

**WSEAS – NAUN CONFERENCE GUIDE**



**Conference Location:**

**Ramada Seoul Dongdaemun Hotel**

**Address: 354 Dongho-ro, Jung-Gu, 100-195 Seoul, South Korea**

**Tel: +822-227-63500**

**Fax: +822-2119-8919**

**URL: [www.ramadadm.com](http://www.ramadadm.com)**

## How to get to Seoul

### By Air:

**Incheon International Airport** (sometimes referred to as Seoul-Incheon International Airport) is the largest airport in South Korea, the primary airport serving the Seoul Capital Area, and one of the largest and busiest airports in the world. Since 2005, it has been rated the best airport worldwide by Airports Council International every year. It is also rated as the world's cleanest airport and the world's best international transit airport by Skytrax.

The airport has a golf course, spa, private sleeping rooms, ice skating rink, a casino, indoor gardens and a Museum of Korean Culture. Airport authorities claim that average departure and arrival takes only 19 minutes (60 minutes world-wide industry average) and 12 minutes (45 minutes) respectively, significantly lower than the rest of the world, making it one of the fastest airports in the world for customs processing. Its duty-free shopping mall has been rated the world's best for three years in a row in 2013 by Business Traveller. Incheon International Airport also claims that it has only a 0.0001% baggage mishandling rate.

Located 48 km (30 mi) west of Seoul, the capital and the largest city of South Korea, Incheon International Airport is the main hub for Korean Air, Asiana Airlines, Jeju Air, and Polar Air Cargo. The airport serves as a hub for international civilian air transportation and cargo traffic in East Asia. Incheon International Airport is also currently Asia's eighth busiest airport in terms of passengers, the world's fourth busiest airport by cargo traffic, and the world's eighth busiest airport in terms of international passengers in 2014. In that year, 40,785,953 international passengers used the airport.

**Seoul Incheon International Airport**  
**Address:** 272, Gonghang-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon,  
Republic of Korea  
**Information & report:** 1577-2600

**Visa:** Before you travel to the South Korea, please check your visa requirements and make sure you have a valid visa if needed. Holders of non-standard passports and travel documents may also have different entry requirements: please check your visa and passport requirements at

[http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK\\_EN\\_2\\_1\\_1.jsp](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK_EN_2_1_1.jsp)

## How to get to Seoul downtown

### From Incheon Airport to downtown Seoul

There are several different ways to travel from Incheon International Airport to downtown Seoul. The most popular ways include taking the Airport Railroad Express (AREX), Seoul Metropolitan Subway, airport limousine buses, and taxis.

#### By Train

The fastest way to get downtown is by the Express Train on the AREX Line. The nonstop ride from Incheon International Airport Station to Seoul Station is just 43 minutes. Seoul Station is a huge transportation hub providing convenient access to different areas of Seoul and beyond. A similar way to access Seoul from Incheon International Airport, though not as fast and direct as the Express or All Stop Train on the AREX Line, is the Seoul Metropolitan Subway, which services Seoul and the surrounding areas.

The Airport Railroad Express (AREX) operates two trains: the **Express Train** from Incheon International Airport to Seoul Station and the **All Stop Train** that services 11 subway stations.

To take the AREX trains from Incheon International Airport, follow the yellow signs down to the Airport Transportation Center on the B1 level. Free electric cart services for passengers with heavy bags, senior citizens, and passengers with disabilities are stationed between the Airport Transportation Center and the passenger terminal. Service hours for the electric carts run from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day.

AREX official website: <http://english.arex.or.kr/jsp/eng/main.jsp>



Transfer

Express Train

All stop Train

AREX Express

Incheon Int'l Airport

Incheon Int'l Airport Cargo Terminal

Unseo

Cheongna Int'l City

Geomam

Gyeyang

Gimpo Int'l Airport

Digital Media City

Hongik Univ.

Gongdeok

Seoul Station

Line 1

Line 2

Line 3

Line 4

Line 5

Line 6

Line 7

Line 8

Line 9

Line 10



## By Bus

The airport limousine buses are a cost-effective way to go from Incheon International Airport to almost all parts of Seoul including Gangnam, Myeongdong and Yeouido. Equipped with comfortable reclining seats and spacious leg room, these buses are especially popular among passengers getting off of a long flight. It takes a bit more than an hour from the airport to downtown Seoul, traffic permitting.

### How to use the Airport Bus

Check your bus route at either of the Airport Information Desks between Gates 3 and 4 or Gates 11 and 12 on the arrival floor (1F), or the Airport Bus ticket booth. Buy your ticket at one of the ticket booths. Your ticket will list the bus stop location. Go to the bus stop and check the bus route and departure time. When on the bus, make sure to listen to the English recording so you don't miss your stop.

There are two types of airport buses: deluxe and standard. Deluxe buses are KAL limousines and other bus companies that operate non-stop or shortened routes to major hotels and destinations. These buses make fewer stops (shorter travel time) and have comfortable seats with more space. Standard buses tend to be more crowded with smaller space and make more stops.

### Airport Bus Ticket Booth

The ticket booth for the Airport Bus is located next to Gates 4 and 9 inside the arrival floor (1F) and outside next to Gates 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 9C.

Bus Fare (from Incheon Airport)

#### **- Deluxe Limousine Bus:**

To Gimpo International Airport: Around 7,500 won

To downtown Seoul: 14,000-16,000 won

#### **- Standard Limousine Bus:**

To Gimpo International Airport & Songjeong Station: Around 5,000 won

To downtown Seoul: 9,000-10,000 won



## By Taxi

Finally, taxis are convenient as they provide door-to-door service, which is useful for visitors who are not comfortable with riding the subways or the buses. A downside is the cost. Taxis are as expensive as they are convenient, and passengers must pay the Incheon Bridge tollgate fee (8,000 won for small-sized cars). Still, as most taxis are now equipped with a portable GPS navigation device, passengers can reach their destination easily and safely.

In Korea, there are three types of taxis: regular, deluxe, and jumbo. Regular and deluxe taxis can take as many as four passengers at a time, while jumbo taxis have a capacity of up to nine passengers. The base fare for a regular taxi is 3,000 won (for the first 2km) while the base fare for deluxe and jumbo taxis are 5,000 won (for the first 3km). Please also note that regular taxis charge an extra 20% of the base fare after midnight (24:00-4:00), while no such additional fare is applied for deluxe and jumbo taxis.

Though it costs more to use a deluxe taxi, they are more spacious and comfortable and provide higher quality service to the passenger. To become a deluxe taxi driver, the driver is required to have had no accidents driving a regular taxi for a decade. Also, they must take a specific service training course to be fully qualified as a deluxe taxi chauffeur.

Depending on your destination, the fare for a standard taxi from Incheon International Airport to downtown Seoul can be anywhere from 60,000 to 100,000 won. Also, the 8,000 won (small-sized car) toll for the Incheon International Airport Expressway is the responsibility of the passenger, not the driver. If by chance a driver tries to take advantage of you by demanding an inflated fare, take a picture of the license plate or driver's ID (usually displayed on the dashboard) and report the incident to the Seoul Global Center (+82-2-731-6800~1), which offers services in English, Japanese, Chinese, Tagalog, Mongolian, Vietnamese and Russian. You can also report your complaint to the Dasan Call Center which offers services in English, Japanese, Chinese, and Vietnamese (+82-2-120).

For more transportation information, please visit Incheon International Airport's official website: <http://www.airport.kr/eng/>

**Source:** [http://asiaenglish.visitkorea.or.kr/ena/GK/GK\\_EN\\_2\\_2\\_2\\_3.jsp](http://asiaenglish.visitkorea.or.kr/ena/GK/GK_EN_2_2_2_3.jsp)

## Public Bus

Seoul has four different bus categories which are also color coded. The colors are Blue, Green, Red, and Yellow. Bus numbers indicate districts in Seoul, enabling passengers to identify the bus departure point and destination. For instance:

- **Yellow Buses circulate in the Central Business District (Downtown area), connecting major tourist, shopping and business area.**

Yellow buses have a 2-digit number only to identify them. For example: 2-digit number: District + Bus ID (1~9) (1~9)

*Example: 01*

*0: This bus circles District Area 0 (Jongno, Junggu, Yongsan)*

*1: Bus ID number*

- **Blue buses connect Seoul's suburbs to downtown Seoul**

Blue buses travel on major arterial roads (long distances) within Seoul and serve more than two districts. Blue buses have a 3-digit number which represents: Departure + Destination + Bus ID (0~9)

*Example: 048*

*0: This bus starts from District Area 0 (Jongno, Junggu, Yongsan)*

*4 : This bus heads for District Area 4 (Seocho, Gangnam)*

*8: Bus ID number*

- **Green Buses connect residential areas, subway lines and bus terminals and circulate within a district**

Green buses operate on branch lines within one district of Seoul, carrying passengers to transfer points. These buses are privately operated. Green buses have a 4-digit number, similar to the above, except for the Bus ID which ranges from (11~99)

- **Red Buses are EXPRESS buses for commuters**

Red buses do not offer discount benefits even with a transportation card. These buses seat every passenger and are useful to access places such as Suwon and Incheon.



## T- CARD

The cheapest way to use public transport is to use a T card, which is an integrated fare system which is transferable from bus to bus, bus to subway, or vice-versa. A discount is made available if passengers use this card so that payment by cash is discouraged. (No discount is offered on Red bus). To transfer to another bus or train, the card must be scanned over a card terminal upon exit within a 30 minute timeframe before transferring.

The T- card can be either prepaid or postpaid (through a credit card). The prepaid card is 2,500 won. They can be purchased from the automated machines in every subway station or convenience store. T- cards can be recharged for amounts from 1,000 won to 90,000 won. Users departing Seoul can get a refund for any remaining amount on the card (less 1,500 won) at a T- card vender.



## SEOUL CITY PASS

This pass is similar in use to the T- card but it also enables tourists to access the Seoul City Tour Bus that take you around the downtown and palaces. By using the SEOUL CITY PASS you can board and get off from the bus at any time or place you want, all day, as many times as you like. With this pass tourists can also use the public bus and rail system up to 20 times per day i.e. metropolitan subway and Blue/Green/Yellow buses.

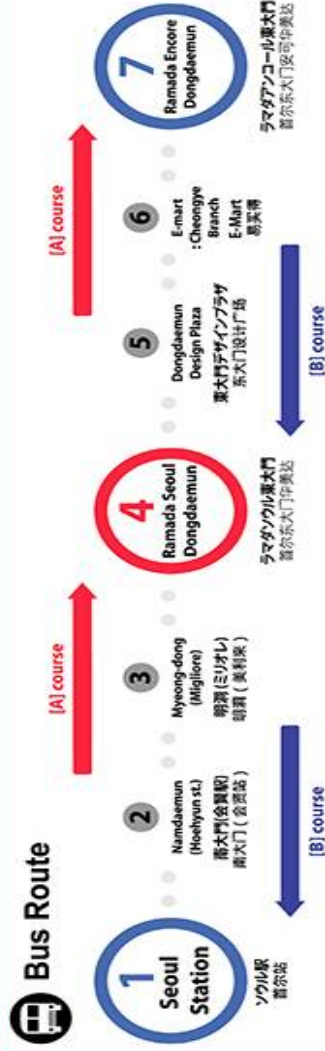
**Note:** The SEOUL CITY PASS cannot be refunded once sold but malfunctioning cards can be exchanged from where it was purchased. The pass is used in the same way as the T- card, that is, by electronic sensor operation.

	1 day pass	2 day pass	3 day pass
<b>Price</b>	15,000 won	25, 000 won	35,000 won
Seoul City Tour Bus	No limit, 1 day	No limit, 2 day	No limit, 3 day
Subway/Bus	Up to 20 times a day	Up to 20 times a day for a total of 40 times	Up to 20 times a day for a total of 60 times

More information details about public transportation in Seoul, please visit the link here: <http://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g294197-s303/Seoul:South-Korea:Public.Transportation.html>

## Free Shuttle Bus

# Free Shuttle Bus



## Bus Schedule

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
09:00		09:05	09:10	09:15	09:20	09:25	09:30	09:35	09:45	09:50	10:00	10:05	10:20							
10:30		10:35	10:40	10:45	10:50	10:55	11:00	11:05	11:15	11:20	11:30	11:35	11:50							
13:00		13:05	13:10	13:15	13:20	13:30	13:40	13:45	13:55	14:00	14:10	14:15	14:30							
15:00		15:05	15:10	15:15	15:20	15:30	15:40	14:45	15:55	16:00	16:10	16:15	16:30							
17:00		17:05	17:10	17:15	17:20	17:30	17:40	17:45	17:55	18:00	18:10	18:15	18:30							

## Metro

Subway systems offer a convenient way of exploring metropolitan cities in Korea. With just a little guidance, anyone can use the metropolitan subway systems with ease. Each subway station has a name, number, and a color representing the subway line. Transfer stations, where two or more lines intersect, are marked differently on a subway map, usually by a larger circle. By looking at the subway map, you can determine your departure and arrival stations.

Subway fares slightly differ by age. (See below for Seoul Subway Fares.) All fares are exchanged for transportation cards, which are required for passing through the security gates. Single-journey transportations cards are most suitable for one-time, one-way trips, while multiple-journey transportation cards are most suitable for long-term visitors/residents who make multiple journeys.

Lastly, many subway stations provide amenities and facilities like self-storage lockers and phone-charging stations, as well as a wide variety of attractions, including shopping, exhibitions, and performances.

### • Seoul Subway Fares

<b>Basic Fare for 10 km</b>	<b>Age 19 and Older</b>	<b>Age 13–18</b>	<b>Age 6–12</b>
<b>Multiple Journey Transportation Cards (T-Money)</b>	1,050 won	900 won	450 won
<b>Single Journey Transportation Cards</b>	1,150 won	1,000 won	500 won

- Children 6 and younger: Free
- Total distances exceeding 10 km (within Seoul): 100 won for each additional 5 km
- Total distances exceeding 40 km (within Seoul): 100 won for each additional 10 km
- Total distances exceeding 30 km (outside Seoul): 100 won for each additional 5 km

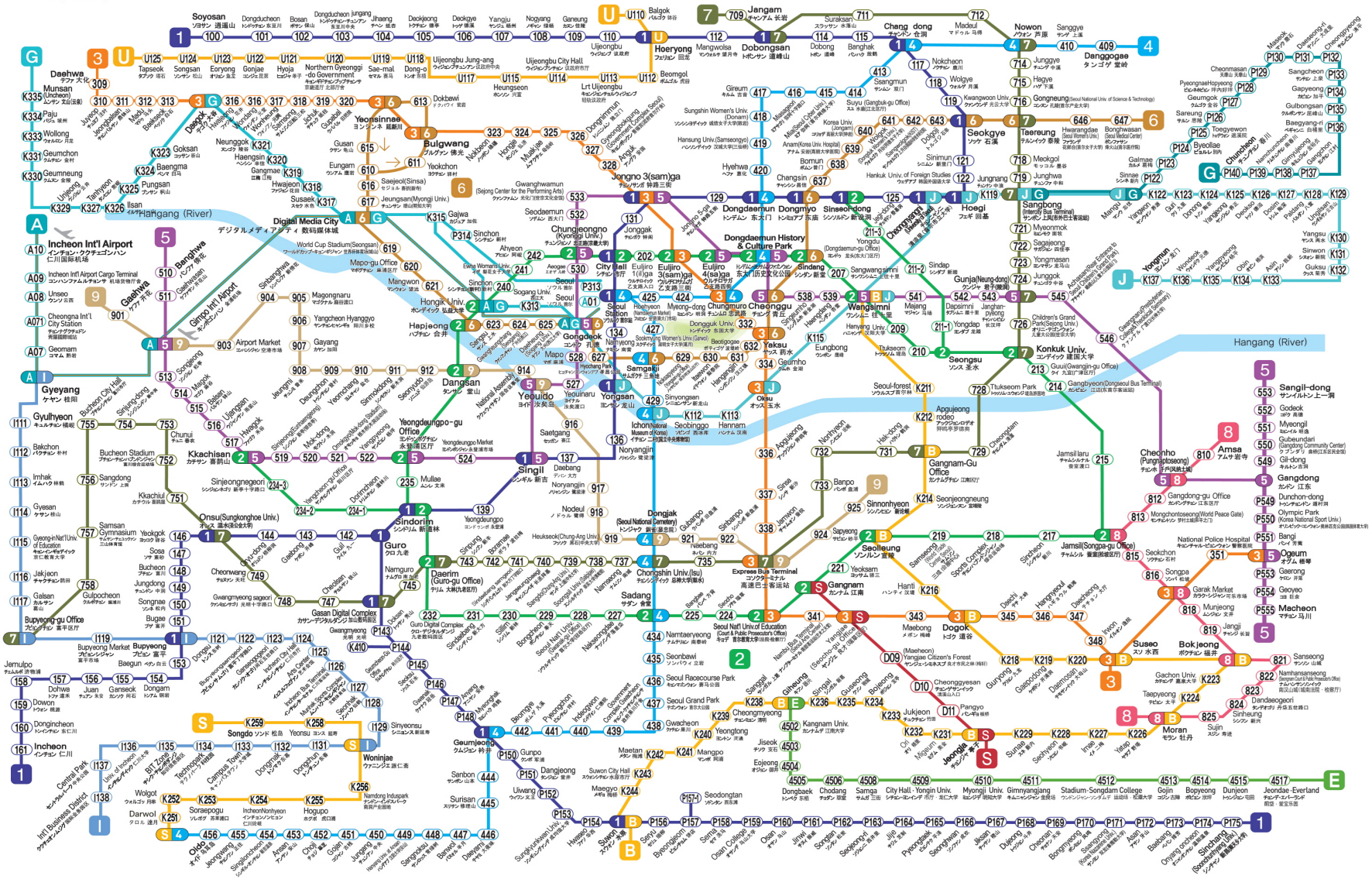
**Source:** [http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/TR/TR\\_EN\\_5\\_1\\_4.jsp](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/TR/TR_EN_5_1_4.jsp)





# Metro Lines in Seoul Metropolitan Area

ソウルメトロ及び首都圏鉄道路線図 首尔及首都圈路线图





# Map of Seoul



Source: <https://www.google.gr/url?sa=i&rc=j&q=&src=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAcQjRxqFQoTCJaFpMi37sYCFUm5FAo dg74Img&url=http%3A%2F%2Flookatkorea.com%2Fblog%2Fkorea%2Farchives%2Fseoul-map-in-english%2F&ei=kWOvVdb4FsnyUoP9otAJ&bvm=bv.98197061,d.d24&psig=AFQjCNHwss0JyWofciirVe2TdnMlIMchmg&ust=1437644017572483>



## Seoul

**Location:** 37°34'N 126°58'E

**Population:** 10,117,909 million

**Area:** 605.21 km<sup>2</sup>

Settlement of the Han River area, where present-day Seoul is located, began around 4000 BC.

Seoul is first recorded as Wiryeseong, the capital of Baekje (founded in 18 BC) in the northeastern Seoul area.

Here are several city walls remaining in the area that date from this time. Pungnapdoseong, an earthen wall just outside Seoul, is widely believed to have been at the main Wiryeseong site.

As the Three Kingdoms competed for this strategic region, control passed from Baekje to Goguryeo in the 5<sup>th</sup> century and from Goguryeo to Silla in the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Goryeo, which succeeded Unified Silla, built a summer palace in Seoul, which was referred to as the "Southern Capital". It was only from this period that Seoul became a larger settlement.

When Joseon replaced Goryeo, the capital was moved to Seoul (also known as Hanyang and later as Hanseong), where it remained until the fall of the dynasty. The Gyeongbok Palace, built in the 14th century, served as the royal residence until 1592. The other large palace, Changdeokgung, constructed in 1405, served as the main royal palace from 1611 to 1872. Originally, the city was entirely surrounded by a massive circular stone wall to provide its citizens security from wild animals, thieves and attacks. The city has grown beyond those walls and although the wall no longer stands (except along Bugaksan Mountain north of the downtown area the gates remain near the downtown district of Seoul, including most notably Sungnyemun (commonly known as Namdaemun) and Honginjimun (commonly known as Dongdaemun). During the Joseon dynasty, the gates were opened and closed each day, accompanied by the ringing of large bells at the Bosingak belfry. In the late 19th century, after hundreds of years of isolation, Seoul opened its gates to foreigners and began to modernize. Seoul became the first city in East Asia to introduce electricity in the royal palace, built by the Edison Illuminating Company and a decade later Seoul also implemented electrical street lights. Much of the development was due to trade with foreign countries like France and United States. For example, the Seoul Electric Company, Seoul Electric Trolley Company, and Seoul Fresh Spring Water Company were all joint Korean–American owned enterprises.



**Source:** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul#History>

## Information



### Weather

The climate of Seoul features a humid continental/subtropical climate with dry winter, called "Dwa"/"Cwa". Seoul is classed as having a temperate climate with four distinct seasons, but temperature differences between the hottest part of summer and the depths of winter are extreme. In summer the influence of the North Pacific high-pressure system brings hot, humid weather with temperatures soaring as high as 35 °C (95 °F) on occasion.



### Time

Korea Time Zone (UTC+09:00)



### Banks

Bank opening hours are Weekdays: 09:00am – 16:00pm, Weekends and National Holidays: Closed



### Post Office

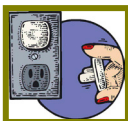
Post office Opening Hours: Weekdays: 09:00 – 18:00, Public Holidays: Closed



### Shopping

Shops Opening Hours: 10:30am – 20:00pm.

Typically one day a month (usually a Monday) department stores are closed to the public. However, closings will vary according to each store.



### Electricity

Voltage: 220 V



### Special Needs

Delegates and accompanying persons with disabilities are invited to advise the Congress Secretariat of any special requirements.



### **Currency**

The South Korean Won is the currency of Korea (South).

(1.00 USD = 1,168.99 KRW, 1.00 KRW = 0.000855444 USD)

You can have more information about Korean Won by visiting <http://www.xe.com>



### **Pharmacy**

Pharmacies are easy to find in Seoul, however, they are not all open at night. Many pharmacies have staff that speaks foreign languages, and many have English-speaking staff. During public holidays and at night there are a number of pharmacies open. To find an on-duty pharmacy, there are a number of resources: Emergency Medical Information Centre, Tel: 1339, Dasan Call Center, Tel: 120 (press 9 for English)



## Places to visit

### Gyeongbokgung

Gyeongbokgung Palace arguably the most beautiful and remains the grandest of all five palaces is also called “Northern Palace” because it is the furthest north when compared to the neighbouring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeongheegung (Western Palace).

The name of the palace, Gyeongbokgung, translates in English as “Palace of Shining Happiness.” The premises were destroyed by fire at the time of Japanese occupation from 1592-1598. However, all of the palace’s 7,700 rooms were later restored under the leadership of Heungseondaewongun during the reign of King Gojong.

The National Palace Museum of Korea is located south of Heungnyemun Gate, and the National Folk Museum is located east within Hyangwonjeong.

**Opening Hours:** March to October 09:00-18:00 / November to February 09:00-17:00 *Closed on Tuesday*

**Admission fees:** Adults (ages 19-64) 3,000 won / Group 2,400 won (10 or more people) Youths (ages 7-18) 1,500 won / Group 1,200 won (10 or more people) Age 6 and under - FREE

**Getting there:** By Subway: Exit 5 - Gyeongbokgung Station Line 3



## Myeongdong

It is all about fashion, fashion & fashion in Myeongdong, Seoul's primary & most famous shopping district. If it's variety that you're after, there's no better place to shop than Myeong-dong where you'll find everything from internationally-recognized name brands to unique items.

Myeongdong also houses a variety of family restaurants, fast food, plus Korean, Western and Japanese dining options. Many restaurants in Myeongdong specialize in pork cutlet (donkas) and kalguksu (thick noodles).

Not to forget, Myeongdong is the place where everyone shops for famous Korean Cosmetic brands such as Etude House, Skin Food, Laneige, The Face Shop, Missha!

### Opening Hours

10:00am – 10:00pm everyday

**Getting there:** By Subway Exit 5, 6, 7, or 8 - Myeongdong Station Line 4



## N Seoul Tower

N Seoul Tower located on Mt. Namsan offers great panoramic views of the city, and has been a symbol of Seoul since it first opened to the public in 1980. Not only the tower was recently undergone a major remodelling, but also a new name following a complete makeover. It is now a true cultural space with various performances, movies, exhibitions as well as upscale restaurants and snack bars.

### Opening Hours

Sunday-Thursday

Observatory: 10:00-23:00

Restaurant: 11:00-23:00

Teddy Bear Museum: 10:00-22:00 (Last entry: 21:00)

Friday-Saturday

Observatory: 10:00-24:00

Restaurants (n.GRILL/Hancock): 11:00-23:00

The place dining: 11:00-24:00 (Last seating: 23:00)

Teddy Bear Museum: 10:00-22:00

### Getting there

#### By Subway & Bus

Exit 2 – Chungmuro Station Line 3 or 4

Then take Bus 2 (08:00am-24:00am/5min intervals) or Bus 5 (07:30am-23:50am/15min intervals) to N Seoul Tower.

Exit 4 – Itaewon Station Line 6

Then take Bus 3 (08:00am-23:00pm/10min intervals) to N Seoul Tower.

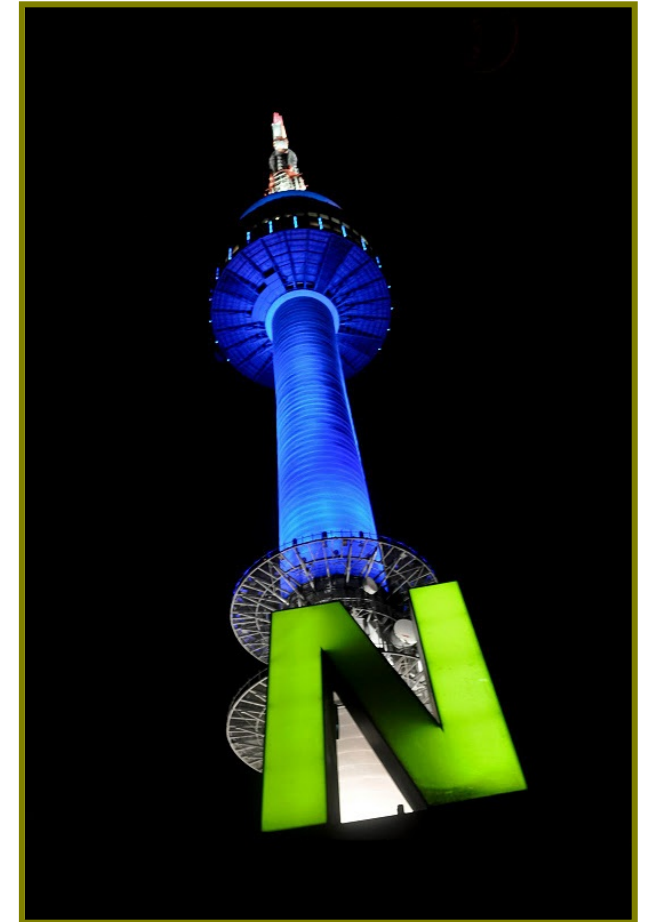
#### By Subway & Cable Car

Exit 3 – Myeongdong Station Line 4

Take the wide road next to *7 Eleven convenience store*, then walk straight to the left of *Pacific Hotel* & keep walking up in the direction of *Mt. Namsan* where the cable car platform is situated

Fare: Round-trip – 6,300 won / One-way – 4,800 won

Cable Car Opening Hours: 10:00am to 22:30pm





## Dongdaemun

Dongdaemun is Korea's largest wholesale and retail shopping district has 26 shopping malls, 30,000 specialty shops, and 50,000 manufacturers.

Opening from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. except Monday & some public holidays, you can literally shop all night!!

The fabric and clothing here are of the latest fashion trends in the world. Inventory is imported and exported in real time, making Dongdaemun a must-visit for fashion enthusiasts.

### Opening Hours

Tuesday to Saturday - 10:30am to 5:00am

Sunday - 10:30am to 11:00pm

Closed on Monday & some public holidays

**Getting there:** By Subway: Exit 8 or 9 - Dongdaemun Station Line 1 or Line 4



## Bukchon Hanok Village

Situated between by two palaces, Gyeongbokgung to the west and Changdeokgung to the east, this village have the largest cluster of privately owned traditional Korean wooden homes or hanok in Seoul. The Bukchon area is a traditional residential area in Seoul that boasts 600 years of history. Its location reflects the views of neo-Confucianism, regarding the world and nature, during the Joseon Dynasty. Hanok architecture places great emphasis on the topographical features of the land on which it is built. Structural arrangements, layouts, and other spatial aesthetics are major concerns here, as are the styles of the buildings themselves.

### Opening Hours:

Monday - Friday 9:00am to 18:00pm

Saturday – Sunday 9:00am to 17:00pm

**Getting there:** By Subway: Exit 2 – Anguk Station Line 3. Walk straight for about 300m



## Changdeokkung Palace

Changdeokkung Palace was the second royal villa built following the construction of Gyeongbukgung Palace in 1405. The buildings have remained largely intact over six centuries and served as a backdrop for the last chapters of the Joseon period (1392-1910). Korea's last emperor Sunjong passed away on these grounds in 1926, and it's commonly known that members of royal descendants lived in Nakseonjae, a cluster of unpainted palace buildings well into the late '80s. The palace had a great influence on the development of Korean architecture, garden and landscape planning, and related arts, for many centuries. It reflects sophisticated architectural values, harmonized with beautiful surroundings.

### Admission Fees

#### Regular Tour (Changdeokkung Palace)

Individuals: Adults (ages 19-64) 3,000 won/Children (ages 7-18) 1,500 won

Groups (10 or more people): Adults 2,400 won/Children 1,200 won

Huwon Tour (Secret Garden area)

Adults (ages 19 and over) 5,000 won/Children (ages 7-18) 2,500 won

#### Opening Hours for Bukchon Traditional Culture Center (Regular Tour)

April - October: 09:00am -18:30pm

March & November: 09:00-17:30 / December–February: 09:00-17:00

#### Opening Hours for Bukchon Traditional Culture Center (Guided Tour only)

April - October: 09:00am-16:30pm

March & November: 09:00am-15:30pm

December–February: 09:00am-15:00pm

### Getting there

By Subway: Exit 3 – Anguk Station Line 3. Walk straight for 5min.

OR

Exit 7 – Jongno 3(sam)-ga Station Line 1, 3 or 5. Go straight along Donhwamun-ro Street for 10min.

For more information about Seoul attractions please visit this link: <http://www.tommyooi.com/seoul-attractions/>





## Dongsoong Arts Center

The main feature of Dongsoong Arts Center is that it accepts various cultural genres. Movies, plays, dances and traditional Korean music (Gukak) that are artistic and experimental are mainly held here. The main facilities are the Dongsoong Hall, the Studio Theatre, Hypertheque NADA, etc. Dongsoong Hall is a performance theatre where you can watch performances such as plays, dances, and concerts. Located on the B1 floor of the art centre, it has a capacity of 450 people on the 1st and 2nd floor balcony. The Studio Theatre is on the 5th floor. It boasts a stage set that can be easily changed to fit the performance features. There are 150 seats in the small theatre. The most eye-catching facility at Dongsoong Art Centre is the Hypertheque NADA, which is on the 1st floor. Its name means 'the theatre of the audience.' Here you can spend the night watching various movies that are bizarre. In this theatre you can find 147 names of celebrities on the seats. You'll be able to sit in a chair with a celebrity's name written on it. At the Hypertheque Character Shop you will find the 'NADA' character and various movie character products. After browsing around the shop, you can go to the cafe for tea and snacks. There you can relax in the tranquil space and cultural atmosphere of the art centre.

**Operating Hours:** Depends on the programs

### Getting there

At Hyehwa Station (Seoul Subway Line 4), exit No.1, turn right and then walk into the alley between the flower shop and Eigen Post. 3 minutes walk. Take bus No.1012, 1019, 2112, 109, 272, 301, 9410 and get off at Hyehwa station. Walk into the alley between the flower shop and eigen post.



## Gwangjang Market

The Gwangjang Market is the nation's first market and continues to thrive as a popular tourist destination today. The second floor of the market provides all of your silk, satin, and linen bed-sheet stores, which are the largest and most famous in Seoul.

Many of the stores in the area even have their own factories supplying fabrics to the Namdaemun Market, Pyoung Hwa Market, and even to some department stores. Even though the goods are not brand-name products, the wide selection of high quality goods at inexpensive prices makes it an enjoyable shopping experience.

### Operating Hours

General stores: 08:30am-18:00pm

Restaurants: 08:30am-23:00pm

Clothing stores: 21:00pm-10:00am (Next day)

### Getting there

By Subway: Jongno 5-ga Station (Seoul Subway Line 1), Exit 8

Euljiro 4-ga Station (Seoul Subway Line 2 & 5), Exit 4



Source: [http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/SH/SH\\_EN\\_7\\_2.jsp?cid=273761](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/SH/SH_EN_7_2.jsp?cid=273761)

## Lunch and Dining in Seoul

### Woo Lae Oak Jugyo

“A traditional Korean restaurant with great quality”

**Cuisine:** Korean

**Address:** 118-1, Jugyo-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

**Phone:** +82-2-2265-0151

**Opening Hours:**

Monday – Sunday

11:30 am - 9:30 pm

### Getting there

Subway: Euljiro-4-ga Station, Line 2 & 5, Exit 4, first right then first left



### Pyeongyang Myeonok

**Cuisine:**

**Address:** 207, Jangchungdan-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul

**Phone:** +82-2-2267-7784

**Opening Hours:**

Monday – Sunday

11:30 am - 9:30 pm





**Jung Sik Dang**

**Cuisine:** Korean

**Address:** 11, Seolleung-ro 158-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, South Korea

**Phone:** +82-2-517-4654

**Opening Hours:**

Monday – Sunday

12:00 pm - 3:00 pm

6:00 pm - 10:30 pm



**Gosasoyo**

**Cuisine:** Italian, French

**Address:** 20-1, Noksapyeong-daero 32-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-863, South Korea

**Phone:** +82-2-790-9144

**Opening Hours:**

Monday to Saturday

6:00 pm - 1:00 am

Sunday 11:50 am - 10:00 pm



**Jinmi Sikdang**

**Cuisine:** Korean

**Address:** 105-127 Gongdeok-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul, South Korea

**Phone:** +82- 2-3211-4468

**Opening Hours:**

Monday - Sunday

11:30 am - 9:30 pm

**Soigne Restaurant**

**Cuisine:** French, American, Korean, Contemporary

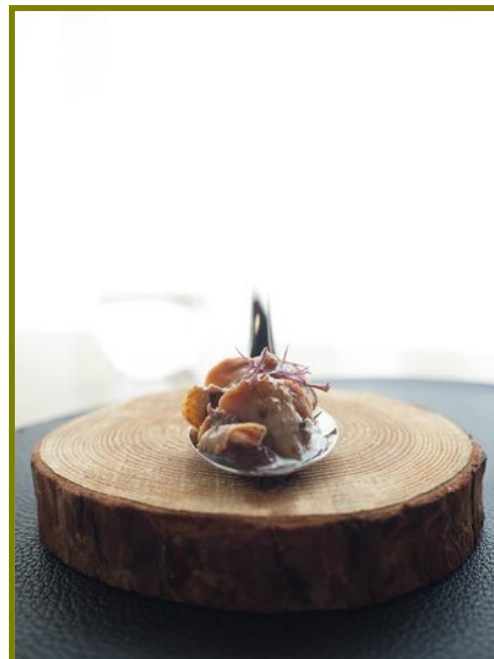
**Address:** 549-17, Banpo-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137807, South Korea

**Phone:** +82 2-3477-9386

**Opening Hours:**

Monday - Sunday

12:00 pm - 3:00 pm / 6:00 pm - 11:00 pm



**Gaesung Mandu - Koong**

**Cuisine:** Korean

**Address:** 30-11 Gwanhun-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, South Korea

**Phone:** +82- 2-733-9240



**Jyoti Restaurant**

**Cuisine:** Indian, Korean, Tibetan, Nepali

**Address:** 3F 31-4 Nogosan-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul 121-806, South Korea

**Phone:** +82 2-703-3535

**Opening Hours:**

Monday - Sunday

11:30 am - 10:30 pm



**Source:** <http://www.tripadvisor.com/Restaurants-g294197-Seoul.html>  
<http://www.visitseoul.net/en/seoul-food/gwangjang-market.jhtml>

**Sources:** [www.ramadadm.com](http://www.ramadadm.com)

[http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK\\_EN\\_2\\_1\\_1.jsp](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK_EN_2_1_1.jsp)

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[http://asiaenglish.visitkorea.or.kr/ena/GK/GK\\_EN\\_2\\_2\\_2\\_3.jsp](http://asiaenglish.visitkorea.or.kr/ena/GK/GK_EN_2_2_2_3.jsp)

<http://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g294197-s303/Seoul:South-Korea:Public.Transportation.html>

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[http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/TR/TR\\_EN\\_5\\_1\\_4.jsp](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/TR/TR_EN_5_1_4.jsp)

<http://www.smrt.co.kr/program/cyberStation/main2.jsp?lang=e>

<https://www.google.gr/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAcQjRxqFQoTCJaFpMi37sYCFUm5FAodg74Img&url=http%3A%2F%2Flookatkorea.com%2Fblog%2Fkorea%2Farchives%2Fseoul-map-in-english%2F&ei=kWOvVdb4FsnyUoP9otAJ&bvm=bv.98197061,d.d24&psig=AFQjCNHwss0JyWofciirVe2TdnMlMchmg&ust=1437644017572483>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul#History>

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