3.4. SECURITY

In order to improve the security for residents and visitors, Rio's Government created the CICC - Integrated Center for Command and Control - a high-tech center working 24 hours a day with officers from eight different government institutions, including the Municipal Guard, Civil Defense, Traffic Department, Military Police, Civil Police, Fire Department, Mobile Urgency Assistance and Federal Road Police. Together, using cameras, they control the main areas of the city and can rapidly solve issues of security, traffic, public order and medical emergencies.

4. HOST ORGANIZATION: EMBRAPA SOYBEAN CENTER WITH THE SUPPORT OF ACADEMIC/RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) was founded on April 26, 1973, and has the support of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MARA). Since its foundation, it has taken on the challenge to develop a genuinely Brazilian model of tropical agriculture and livestock to overcome the barriers that limited the production of food, fiber, and fuel in the past. This effort has helped to change Brazil. Presently, our agribusiness sector is one of the most efficient and sustainable on the Planet. From 1970 onwards, Brazil incorporated a wide area of infertile savannah lands into one of the country’s main producing areas of grain, fiber and meat. A unique situation that can serve as an example to other areas in the world.

Aerial view of Embrapa Soybean
The City of Rio de Janeiro annually receives around 2 million foreign tourists, which, according to Tourism Agencies, makes it the most visited city in the country. Additionally, more than 5 million Brazilian tourists visit the city every year. With its ample infrastructure of tourism services, Rio de Janeiro is ranked among the top destinations in the world in reception for cultural, commercial, technical and scientific events, fairs, symposia, congresses, conventions and exhibitions. Its exuberant natural resources include 98 km of beaches, such as the famous Copacabana and Ipanema. Another of its highlights is the Tijuca National Park, which includes the largest urban forest in the world, with 3,300 hectares of Atlantic Forest, in addition to the State Parks of Pedra Branca, Desengano and Charitas, covering an area of 68,500 hectares, and the lakes and lagoons of Rodrigo de Freitas, Jacarepaguá, Córrego, Tijuca and Marapendi. One place that is a must for anyone involved with agricultural production, is the Botanical Garden, founded in 1808 by King John VI of Portugal, with over 6,500 species (some endangered) distributed throughout an area of 54 hectares.

According to ICCA - International Congress and Convention Association - Rio de Janeiro was ranked first as an international meeting destination in the Americas several times in the last decade, also, among the top 20 international destinations in the world, several times. Rio is considered an amazing destination for business travel and for tourism where you can enjoy nature at its best with friends, family and colleagues.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE, LOGISTICS, ACCOMMODATIONS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

3.1. CONVENTION CENTER

Rio de Janeiro has 3 convention centers with areas suitable for receiving the WSRC: the Riocentro, Windsor Llana (both located at Llana da Tijuca) and Sulamerica (downtown). The organizing committee is proposing to host the WSRC at Llana da Tijuca, known as the Brazilian Miami, a neighborhood located in the Southern zone of Rio. Within a radius of 6 km, Llana da Tijuca has more than 12,000 hotel rooms. Llana da Tijuca has received huge investments in infrastructure, particularly in transportation facilities during the 2016 Olympic Games. Subway, taxis and public transportation are the main options to access the region. The surrounding area of Llana da Tijuca has great leisure options such as, beaches, parks, environmental protection areas, outdoor sports, shopping malls, it has easy access to the traditional tourism points of Rio, like the Sugar Loaf and Copacabana, among others.