conference materials and utilizing electronic platforms for registration and feedback.

Secondly, we will partner with local vendors who prioritize eco-friendly practices, ensuring sustainable food options and minimizing single-use plastics.

Additionally, recycling stations will be strategically placed throughout the venue to promote conscious waste management.

Lastly, we are exploring carbon offset initiatives to mitigate the environmental impact associated with conference-related travel.

Through these proactive measures, we aim to cultivate an atmosphere of environmental consciousness and inspire positive change within the IGC community.



HOST CITY, BUSAN



Busan, a bustling city of approximately 3.5 million residents, is located on the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula. The size of Busan is 769.89 km² which is only 0.8% of the whole landmass of the Korean Peninsula. The natural environment of Busan is a harmonious relationship of mountains, rivers and sea. Its geography includes a coastline featuring superb beaches, scenic cliffs, and mountains that provide excellent hiking and extraordinary views with hot springs scattered throughout the city. Busan enjoys four distinct seasons and a temperate climate that never gets too hot or too cold.



Bleisure is a compound word that combines business and leisure, and is a form of tourism that enjoys leisure after work while on a business trip. Haeundae in Busan is the only international conference complex in Korea that has the sea, and it will be developed as a high-quality place that can meet both leisure and business needs. Haeundae international conference complex is approximately 2.39 million square meters in size from Centum City to Haeundae Beach, having various facilities and accommodations for international conferences.

CITY TOUR PROGRAM

Busan City Tour allows you to visit all the famous tourist attractions in Busan at once!

FARE (In KOREAN WON)

Classification	ADULTS	CHILDREN (48months~HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT)
Red, Green, Orange Line single ticket	15,000 WON	8,000 WON



Red Line (Busan Station ↔ Haeundae Rotation)

9 runs every 50 minutes (Wed, Thurs, Fri)
12 runs every 40 minutes (Sat, Sun)

Busan Station - UN Memorial Cemetery - Busan Museum - Yonghoman Sightseeing Boat Terminal - Gwangalli Beach - Marine City (Swimming Bay Yacht Stadium) - Dongbaekseom island - Haeundae Beach - Centum City (Busan Cinema Center) - Busan Museum of art, BEXCO - Peace Park - Gwangbok-Ro - Busan Station

Green Line (Busan Station ↔ Taejongdae)

9 runs every 50 minutes (Wed, Thurs, Fri)
12 runs every 40 minutes (Sat, Sun)

Busan Station - Yeongdodaegyo Bridge - Huinnyeoul Culture Village - Sky Observatory - Yeongdo Haenyeo Village (Sunset Observatory) - Taejongdae - National Maritime Museum of Korea - OryukdoSky Walk - Yonghoman Sightseeing Boat Terminal - Peace Park - Songdo Beach (Cloud Trail) - Jagalchi-BIFF Plaza (YongdusanPark) - Busan Station

Orange Line (Busan Station ↔ Dadaepo)

8 runs every 60 minutes (From Wednesday to Sunday)

Busan Station - Songdo Beach (Songdo Cloud Trail) - Amnam Park (YonggungCloud Bridge) - Gamcheon Culture Village (GamcheonIntersection) - Dadaepo Beach (Molundae) - Amisan Observatory - Bunezia Jangnim Port - Museum of Contemporary Art Busan (Eulsukdo) - Nakdonggang Estuary Eco Center - Seokdang Museum (Provisional Capital Memorial Hall) - Gukje Market (BosudongBookstore Alley) - Yongdusan Park (Busan Modern History Museum) - Busan Station

- Closed on Monday and Tuesday
- Please check the timetable on the website as the tour bus's weekday and weekend timetables are different.

TEL : 82)51-464-9898



CONVENTION CITY, BUSAN

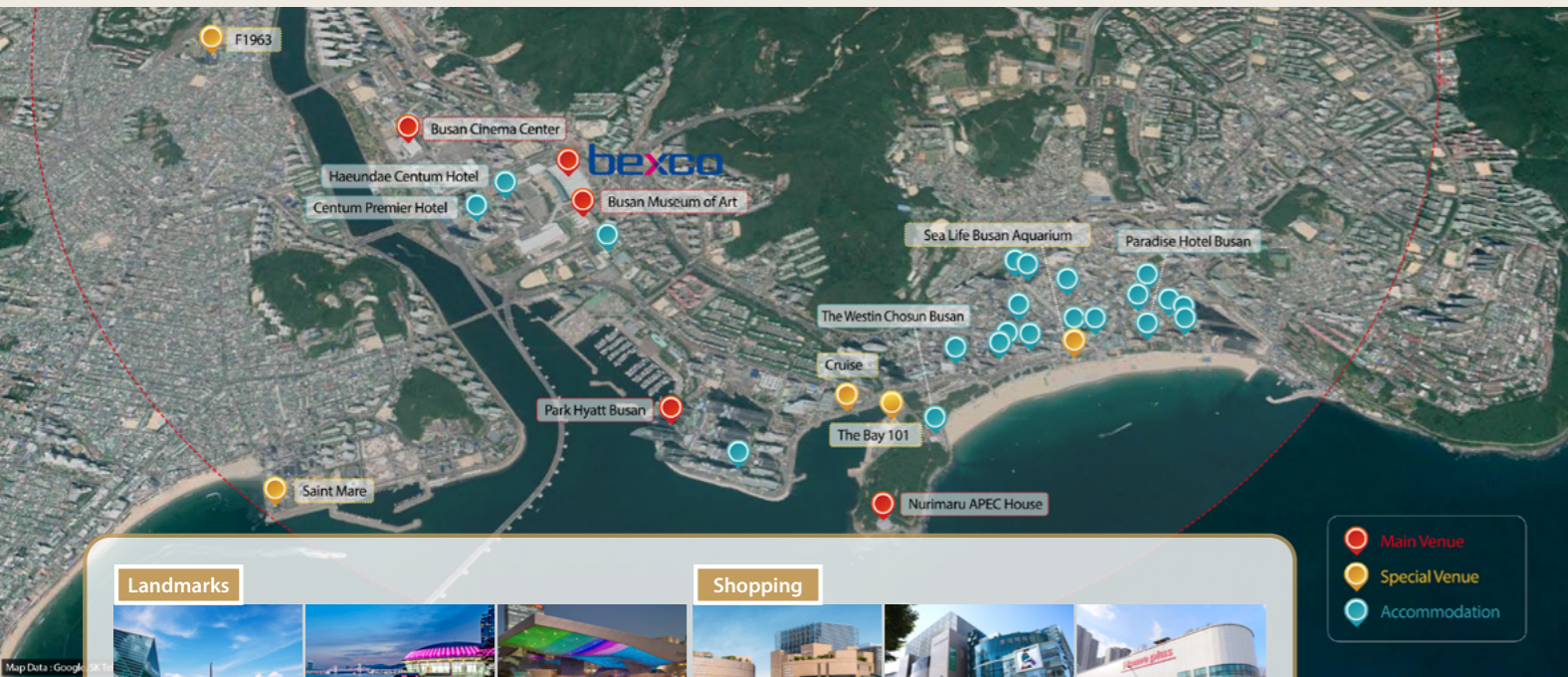


Venue

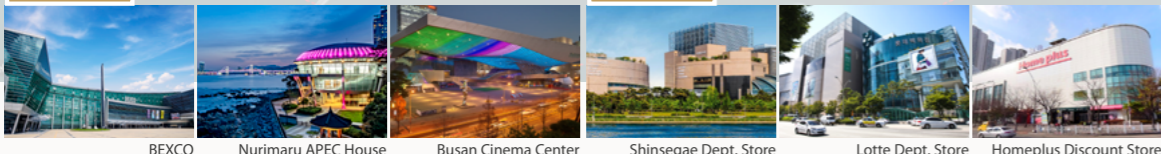
A global MICE business platform where dreams become reality. BEXCO, a landmark in the global maritime city of Busan, is a facilitator of successful business that has a vast wealth of knowledge.

The center implements a differentiated operation strategy that is based on its many years of successfully attracting and hosting highly acclaimed, large-scale international events. BEXCO prides itself on being world-leading exhibition and convention center that offers incomparable value to each on its clients. (E-mail : bexco@bexco.co.kr)

Easy Access Everywhere within 10 minutes All venues and accommodations located just within 10 minute subway ride



Landmarks



Relaxation



Within 10 minutes

UNIQUE VENUE



Nurimaru APEC House

The name "Nurimaru APEC House" is the combination of the Korean words, "Nuri," meaning 'world' and "maru," meaning 'summit,' while APEC stands for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. All together this name represents "the house where world leaders gathered and held the APEC meeting."

The leaders of 21 APEC member nations came together for an APEC leaders' meeting and luncheon at the Nurimaru APEC House on November 19, 2005.

The leaders had high praise for the Nurimaru APEC House, which features a high-tech conference system, comprehensive services and the unique beauty of Korean traditional architecture blended with modern designs.

Nurimaru has become one of Busan's representative attractions and is very popular among domestic and international tourists.

* Welcome Reception will be held on 26 August 2024.

TRANSPORTATION (How to get to Busan)

Airport Networks

Route to Korea (Direct Flights)

A total of 74 international airlines in operation 2,711 round trips a week on 159 routes



A list of flight information by airlines can be found in the following



Direct flight information to Busan's Gimhae International Airport(PUS) can be found by clicking here

Nationwide

You can choose how to get to Busan from Seoul; via air, train, or bus.



Incheon Airport (ICN), 60 minutes (3 times/ day)
Gimpo Airport (GMP), 60 minutes (30 times/ day)



Seoul Station, 2 hours and 30 minutes (60 times/ day)



Suseo Station, 2 hours and 30 minutes (44 times/ day)



Travel from Busan Station to BEXCO/Hotels

Route 1 Travel between Busan Station & BEXCO / Hotels

BEXCO and Hotels are easily accessible from Busan Station by three modes of inexpensive transportation.

Express Bus	Busan Station --> BEXCO / Hotels Takes approx. 40 min. / KRW 1,700 (USD 1.32) Departure interval : 15-20 min.
Subway	Busan Station --> BEXCO/Hotels Takes approx. 40 min. to 1hour / KRW 1,500 (USD 1.17~)
Taxi	Busan Station --> BEXCO/Hotels Takes approx. 20-40 min. / KRW 15,000~20,000 (USD 11.69~15.59)

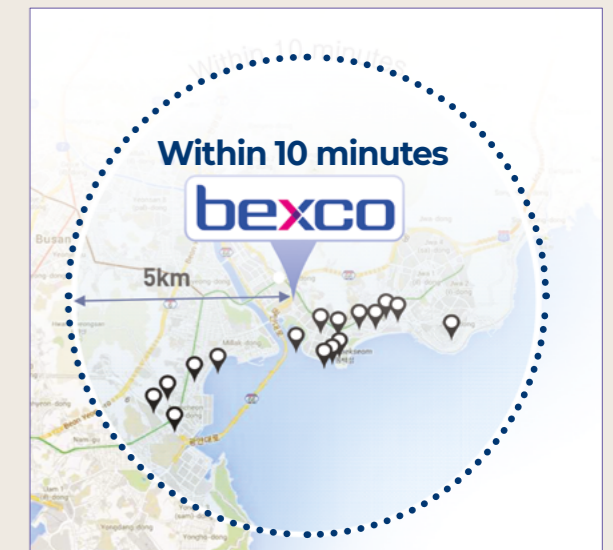
Route 2 Travel between Busan's Gimhae International Airport & BEXCO / Hotels

BEXCO and Hotels are easily accessible from Busan Airport (PUS) via two modes of inexpensive transportation.

Limousine Bus	Busan Airport --> BEXCO / Hotels Takes approx. 50 min. / KRW 8,500 (USD 6.64)
Taxi	Busan Airport --> BEXCO/Hotels Takes approx. 40-50 min. / KRW30,000~35,000 (USD 23.40~27.30)

ACCOMMODATION

Many of these accommodation options, including international chain hotels, are located very close to the venue for IGC 2024. Busan's strongest point as a convention destination is that the city offers various hotels ranging from youth hostels to super deluxe hotels within 10 minutes distance from BEXCO.



Haeundae Centum Hotel(4*) and Centum Premier Hotel (4*) are within walking distance of BEXCO. In addition, ground transportation will be provided for hotels that require moving by car.

5-Star Hotels

[Paradise Hotel Busan](#)

[Signiel Busan](#)

[The Westin Josun Busan](#)

[Grand Josun Busan](#)

[Park Hyatt Busan](#)

[Lotte Hotel Busan](#)

[Ananti Hilton Busan](#)

4-Star Hotels

[Centum Premier Hotel](#)

[Shilla Stay Haeundae](#)

[Haeundae Centum Hotel](#)

[Ramada Encore by Wyndham Busan Haeundae](#)

Business Hotels

[Centum Suite Hotel](#)

[Sunset Business Hotel](#)

[Blue Story Hotel](#)

[Best Louis Hamilton Hotel Haeundae](#)

[The Van Hotel](#)

Dormitory

[Arpina Hotel](#)

[Altus Hotel](#)

OTHER INFORMATION

SAFETY AND SECURITY

“Imagine you are a woman, walking alone at midnight in Busan. You would feel safe and comfortable!”

- In the midst of natural and manmade disasters witnessed across the globe, delegate safety is one of the key factors in choosing a conference destination. Over the past few years, Mercer’s Quality of Living Survey has ranked Busan in the Top 10 cities for personal safety and quality of living in the Asia Pacific region. Also, Busan was designated as an ‘International Safe City’ for the second consecutive year (ISCCC, 2019).

- When it comes to safety, elements including the use of firearms and illicit drugs and crime rates against persons should be given careful consideration. The use of firearms and illicit drugs is strictly prohibited for nationals and foreign residents in Korea.

- There are well established comprehensive security systems in place. Local security and police have extensive experience hosting global summit meetings including the 2005 APEC Summit and the 2014 and 2019 KOREA-ASEAN Commemorative summit.



IGC 2024

The Great Travelers : Voyages to the Unifying Earth



IGC
2024
the 37th International Geological
Congress 2024



IUGS
International Union of Geological Sciences

Jeju Island Global Geopark

Jeju Island UNESCO Global Geopark, a beautiful volcanic island, is a Quaternary shield volcanic island, situated off the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula. The island was produced by volcanic activity which occurred from about 2 million years ago until historic times.

Organized by



THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF KOREA



Hosted by



IUGS
International Union of Geological Sciences

Sponsored by



Ministry of Science and ICT



Ministry of
Foreign Affairs



KOREA
TOURISM
ORGANIZATION

