

Living in Korea

A Guide for
International Scientists at the
Institute for Basic Science



iibs

2019 Edition

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at the Institute for Basic Science

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Overview

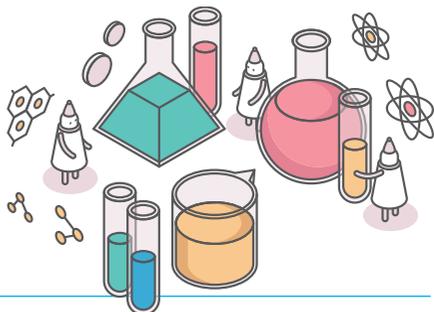
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1. The Institute for Basic Science

The Institute for Basic Science (IBS) was founded in 2011 to foster outstanding researchers through world-class basic science research conducted on the Korean peninsula. IBS seeks to ensure excellence in research by selecting leading scientists as directors and promotes a supportive and nurturing environment that enables scientists to fully engage in research. The Research Centers of IBS conduct large-scale, mid- and long-term group research that is unavailable at other universities or government-funded research institutes in Korea. Motivated by a driving curiosity about the unknown, the institute was founded with the vision "Making Discoveries for Humanity & Society." As researchers unleash their creative potential most effectively when they perform adventurous research in an autonomous research environment, scientists themselves choose research themes that are usually novel concepts in their fields.

Using RIKEN and Max Planck Society as benchmarks, IBS aims to establish itself as a global research hub for basic science while also fostering the next generation of leaders in basic science research. It is our belief that advancement in basic science leads to both economic and intellectual progress of society, creating a brighter future for mankind. IBS' support of basic science will help solve global challenges and offer solutions to fundamental scientific puzzles in a wide array of scientific fields.

To achieve such goals, IBS has four operating principles; excellence, openness, autonomy, and creativity. The first principle is about establishing excellent Research Centers capable of conducting world-class basic science research. Nobel Laureates and renowned scholars make up panels to reform rigorous selection and evaluation procedures. Openness is about using Centers as channels to bring in professors or researchers from outside institutions. The flexible personnel structure, joint research, and the shared use of equipment with local institutions help to create dynamic research hubs where exchanges of world-leading talent and advanced knowledge actively occur. Centers enjoy autonomy in their research and operation as directors are encouraged to venture into new research areas by independently selecting research themes and recruiting the workforce necessary to achieve those themes. Creative ideas require unique research equipment, so IBS purchases large-sale infrastructure and has engineering support ready to provide the necessary modifications for the needs of the research.



2. Centers and Affiliated Organizations

2.1 HQ Centers

With the new headquarters that opened in 2018, several Centers relocated to share the new research space. Located in Daejeon, South Korea in the International Science & Business Belt, these Centers are housed in three connected research buildings with an animal testing facility and the Aleph supercomputer. Also on the HQ campus is an administrative building, science and cultural center, and two dormitories (IBS and UST).

2.1.1 Pioneer Research Centers

Located in the headquarters complex with HQ Centers, Pioneer Research Centers (PRC) were launched in December 2018. These smaller collective Centers are led not by a director, but by a group of up to five chief investigators.

2.2 Campus Centers

Campus Centers are established within science and technology universities and government-funded research institutes. Locations include the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology (DGIST), Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), and Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH).

2.3 Extramural Centers

These are Centers located in other renowned universities. Seoul locations include Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, collectively they are colloquially known as SKY, and Ewha Womans University; located in Suwon is Sungkyunkwan University; and in Busan is Pusan National University. Extramural Centers are external organizations funded by IBS through agreements with the universities. Only the directors and associate directors are hired by IBS, all other research and administrative staff are employed by the university.

2.4 Rare Isotope Science Project

The Rare Isotope Science Project (RISP) was officially formed in 2011 with the goal of making the Rare isotope Accelerator complex for ON-line experiment, or RAON. Named after a shortened form of 라온하제, a Korean term meaning “joyful tomorrow”, RAON is a heavy ion particle accelerator which aims to become the first with both Isotope Separation On-Line (ISOL) and In-flight Fragmentation (IF). Construction is ongoing in northeast Daejeon neighboring Sejong City and will take at least ten years and 1.4 trillion won.

2.5 National Institute for Mathematical Sciences

Affiliated with IBS, but not following the Center format, is one mathematical research group. The National Institute for Mathematical Sciences (NIMS) was founded in 2005 under the Korea Basic Science Institute. NIMS is located in Daejeon and was shifted from the Korea Basic Science Institute to IBS in 2012.

2.6 Location of IBS Centers

IBS Centers and their locations are placed throughout the country to strategically work with excellent universities and research groups. The map below gives a general idea as to where IBS Centers are located.



3. Career Path

Institute for Basic Science welcomes international researchers as members of Research Centers and offers excellent career development programs. With roughly 30% of research staff recruited from outside of Korea, there are many opportunities to collaborate with top scientists from all over the world while working at IBS. Please see the table below to see the kind of positions offered at Centers.

In terms of organization, IBS is headed by the Board of Directors who oversee the IBS President. The Auditor and Scientific Advisory Board work with the President, who oversees the headquarters, Centers, and affiliated organizations.

Research Personnel at Centers

Position	Roles
Director	<p>A director is the head of a Center who is responsible for all research and operation of the Center. These directors, and sometimes additional staff, participate in Directors Council Meetings as the representative of their Centers.</p> <p>Co-director Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Managing Director: A managing director is the representative of a co-director Center who presides over co-director meetings at their Centers to discuss operational matters. Managing directors participate in the Directors Council Meeting as the representatives of their Centers. ※ One of the co-directors within a Center is appointed as the managing director of the Center by the IBS president to serve a two-year term with the possibility of extension. – Co-director: A co-director is a director of a co-director Center who has full authority over the organization and operation of his/her own research group and participates in co-director meetings at their Centers to discuss their operational matters.
Associate Director	<p>An associate director is a principal investigator who independently operates a research group within a Center via consultations with the Center's (managing) director.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An associate director is under the Center's (managing) director for a clearer approval structure and more efficient administrative management.
Chief Investigator	<p>Researchers whose capabilities are equivalent to a principal investigator at a globally renowned research institute or who has great potential to reach that level in the near future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A Pioneer Research Center can be composed of up to five chief investigators.
Young Scientist Fellow	<p>Researchers with less than five years' experience after obtaining their Ph.D. or under the age of 40 with a Ph.D.</p>

	- Young scientist fellows can build their own independent research groups within a Center.
Research Fellow/ Researcher	A research fellow or a researcher conducts research as a member of a principal investigator's research group.

4. Recruitment Procedure

Centers must comply with IBS policies in selecting and appointing directors and associate directors. For other types of appointment, HQ and campus Centers must comply with the below recruitment procedures. Extramural Centers typically follow the policies of their host institutions but may adopt these procedures at their discretion.

Procedure	Overseen by	Details
Recruitment announcement	Human Resources Development Team or Center	Job announcements are posted on the primary IBS website, Center's website, and/or other job websites. The announcements, written in both Korean and English, will be posted within three days of Centers' request for posting. They will remain posted for at least 15 days.
Application receipt	Center	Centers receive applications. ※ Candidates from Europe or the US, where employment certificates are not generally issued, may instead submit reference letters or CVs that specify employment periods.
Document screening & interview	Center	Centers screen and select candidates.
Selection of final candidates	Center	Centers select final candidates.
Annual salary & employment contracts	Center	Centers will determine basic salaries in accordance with the IBS pay band and notify the Human Resources Development Team thereof.
	Human Resources Development Team	The Human Resources Development Team takes follow-up measures regarding employment contracts.
Visa issuance confirmation letter (사증발급 인정서)	Center	Centers send IBS the documentation required to receive a visa issuance confirmation letter.
	HQ	IBS receives visa issuance number (인정 번호) from the Immigration Office and notifies the relevant Centers thereof.

Appointment	HQ	IBS announces the appointment of new employees.
Arrival and relocation support	Center	Centers provide the necessary support to help researchers enter and settle down in South Korea.



Chapter 2

Visas and Immigration

1. Overview of Immigration

Unless you hold Korean citizenship, all people wanting to work in Korea need a visa and all dependent families wishing to live in Korea need a visa. Once hired by IBS, the administrative staff at your Center will be responsible for helping you with any visa and immigration matters. The contents in this chapter are subject to change without notice but are provided to give you a general overview of the process. For up-to-date information or scheduling a reservation at an immigration office please visit the Korean Immigration websites:

www.immigration.go.kr Korea Immigration Service (K, E) is a basic page which will redirect you to other immigration-related sites. It is a good starting point to see what kind of services are available.

www.hikorea.go.kr Hi Korea eGovernment for Foreigners (K, E, C) is a general site that focuses on visas but also provides other immigration-related information and registration for appointments at Immigration offices.

You can reach Immigration directly by calling 1345 from within Korea or 82 (Korea's country code) and then 1345. Support is available in (1) Korean, (2) English, and (3) Chinese from 9 AM until 10 PM. Other language support includes (4) Vietnamese, (5) Thai, (6) Japanese, (7) Mongolian, (8) Indonesian, (9) French, (10) Bangladeshi, (11) Pakistani, (12) Russian, (13) Nepalese, (14) Cambodian, (15) Burmese, (16) German, (17) Spanish, and (18) Arabic but only are available from 9 AM until 6 PM. Select the language you want by pressing the number next to the language you desire and press *.

1345 services include information on immigration locations and hours, immigration representatives who will discuss your visa options, and as of October 2015 the number also connects you to lawyers or legal advocates to assist in a wide variety of legal situations.

If you are already residing in Korea on a work visa which has not yet expired, it is generally possible to change from one kind of work visa to another without needing to leave the country. If you are currently in Korea on a tourist or landing visa, it is not possible to change to a work visa without first leaving Korea. Most international staff newly hired at IBS are hired while living outside of Korea and will apply for a visa at their closest Korean embassy or consulate.

2. Visa Types

There are a number of different visa types available for working at IBS, and for dependent families to live in Korea, but most of the visas that IBS sponsors are E-1, E-3, and E-7. C class visas are for short-term work and IBS uses C-4 to hire persons for less than 90 days. D class visas are for education and certain job types. D-2 is available for UST students engaged in an MA or PhD course and this visa does permit holders to legally work but only under certain conditions. D-4 is for education programs that do not offer a degree.

E class visas are for long-term employment. E-1 is for professors or lecturers at a university, E-3 is for researchers, and E-7 is specialized employment not necessarily research based. F class visas are frequently the hardest to obtain as they are for residents (F-2), accompanying spouses and children (F-3), ethnic Koreans with overseas citizenship (F-4), permanent residents (F-5), or married to a Korean citizen (F-6).

Only one visa type, the F-5, allows holders to vote in local elections. But all visa types are not allowed to participate in political activities in any other way, shape, or form. This includes, but is not limited to participating in political protests, speaking at political rallies, or holding placards about election candidates.

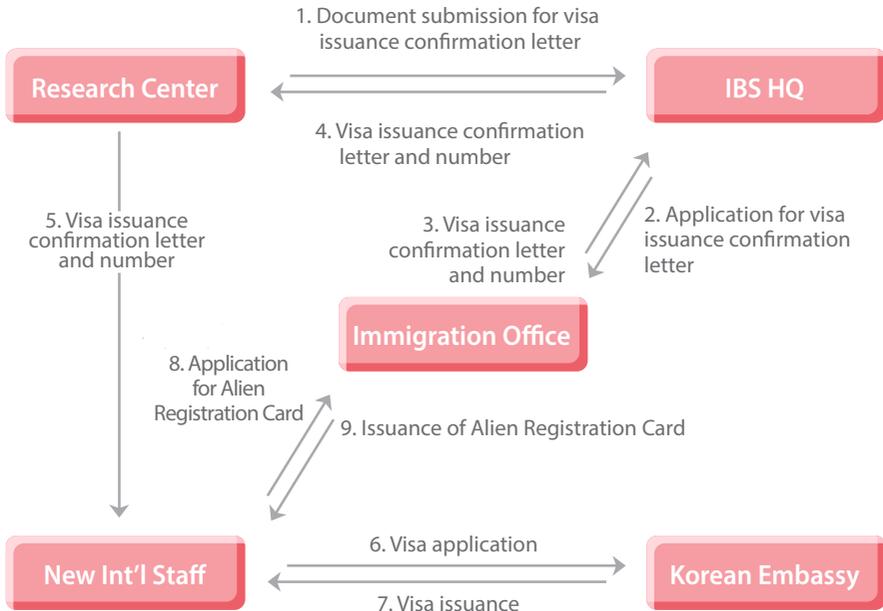
Visa type	Eligibility	Maximum residence period
C-4 Short-term employee (단기취업)	Individuals who do short-term employment and are financially compensated for it. Work can include lectures, research activities, or a wide variety of other jobs. Holders of C-4 can legally work in Korea.	90 days
D-2 Student (유학)	Individuals studying in an accredited university program for BA, MA, MS, or PhD studies. Visa also allows holder to conduct specific research at a college, university, graduate school or other academic institutions established under the provisions of the Higher Education Act. It is possible to work under this visa class but only under very specific conditions and only after the first semester of study has been completed. These conditions make it difficult to find work outside of a university or institutional setting. Thus, it is better to think of this as a non-work visa unless arrangements have already been made. Holders of D-4 can legally work in Korea but it can be difficult to do so.	2 years
D-4 General trainee (일반연수)	Individuals studying in programs that do not hold accreditation and do not offer a formal degree. Can include those who are obtaining training for research and technology at national and public research institutes. Variations of this visa class include: D-4-1: Korean language trainee D-4-2: General trainee (other) D-4-3: Elementary/middle/high school student D-4-5: Chef trainee for Korean cuisine D-4-6: General trainee (private institute) D-4-7: Foreign language trainee Holders of D-4 cannot legally work in Korea.	2 years

<p>E-1 Professor (교수)</p>	<p>Individuals who are qualified, as defined under the Higher Education Act, who wish to teach or conduct research at educational facilities. Applies for full-time lecturers or professors hired by academic organizations (e.g. college or university). Also applies for research professors in certain academic fields, laboratories attached to a university or college, or individuals who provide lectures or conduct research at science-related educational facilities.</p> <p>Holders of E-1 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>5 years</p>
<p>E-3 Research (연구)</p>	<p>Scientists and engineers engaged in science or high technology research at a college, university, national institute, public institute, or non-profit research institute in science and technology.</p> <p>Holders of E-3 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>5 years</p>
<p>E-7 Specially designated activities (특정활동)</p>	<p>Skilled individuals who possess specialized knowledge, technology, or skills as defined under Article 16 of the Framework Act on Treatment of Foreigners Residing in the Republic of Korea.</p> <p>The law was updated in early 2015 so that international students who received a degree within Korea are no longer limited to jobs that are directly related to their university program major.</p> <p>Holders of E-7 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>3 years</p>
<p>F-2 Resident (거주)</p>	<p>Individuals who will stay in Korea more long-term compared to previous visa types. Can be obtained via a few different methods. If an F-2 is held for 3 years, then the holder can apply for F-5 permanent resident status.</p> <p>F-2-1 or F-6 can be obtained by marrying a Korean citizen.</p> <p>F-2-7 is nicknamed the “points-based visa” as applicants can “earn” the visa if they get enough “points” as determined by the combined social value of their age, education, tax bracket, work experience before moving to Korea, and Korean language ability, among other aspects. Points are removed for violations of Korean Immigration law, including taking more than two weeks to register your new residence with Immigration. The F-2-7 was first introduced in February 1, 2010 and the point value of each aspect has been updated several times in the years that followed. If obtained, international spouses and children also get the same status.</p> <p>Holders of F-2 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>5 years</p>
	<p>Family of IBS staff (spouse and unmarried children up to international age 18 or Korean age 19) can come and live in Korea on a F-3 visa. Their status is that of a dependent</p>	

<p>F-3 Accompanying spouse/children (동반)</p>	<p>of the spouse/parent which means their visa is valid for the same length of time as the spouse/parent on any D or E class visa. When the working partner extends their visa, the family needs to also extend theirs.</p> <p>As dependents, F-3 does not allow holders to obtain legal employment. If you wish to work in Korea, you will need a different visa class to do so.</p> <p>Holders of F-3 cannot legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>Length of stay matches spouse/parent</p>
<p>F-4 Overseas Koreans (재외동포)</p>	<p>Individuals who are ethnic Korean but were born outside of Korea and hold citizenship outside of Korea. Also applies to former Korean citizens who renounced their citizenship. This visa has greatly expanded in usage, going from almost 130,000 issued in 2010, to over 500,000 issued in 2017.</p> <p>Holders of F-4 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>2 years</p>
<p>F-5 Permanent resident (영주)</p>	<p>Permanent residency can be obtained if an individual has lived in Korea for a minimum length of time and can provide other necessary documentation, which will vary depending on the current visa status held before applying for F-5. As Korea does not allow dual citizenship after a certain age (one age for males and a different age for females), this is the closest a foreign national can be to holding dual citizenship with Korea.</p> <p>From 2005, individuals holding an F-5 can vote in local elections if they have held the F-5 visa for at least three years.</p> <p>Holders of F-5 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>10 years</p>
<p>F-6 Marriage to Korean citizen (결혼이민)</p>	<p>Individuals who have married a South Korean citizen. This visa type was previously only obtainable if the marriage was registered in both Korea and the home country of the international spouse. The law changed in 2014 so only registration within Korea is necessary to get this visa.</p> <p>Holders of F-6 can legally work in Korea.</p>	<p>3 years</p>

3. Applying for a Visa Outside of Korea

The chart below outlines the process of applying for a visa outside of Korea. A general rule of thumb is the bigger the city, the longer the wait for the view to be issued. Within Japan, applying for a visa in the Korean embassy in Tokyo can take upwards of a week to get. Meanwhile, the same visa is obtainable usually the next day when visiting the consulate in Fukuoka. Your Center’s admin staff will support you in the process of getting a visa. Please keep in contact with them as they know the visa system well.



Sample of South Korean visa



Image provided by www.hikorea.go.kr website.

- ① Visa number
- ② Status: Visa type
- ③ Period of Sojourn: Permitted term of stay starting from the date of entry
- ④ Entries: Single or multiple
- ⑤ Issue date: Visa issuance date
- ⑥ Expiration date: Date visa expires
- ⑦ Issued at: Location where visa was issued

4. Alien Registration Card

With few exceptions outside of US military personnel stationed in Korea, all individuals who don't have Korean citizenship and intend to live in Korea for longer than 6 months need to register with Immigration to get an Alien Registration Card (외국인 등록증, 外國人 登録證, *oegugin deungnokjeung*). Frequently shorted to ARC or Alien Card, this card not only fulfills your legal immigration requirement, but also gives you a Resident Registration Number (주민등록번호, 住民登録番號, *jumin deungnok beonho* –or– some variation on 등록번호, 登録番號, *deungnok beonho*). This master identification number will be on your Korean driver's license if you get one, is used to register at hospitals and medical clinics and tells the staff if you have national health insurance, can be used to create an account on Korean websites, can be used instead of your passport when banks ask for identification (you may need to bring both if you started the account with a passport but once the new number is on file you just need the ARC), used to file taxes, etc. You can leave your passport at your residence in Korea as this ID card takes its place. This card is your official identification in Korea. Also having this card means you don't need to fill out immigration paperwork when returning to Korea as all your information is already in their system.

To apply for an ARC, you will need to bring some paperwork to an Immigration office. Please see the list of locations each branch serves as they will not serve you if you go to the wrong branch. You will need an application form which is freely available in the lobby

of Immigration. You will need a color passport photo 3.5 mm by 4.5 mm, which might be a different size than passport sized photos in your home country. While you can get passport photos there, if you can bring one before you visit you can save some time. Additional paperwork differs by visa type. Please ask your Center’s admin staff to help you prepare all the paperwork.

Application fee as of this writing is 30,000 KRW but might change in the future. You don’t pay the employee at the booth but go to another part of the lobby and buy a Government Revenue Stamp. You will also have the choice to pick up your ARC or have it mailed to you. The mail system is very reliable and safe in Korea, so if you want to save time bring a little extra money to pay for the mailing service. An ATM is available in the lobby but sometimes has a long line as some Immigration procedures require payment at that specific ATM. To save time, make sure you have enough money before you arrive.

The identification card used by most foreign passport holders will be blue, as the sample image shows. There is a green version for permanent residents, a reddish yellow version for ethnic Koreans born outside of Korea, and a more monochrome version for Korean citizens.

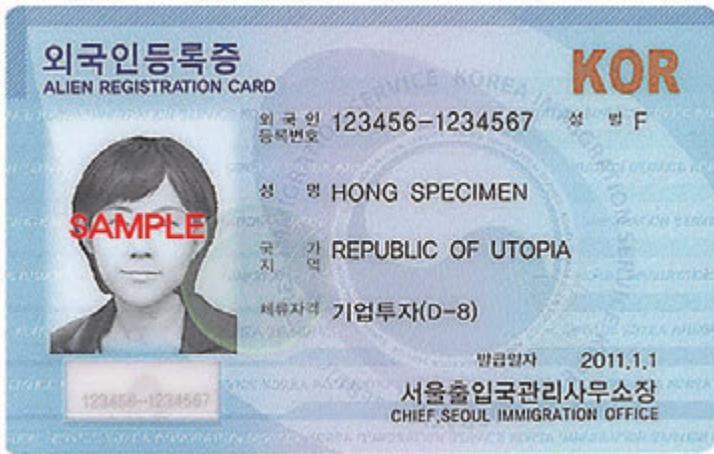


Image provided by www.hikorea.go.kr website.

The 13-digit number with a dash in the middle is the identification number. The first six digits are your birthday in YYMMDD format. So if you were born on October 30, 1983 the first six digits would be 831030. As birth information is common knowledge in Korea, the first six numbers aren’t seen as secret and don’t need to be protected unless you don’t wish to reveal your age.

The first number after the dash identifies your citizenship as Korean or non-Korean, your gender, and which century you were born in.

- 9 – Male Korean (born 1800–1899)
- 0 – Female Korean (born 1800–1899)
- 1 – Male Korean (born 1900–1999)
- 2 – Female Korean (born 1900–1999)
- 3 – Male Korean (2000–present)
- 4 – Female Korean (2000–present)
- 5 – Male overseas resident (born 1900–1999)
- 6 – Female overseas resident (born 1900–1999)
- 7 – Male overseas resident (2000–present)
- 8 – Female overseas resident (2000–present)

Using our October birthday example for a male born outside of Korea, your ID would be 831030-5XXXXXX. The last six numbers appear to be random and are important as they cannot be guessed, unlike the first numbers which can be determined by knowing your birthday.

Under the large KOR on the top right is binary gender (성별, 性别, *seongbyeol*), and marked as either M or F. Under the Resident Registration Number is your full legal name (성명, 姓名, *seongmyeong*) with family name written first followed by your given name and middle name. For example, the name Richard Andrew Moore will be written Moore Richard Andrew on an ARC and all in capital letters. In some Western publications it is normal to use this format, for example an author list or a list of cited references in research, but in these cases it is standard to include a comma after the family name if written first, example being Moore, Richard Andrew.

This format of FAMILY GIVEN MIDDLE used on ARC follows East Asian standards as we are in East Asia. But unfortunately this creates misunderstandings when applied to non-Asian names, especially as a comma is not added after the family name. Many Koreans believe Western names are written in Western order of GIVEN MIDDLE FAMILY which creates problems when trying to search for your name in a database and might also result in staff calling you by your family or middle name instead of your given name; “Hello Moore” or “Mr. Andrew.”

Your name and Resident Registration Number are also necessary for registering on a number of websites as they frequently check to make sure the legal name and ID number match to cut down on underage users and fake accounts. Registering for websites in Korea has historically been notoriously difficult for non-Koreans as the software systems were designed for Korean nationals and Korean names. This means 13-digit ID numbers with a 5 or 6 after the dash frequently came up as invalid as only the Korean citizen databases were being checked. This has largely been fixed but still might exist on some legacy systems. Korean names also don't have spaces between the family and given name. As only 1% of the population living in Korea are not Korean citizens, the software connected with Resident Registration Numbers has not been modified to use spaces with non-Korean names. This means when you need to use your real legal name to register on a website or try to recover your account, you don't type FAMILY GIVEN MIDDLE, but you write FAMILYGIVENMIDDLE without spaces and usually all in capital letters. So the name Moore Richard Andrew is written MOORERICHARDANDREW.

Under your legal name is the citizenship you hold (국가지역, 國家地域, *gukga jiyek*). If you hold overseas dual citizenship, only the citizenship you used to enter Korea is the citizenship you declare to Immigration, and that is the only citizenship which will be written here. Under citizenship is the visa type you currently have (체류자격, 滯留資格, *cheryu jageok*). If your visa type changes, your ARC will be destroyed and a new one created with the new visa type. The bottom right shows when (발급일자, 發給日字, *balgeup ilja*) and where the ARC was issued.

일련번호 1-011-000-0001

• 체류기간

허가일자	만료일자	확인
2011.11	2011.12.31	서울

• 체류지

신고일	2011.11	확인	서울(출)
체류지	서울시 영등포구 영등동로 158 일신로빌딩 1405동 1702호		
신고일		확인	
체류지			

유효확인 <http://www.immigration.go.kr>
 민원안내 국번없이 1345



Image provided by www.hikorea.go.kr website.

일, 申告日, *singoil*). Having your address on your ARC can be very helpful if you forgot your address or need to have it written in Korean. You must update the government within two weeks of when you move otherwise you'll be hit with a financial penalty and have negative points against you, which can hurt your chances of upgrading to a better visa status in the future. You can update your residency location by visiting Immigration or various local government offices, including city hall (시청, 市廳, *sicheong*), district office (구, 區, *gu*), neighborhood office (동, 洞, *dong*), town office (읍, 邑, *eup*), or township office (면, 面, *myeon*). Also some community centers can do this but not all, so contact them ahead of time to confirm. If you are trying to update your address more than two weeks after moving, you are only allowed to update your address with Immigration as you are in violation of Immigration law and only Immigration is allowed to deal with that situation.

The rear of your ARC will be vertical orientated with a serial number written on the top (일련번호, 一連番號, *illyeonbeonho*). The first box is labeled 체류기간 (滯留期間, *cheryu gigan*) and Duration of Stay is written on some cards. This box gets updated when your visa gets extended. Updates used to be written in pen but are now printed to avoid forgery. The ink within these boxes can sometimes get rubbed off, so you might want to cover these words with clear tape, being careful not to cover the blank spaces which might get used in the future. The first column is the date of approval (허가일자, 許可日字, *heoga ilja*), which is different from the date of issuance on the front of the card. The second column is the expiration date of your visa (만료일자, 滿了日字, *mallyo ilja*) and the city of the Immigration office which updated your status (확인, 確認, *hwagin*).

The second box is simplified from the example shown above. The newer format has your registered address in Korea (체류지, 滯留地, *cheryuji*) and the date it was modified (신고

5. Immigration Offices

You will need to visit an immigration office (출입국관리사무소, 出入國管理事務所, *churipguk gwalli samuso*) to register for Alien Registration Card, file an extension for your visa, change your visa type, get Immigration-related paperwork, or register your new address within two weeks of moving. Their operation hours of 9 AM to 6 PM are standardized at all locations. Locations, operation hours, and the answers to tons of other questions are available by calling 1345 within Korea or 82 1345 outside of Korea. Usually in the lobby of Immigration offices is a volunteer to direct people where to go and help with filling out paperwork. If you have any questions, please don't be shy in asking for help.

People would typically go in person, preferably right when they open or a little prior, grab a ticket and wait. Arriving at 10 or 11 AM would ensure a wait for at least one hour if not several. During peak seasons, which coincided with the start of school semesters as a large number of teachers and professors freshly arrived in Korea, they would turn off the ticket machine when they would max out on customers that they could assist for that day. As of February 1, 2016, a number of immigration offices require applicants to make a reservation online before coming to the office so they can cut down on people waiting unnecessarily. Reservations can be made online at www.hikorea.go.kr.

The number of Chinese visitors to Korea has become so large that many immigration offices have a dedicated floor or a separate building. If you have a Chinese passport, make sure you are in the correct location. It will not only save you time by going to the correct area, but their Chinese language ability will be better in the Chinese area.

Sometimes people fail to have enough paperwork and need to collect more before returning. Immigration officers frequently tell the English names of needed documents. While this is a nice thing for you to understand what they need, it can create a problem as the English names are frequently not standardized. In a worst case scenario, this can result in trying to track down the necessary document in a city government office, asking for it by its English name, the name given to you by Immigration, and the staff may not understand which document you really need. To avoid confusion, if you need more documents make sure you get the names of these documents in Korean. It doesn't matter if you cannot read Korean, as long as you have the list in Korean you'll be fine as your admin Center staff can help you.

5.1 Immigration Locations

Immigration offices are spread throughout the country. Make sure you go to the office with jurisdiction in your area, as they won't serve you if you go to a different branch. Location is determined by where you live, not where you work. As the detailed list is quite long, please check the list of offices in the Appendix to find the correct location to visit.

Immigration is slowly expanding which locations require a reservation. As this can change after these contents were created, please check online at www.hikorea.go.kr or with your Center admin staff for updated information to see if you can simply walk in or need to make an appointment.

Chapter 3

Korean Language

1. Historical Perspective

From the 4th century, the Korean language used to be a right-to-left vertically written language using Han Chinese characters with Korean pronunciation. This writing system is known as hanja (한자, 漢字) or Sino Korean, still resembles traditional Chinese and kyūjitai as it never went through major reform over the centuries. This is in contrast to the simplification of Chinese characters used in Mainland China and Japan today. Learning the tens of thousands of individual hanja characters was only doable by noble classes which led King Sejong (세종대왕, 世宗大王) in the 15th century to develop a phonetic alphabet known today as Hangeul in South Korea and Chosŏn'gŭl in North Korea. Full adoption of the alphabet took around 500 years, only gaining fully widespread usage in the 1990's or 2000's.

Today, the Korean language is a left-to-right horizontally written language using Hangeul almost exclusively. Roughly 60% of modern Korean words have hanja, all family names have hanja, and while traditionally all given names can be written in hanja, these days many youths are not given hanja or have names with no hanja roots. Hanja still appears in publications and advertisements as it carries an elite or educated feeling, but its usage is rapidly fading. As hanja is in its way out, loanwords or Konglish has been taking its place as the language evolves.

2. Hangeul

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants and consist of basic geometric shapes. Some fonts highlight the circles and 90 degree angles, while other fonts are more stylish in their approach. Over time a number of these letters have dropped out of usage, making the system easier to learn. Unlike European languages where each letter stands alone, Korean words are written in syllable or morpheme blocks of 2, 3, or 4. How the letter are arranged in the block depends on the shape of the letters.

Blocks with two characters are written left right, or top bottom.



Blocks with three characters are written top left, top right, bottom or top, middle, bottom.



Blocks with four characters are written top left, top right, bottom left, bottom right or top, middle, bottom left, bottom right.



The pronunciation of consonants depends on their placement in the blocks at the initial or final position. If a block ends with two consonants, or if one block ends in a consonant and the next block starts with a different consonant, either the sounds blur together or one dominates the other. Instead of just showing all the consonants, it is much easier to learn them in groups where patterns can easily be seen.

Roman letters are used for these examples and follow North American pronunciation. These Roman letters follow the official Romanization standard used in South Korea.

2.1 Plain Consonants

Blocks cannot start with a vowel, so when a block needs to start with a vowel sound, the ○ letter is a silent placeholder when in the initial position of a block. You'll notice many of the letters have two different sounds; the first sound is when the consonant appears at the start of a syllable block, and the second sound is when it appears at the end of a syllable, called a 받침 (*batchim*).

ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅈ
g/k	n/n	d/t	r/l	m/m	b/p	s/t	(silent)/ng	j/t

2.2 Tense Consonants

Once you know the plain consonants, it is easy to learn the tense consonants, which are simply doubled versions of some of the plain consonants. A few of these can only be used in the initial position within a block. To correctly pronounce these and the last group of consonants, you'll need to ask a Korean speaker for verbal examples as the Romanization does not accurately portray their different sounds.

ㄱ	ㄲ	ㅋ	ㆁ	ㅇ
kk/k	tt/(none)	pp/(none)	ss/t	jj/(none)

2.3 Aspirated Consonants

The last group of consonants are aspirated forms of a few previous consonants and are written in a similar way to the plain versions.

ㅋ	ㆁ	ㆁ	ㆁ
k/k	t/t	p/p	ch/t

2.4 Simple Vowels

Like we did with the consonants, let's break up the consonants into a few groups; simple, plus Y, and combos. If you can learn the first group, the other two groups can be learned quite easily. For this and the rest of the vowel section, English words with similar vowel sounds are written below as an added help.

ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ
a	eo	o	u	eu	i
father	dog	home	moon	good	see

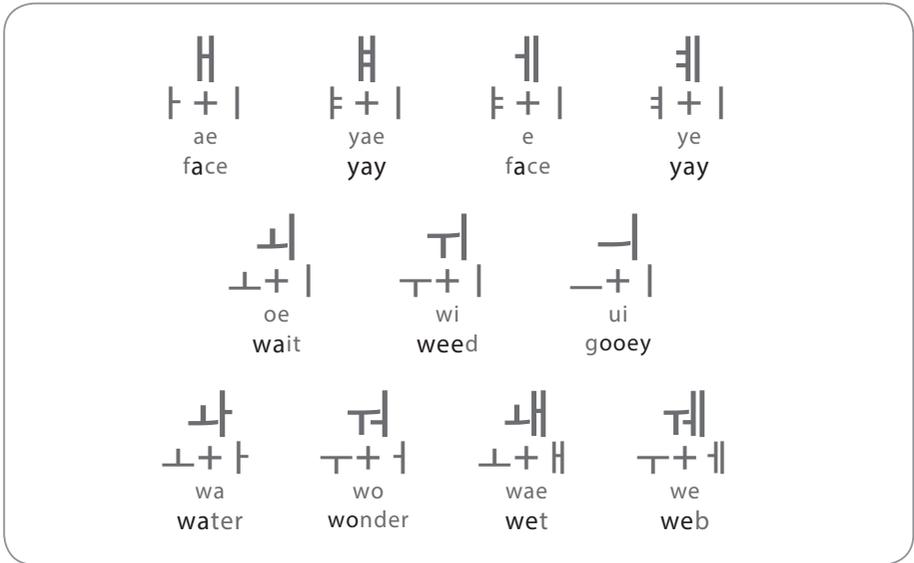
2.5 Plus Y Vowels

With the simple vowels learned, let's look at what I call the Plus Y group. You'll notice these four letters are very similar to the first four simple vowels, except each of these letters have parallel small lines. Parallel lines indicate a "y" sound added to the front. That's it.

ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ
ya	yeo	yo	yu
yard	young	yo	you

2.6 Vowel Combinations

Vowel combinations are just that, combinations of vowels. Under each vowel combination is written what vowels are used to create the combination. It will be very hard to tell the difference between ㅏ and ㅙ and even Koreans have trouble with telling them apart on occasion. When Koreans want to clarify, they say ㅏㅑㅑ for ㅏ and ㅑㅑㅑ for ㅙ.



3. Romanizations

There are several transcriptions and transliterations of the Korean language in widespread use. The Yale Romanization system, named such as it was developed by a group of linguists at Yale University, is the standard in linguistics research but it is rare to see it outside of academia. The Kontsevich system is the official Cyrilization transcription method for the Russian language. Both Koreas have used uniquely modified versions of the McCune-Reischauer system as their official transcription standard but South Korea changed to the Revised Romanization system.

Developed by the National Institute of Korean Language and the official standard from 2000, Revised Romanization restricts itself to using the ISO basic Latin alphabet. Simply said, if you see apostrophes, ö, or ü, for example *chan'gūm*, it is McCune-Reischauer and not the current system used in South Korea. If you are wondering why Pusan National University is in Busan City and why Kangnam University is in Gangnam, this is because everything initially got their Romanization under McCune-Reischauer. When South Korea changed to Revised Romanization, the cities and districts changed their spellings to match the new system, but universities didn't. This is also why the annual film festival in Busan City is sometimes referred

to as Busan International Film Festival and sometimes the Pusan International Film Festival as the spelling was different depending on when the article you read was published or the plaque you saw was posted.

A useful tool in Korean Romanization is the Korean Romanization Converter (http://roman.cs.pusan.ac.kr/input_eng.aspx) developed by Pusan National University. Their tool offers Revised Romanization, McCune-Reischauer, and Yale support. If you wish to learn the Revised Romanization system, please see the following tables.

3.1 Vowels

Hangul	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Romanization	a	ae	ya	yae	eo	e	yeo	ye	o	wa
Hangul	ㅘ	ㅙ	ㅚ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅞ	ㅟ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
Romanization	wae	oe	yo	u	wo	we	wi	yu	eu	ui

3.2 Consonants

For individual clusters, the table below shows how consonants are Romanized. The “initial” row shows the how the consonant is spelled when starting a cluster, the “final” row is how the consonant is spelled when ending a cluster; the 받침 as mentioned previously. This is why the 국 in 한국어 is spelled *guk* and not *gug*.

Hangul	ㄱ	ㄲ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄸ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅃ	
Romanization	Initial	g	kk	n	d	tt	r	m	b	pp
	Final	k	k	n	t	-	l	m	p	-

Hangul	ㄷ	ㄸ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅉ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ	
Romanization	Initial	s	ss	-	j	jj	ch	k	t	p	h
	Final	t	t	ng	t	-	t	k	t	p	t



3.2.1 Special Phonetic Changes

When one cluster ends in a consonant and the next cluster starts with a consonant, some special phonetic changes occur. More significant changes are highlighted in yellow. Table and highlighting provided by Wikipedia.

		Following initial													
		ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㆁ	ㅇ	ㅅ	ㅇ
Previous ending		ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㆁ	ㅇ	ㅅ	ㅇ
	ㄱ	k	g	kg	ngn	kd	ngn	ngm	kb	ks	kj	kch	k-k	kt	kp
ㄴ	n	n	n-g	nn	nd	ll, nn	nm	nb	ns	nj	nch	nk	nt	np	nh
ㄷ	t	d, j	tg	nn	td	nn	nm	tb	ts	tj	tch	tk	t-t	tp	th, t, ch
ㄹ	l	r	lg	ll, nn	ld	ll	lm	lb	ls	lj	lch	lk	lt	lp	lh
ㅁ	m	m	mg	mn	md	mn	mm	mb	ms	mj	mch	mk	mt	mp	mh
ㅂ	p	b	pg	mn	pd	mn	mm	pb	ps	pj	pch	pk	pt	p-p	ph, p
ㅅ	t	s	tg	nn	td	nn	nm	tb	ts	tj	tch	tk	t-t	tp	th, t, ch
ㅇ	ng	ng-	ngg	ngn	ngd	ngn	ngm	ngb	ngs	ngj	ngch	ngk	ngt	ngp	nggh
ㅅ	t	j	tg	nn	td	nn	nm	tb	ts	tj	tch	tk	t-t	tp	th, t, ch
ㅈ	t	ch	tg	nn	td	nn	nm	tb	ts	tj	tch	tk	t-t	tp	th, t, ch
ㅊ	t	t, ch	tg	nn	td	nn	nm	tb	ts	tj	tch	tk	t-t	tp	th, t, ch
ㅋ	t	h	k	nn	t	nn	nm	p	hs	ch	tch	tk	tt	tp	t

For additional Revised Romanization information, please see the National Institute of Korean Language at http://www.korean.go.kr/front_eng/roman/roman_01.do.

3.3 Name Standards

While the Korean language has a very standardized system for Romanization, this is not true when it comes to personal names. Individuals have a large amount of flexibility with the official Romanization of their names in passports and business cards. This explains why 이 is usually written Lee and not I, 김 is usually Kim and not Gim, and 박 is usually Park and not Bak. Speaking of family names, one cultural note worth mentioning is that women keep their maiden name after they get married, which is why you might meet a Mr. Park and his wife Mrs. Kim.

Given names also have a range of possibilities. A general name in Korean is 홍길동, and is used much like John Doe, John Smith, or Jane Doe in English. Using 홍길동 as an example, let's look at the given name of 길동, which can be written as:

Gildong

Gil Dong

Gil-dong

Gil-Dong

In 2013, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has recommended people use the first format; no space and no dash but a dash is allowed in order to distinguish syllables. This means Gildong is the best and Gil-dong is also allowed. The Ministry also recommends placing the family name first, as is per the norm in Asian languages. However, as people have freedom to write their name as they want, you will see a wide variety of formats used, sometimes by the same person. It isn't abnormal to see, for example, Hong Gildong on a business card, Gil-dong Hong on a resume, and then Hong Gil Dong on a website. This means using the terms "first name" and "last name" is not recommended, but saying "given name" and "family name" will be more accurate. To aid in knowing what is the family name versus the given name, for press releases and other news articles we at IBS frequently write the family name in full capital letters for the first time it is used in the body of the contents.

There is not much variety of Korean family names. Roughly half of people living in South Korea have the family name Kim, Lee, or Park. These are so common names that some English language publications will erroneously mention a South Korean saying where if someone goes up to Nam Mountain (Namsan) in Seoul and throws a stone, they are bound to hit someone with the name Kim, Lee, or Park (서울 남산에서 돌을 던지면 김씨, 이씨, 박씨 성을 가진 사람이 그 돌을 맞는다는 말이 있다. 이처럼 한국에는 김씨, 이씨, 박씨, 최씨 등의 성이 다수를 차지하고 있다.). This is not a popular joke nor even a saying, but was used as an allegory on a website to demonstrate how common those names are and has been picked up by English language media over the years. The ten most common family names in Korea are Kim, Lee, Park, Jeong (Chung), Choi (Choe), Cho, Kang (Gang), Chang (Jang), Yoon, and Lim (Rim).

4. Hanja

As hanja was something only the wealthy of society could afford to do, it's usage in

modern Korean language has taken on a more noble or elite feeling. Roughly 60% of Korean words have hanja roots and these carry more formal feelings than words without roots. You As hanja was something only the wealthy of society could afford to do, it's usage in modern Korean language has taken on a more noble or elite feeling. Roughly 60% of Korean words have hanja roots and these carry more formal feelings than words without roots. You may see hanja in formal advertisements, such as financial investing or golf clubs, or in more traditional settings but has disappeared from most forms of media and everyday life. When words are combined together, usually words with hanja roots are combined with other words that contain hanja roots. Likewise, words that have no hanja, sometimes called pure Korean, are joined with other words which cannot be traced back to Chinese.

What Latin is to English is like what hanja is to Korean. Learning a bit of hanja is useful for seeing connections in similar words as well. As the Korean alphabet is phonetic, similar sounding words are spelled the same but have very different meanings, for example the 교 in 교통 (transport) and 교육 (education) look the same on the surface but their roots are very different. Knowing the 교 in 교육 is 校 and that is the same root in 학교 (learn + education location = school), 대학교 (large + learn + education location = university), 교내 (learn + inside = inside a school), 교복 (learn + clothing = school uniform), and 교우회 (learn + friend + gathering = alumni association) helps learn similar words.

Several books which can assist in learning the Sino Korean, aka hanja, connections between words include *Handbook of Korean Vocabulary: A Resource for Word Recognition and Comprehension* by Miho Choo and William O'Grady, *Your First Hanja Guide: Learn Essential Chinese Characters Used in the Korean Language* by the website Talk To Me In Korean, and *Root Korean: A Dictionary of Korean Root Words (Hanja)* by Andrew Livera.

5. Konglish

From the 1990's, and more so from the 2000's, the presence of hanja has dramatically decreased from newspapers and nearly everywhere else. Case in point, a number of youth have Korean names but their parents either didn't select corresponding hanja roots or they simply don't know their own hanja as it isn't useful outside of formal documents. The place that hanja held in the language, which was an upper class feeling, has been replaced by English and Konglish. As knowing English costs a substantial amount of money to learn, knowing English is a sign of a better education and can lead to a better future as English is a substantial part of the university entrance exam and a part of getting a respectable office job. English, and by proxy Konglish, both contribute to the elite feeling formerly reserved by hanja.

Many people will tell you that the definition of Konglish is Korean + English. While this neatly makes up the word Konglish, the truth is Konglish is better defined as Korean + loanwords from a wide variety of languages, often with changed definitions. Loanwords are nothing new to languages, as over the centuries loanwords came from Japanese or Chinese, or from outside and then through Japanese or Chinese, and later spread into Korean. A number of recent loanwords came in during the Japanese occupation, and are therefore very similar to wasei-eigo terms in modern Japanese. The biggest difference with older loanwords is the vast

majority of new loanwords have English or European roots.

Misunderstanding occurs as many Koreans believe Konglish is correct English and contain not only the same pronunciation, but the same meaning and usage rules. This mistaken belief leads to frequent surprises when learning the word in question is not used in English or is from another language, like French or German. It is also worth noting that Konglish is uniquely South Korean as North Korea tries hard not to let new loanwords into their language. This further exacerbates linguistic differences between the two Koreas as they have changed in different ways during their more than half a century divided.

There is no definitive list of Konglish terms as the Korean language, like all languages, continues to change. And while an entire textbook could be made teaching Konglish words, it is impossible to list all or even most Konglish terms within this guide. The following tables are to give an idea of some of the varieties of terms and are common enough you will come across many of them while living in Korea.

Some words are the same in English

Konglish	Phonetic Romanization	Meaning
소파	<i>Sopa</i>	Sofa
컴퓨터	<i>Keompyuteo</i>	Computer
쇼핑	<i>Syoping</i>	Shopping
쥬스	<i>Jyuseu</i>	Juice

Some words are from European languages

Konglish	Phonetic Romanization	Meaning	Source
호프	<i>Hopeu</i>	Beer hall	German: hof
알바	<i>Alba</i>	Part-time job	German: arbeit
메스	<i>Meseu</i>	Surgical scalpel	Dutch: mes
피에로	<i>Peiro</i>	Clown	French: Pierrot

Some words are shortened versions of English

Konglish	Phonetic Romanization	Meaning
에어콘	<i>Eekon</i>	Air conditioner
아파트	<i>Apateu</i>	Apartment
리모컨	<i>Rimokeon</i>	Remote control
헬스	<i>Helseu</i>	Health club, gym
밴드	<i>Baendeu</i>	Bandage, Band-Aid

콤비	<i>Kombini</i>	Combination
멜로	<i>Mello</i>	Melodrama
드라마	<i>Deurama</i>	Television drama
랩	<i>Raep</i>	Plastic wrap

Some are brand names

Konglish	Meaning	Brand
호치키스	Stapler	Hotchkiss
버버리	Overcoat or trench coat	Burberry

Some words have very different meanings

Konglish	Phonetic Romanization	Source	Meaning
엔지니어	<i>Enjinieo</i>	Engineer	Repair man
화이팅	<i>Hwaiting</i>	Fighting	Positive word for encouragement
커닝/컨닝	<i>Keoning/keonning</i>	Cunning	Cheating (test)
오바이트	<i>Obaiteu</i>	Over eat	Vomit
미팅	<i>Miting</i>	Meeting	Blind date
부킹	<i>Buking</i>	Booking	Restaurant or bar where the servers introduce groups of patrons to other patrons as a blind date system
콘센트	<i>Konsenteu</i>	Consent	Electrical outlet
서비스	<i>Seobiseu</i>	Service	Free, free of charge
핸들	<i>Haendeul</i>	Handle	Steering wheel (car)
팝송	<i>Papsong</i>	Pop song	English song any genre
샤프	<i>Syapeu</i>	Sharp	Mechanical pencil
탤런트	<i>Taellaenteu</i>	Talent	Popular media personality

Some words are combinations of other words

Konglish	Phonetic Romanization	Source	Meaning
원샷	<i>Wonsyat</i>	One shot	Drink an alcohol drink in one massive gulp, chug

A/S	<i>Aeaesu</i>	After service	Repair, service work
아이쇼핑	<i>Aisyoping</i>	Eye shopping	Window shopping
네임카드	<i>Neimkadeu</i>	Name card	Business card
모닝콜	<i>Moningkol</i>	Morning call	Wake-up call
개그맨	<i>Gaegeumaen</i>	Gag man	Comedian
선크림	<i>Seonkeurim</i>	Sun cream	Sun screen, sun block
샐러드소스	<i>Salleodeu soseu</i>	Salad sauce	Salad dressing
셀카	<i>Selka</i>	Self camera	Selfie
M.T.	<i>Emtee</i>	Membership training	College drinking trip or workplace workshop with lots of drinking
와이셔츠	<i>Waisyeocheu</i>	Y-shirt	Collared dress shirt
프리 사이즈	<i>Peuri saijeu</i>	Free size	One size fits all
오토바이	<i>Otobai</i>	Automatic bicycle	Motorcycle, motorbike
포켓볼	<i>Poketbol</i>	Pocket ball	Billiards, pool

6. Korean Language Classes

There are a number of ways to learn Korean in a classroom setting, but can be difficult to find without a good deal of searching. Our goal is this page will help show some of the options for finding a language class in your area. Current employees at IBS also have access to free online and offline options. If you have a login for the portal system, click the Education tab and check the notices for current details. A few online classes are offered once a month, check for the posting with the subject "Guide to distance education courses". Offline courses are also posted in the Education tab and last for several months. There is usually an evening beginner course offered in Headquarters, but course levels and locations are based on demand, so talk to your co-workers, ask your Center's admin staff, and post on portal if you want another level or a class offered in your area.

6.1 University Programs

Many universities have Korean language programs for international learners and often break up their classes into full-time and part-time options. The most popular programs include Yonsei University, which is the oldest program, has a variety of classes and textbooks, and is very grammar focused; Sogang University, which is popular among expats as their program is very practical; and Seoul National University, whose textbooks are used by a number of other universities and language schools. Language classes in universities roughly cost the same in

tuition but the quality and the usability of the contents varies. Doing an online search of the program and their textbooks will help you choose the right program.

6.2 Korean Immigration and Integration Program

The Ministry of Justice, which oversees Korean Immigration, has set up their own offline and sometimes online class series called Korean Immigration and Integration Program (KIIP, 사회통합정보망, 社會統合情報網, www.socinet.go.kr). Funded by taxpayers, the program is nearly entirely free, as only the textbooks cost money. Classes are primarily offered during workhours but some weekend options also exist. Immigration makes contracts with universities and other education centers so everywhere from cities to rural locations are covered. Many students are married and sometimes childcare is provided. The website is difficult to navigate and only some sections are translated, but after registering on the website, applicants take a level test for placement. Level 0 (0단계 or 초급) is a 15-hour beginner class designed to give a basic reading and writing foundation. Levels 1 and 2 (1, 2 단계 or 초급1, 2) are beginner, 3 and 4 are intermediate (3, 4단계 or 중급1, 2), and all are 100 hours each. Level 5 (5단계 or 한국사회의 이해) is the highest level, contains no new grammar, focuses on conversation and debate on given topics, is offered in 50-hour and 100-hour options, and the Ministry has uploaded 50 videos to YouTube pertaining to the final level. In addition to the language acquisition, going through some or all of the program can also assist in obtaining points for the F-2-7 points-based visa and make applicants exempt from proving Korean language competency for a naturalization process or for changing from certain visas to other visa types. Attendance is taken, and a minimum number of hours are required to take the final exam. That number, as well as some other details of the program, change on occasion.

6.3 Self-study

If formal self-study is more fitting for you, check out the textbooks mentioned above. If you want to focus on grammar, a popular series is *Korean Grammar in Use* by Darakwon (다락원). There are three levels and workbooks are also available. Yonsei University's *Korean Grammar for International Learners* is a popular book available in several languages and with optional workbook. If you are more visual and want to learn some of the words for the objects you see around you in Korea, Darakwon has two versions of *Korean Picture Dictionary*; the English, Japanese, and Chinese edition; and the Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Mongolian edition. An app of the first version is available by Daolsoft.

Various cities have also setup their own resources centers for international residents and frequently have free or subsidized Korean language classes. This includes the Seoul Global Center, Daejeon International Center, and Busan Global Center. An internet search will help you know what is available in your area.

While historically there have not been many textbook options to choose from, online programs have been filling the void, offering a variety of options and formats. A number of podcasts, YouTube channels, and dedicated websites have popped up. A static resource like this one will be unable to keep up with available content online so we suggest you take a look around and see what program suits your needs.

7. Certification

The main Korean language test for nonnative speakers of Korean is the Test of Proficiency in Korean (한국어능력시험, 韓國語能力試驗, *Hangugeo Neungnyeok Siheom*, TOPIK). Not to be confused with the KBS 한국어능력시험, which is a language test for native Korean speakers, TOPIK is administered by the National Institute for International Education (국립국제교육원, 國立國際教育院, *Gungnim Gukje Gyoyugwon*, NIIED). The test previously was divided into four sections: vocabulary and grammar, writing, listening, and reading and was offered in standard (S-TOPIK) and business (B-TOPIK) versions. In B-TOPIK, each section was worth 100 points and the totals were simply added together to give a score out of 400 possible points. The S-TOPIK version had three different versions: beginner (초급, 初級, *chogeup*), intermediate (중급, 中級, *junggeup*), and advanced (고급, 高級, *gogeup*). Within the beginner test it was possible to pass level 1 or 2, levels 3 or 4 in intermediate, and 5 or 6 in advanced based on both the average score and the minimum score for each section.

As of July 2014, the test has changed dramatically. The beginner level test is now called TOPIK I with levels 1 and 2 and the intermediate and advanced tests have been merged into TOPIK II with levels 3 to 6. TOPIK I has been simplified to reading and listening sections worth 100 points each and consists of mostly multiple-choice questions. The listening section is 40 minutes long with 30 questions and reading is 60 minutes long with 40 questions. TOPIK II has reading, listening, and writing sections worth 100 points each and has notably faster audio for the listening. Listening section is 60 minutes with 50 questions, writing is 50 minutes with 4 short-answer questions, and reading is 70 minutes long with 50 questions. TOPIK I levels 1 and 2 correspond to Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) A1 and A2, respectively. TOPIK II levels 3 and 4 correspond to CEFR levels B1 and B2, and levels 5 and 6 with C1 and C2, respectively. The results of the test you take are valid for two years.

As of this publication, the test is offered six times annually within Korea and slightly less frequently outside of Korea and is continent specific. Please check the official website at www.topik.go.kr for current test dates and other relevant information. The website also provides the public with old tests for free so you can prepare yourself by knowing what the test will be like.





III



Living in Korea

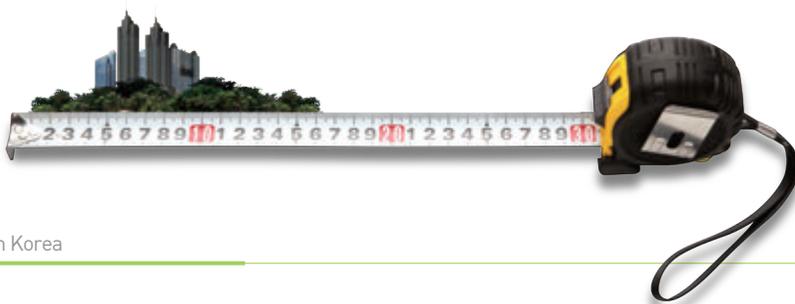
📍 Chapter 1: Housing	44
📍 Chapter 2: Transportation	65
📍 Chapter 3: Banking	83
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1. Measurement Standards

Prior to international standardization of the metric system, every country had to determine their own measurement systems. For our purposes, this section will only focus on one of the traditional Korean units of measurement; *pyeong* (평, 坪). Korea has used the metric system for decades, but it is still common to see housing measurements in both square meters and *pyeong*. One *pyeong* is equivalent to approximately 3.31 square metres or 35.58 square feet.

Pyeong	Square metres	Square feet
1	3.31	35.58
2	6.61	71.17
3	9.92	106.75
4	13.22	142.33
5	16.53	177.92
10	33.06	355.83
15	49.59	533.75
20	66.12	711.66
25	82.65	889.58
30	99.17	1,067.50
35	115.7	1,245.41
40	132.23	1,423.33
45	148.76	1,601.24
50	165.29	1,779.16

When a residence is measured, the public hallway/stairwell and all enclosed balconies are included in the measurement. Enclosed balconies, called verandas in Korean (베란다, *beranda*) were the norm for decades and seen positively as they create an extra temperature barrier from the outside elements and provide storage space. Public sediment has changed resulting in newer built apartments have the option to “upgrade” their units, which means no verandas. The space that would be used for storage is now used to make the rooms larger and double sets of windows provide the insulation that verandas provided.



2. Types of Accommodations

Listed below are the most common types of residences in Korea. Population density means almost every place available for rent will be a multistory building. Single story homes and dwellings exist, but are not as common and rare to find available to rent. Regardless of the type of residence you get, chances are you will live above someone else. Being a good neighbor means keeping noise levels down in the evenings, including TV volume, laundry machine usage, barking pets, and running children.

Roof access depends on the height of the building as the higher the roof the bigger the injury if someone falls. Apartments and dormitories usually block access to their roofs. If you have access, you'll notice the roof is flat and is green colored due to the waterproofing chemicals. Viewed from a distance, this waterproofing can appear like grass. Roofs can be used to dry clothes, grow vegetables in pots, and host a dinner party under the stars. Please ask your landlord if there are any restrictions with using the roof.

2.1 Apartments/Flats

Apartments are the most popular housing option among Koreans. The term in Korean is a shortened version of apartment (아파트, *apateu*) and frequently written as APT. In Korea, an apartment is actually defined as an apartment complex consisting anywhere from eight to sixteen buildings, each of which over 15 stories tall. In less populated areas and with older complexes, the average height will be smaller and can be as few as 4 buildings. City, location in city, view, transportation availability, south facing for sunlight, building age, and brand name of apartment all highly influence the price.



Drawbacks to living in apartments include limited parking in older or cheaper units. Apartments built in the 1980's and 1990's did not construct as many parking spaces as would be made today as car ownership was lower. The culture has adapted by being very lenient on illegally or double parked cars as there sometimes is no space to park. Double parked cars are supposed to be left in neutral, allowing people to push them out of the way of cars they are blocking. Also almost all car and truck has a cell/mobile number written and placed on the dashboard. If the vehicle is blocking traffic, anyone can call that number and tell the offender to move their vehicle. Apartments and sometimes universities will enforce parking with attaching a large A4-sized sticker on a window of the car. Bright yellow in color, this is both a shaming strategy aimed at attracting negative attention to the offender and a significant annoyance as the adhesive used is surprisingly strong.

2.2 Officetels



Officetels (오피스텔, *opiseuteul*), are a combination of office and hotel. Intended to be used as a very small office space/living space for an individually owned company, they come furnished with the bare essentials and provide minimal residential facilities. As more Koreans are living away from

family before getting married, officetels have become popular for renting to singles who don't need a lot of space and who don't want to buy large housing items, like a bed or washing machine. They are located above storefronts, have elevator access and usually share long hallways. Intended for business usage, their utility bills are smaller than official residential areas.

2.3 Villas



Smaller single apartment buildings are referred to as villas in Korea (빌라, *billa*). As these are individually owned, there is no brand name and each building will have its own design. Chances are your landlord live in or near the building, so getting face to face time could be as easy as going up or down some stairs. Usually

under five floors, they don't have elevators, and there are only one or two residences per floor. It is for these reasons villas are less desirable than proper apartment complexes. The rent is usually lower and the size is usually bigger than apartment complexes.

2.4 Studio Apartments



Studio apartments are called one-room (원룸, *wollum*) in Korean as they consist of one room. Cheaper than officetels, many are located near universities, organizations, or institutes. Larger versions are called 투룸 (*turum*) or 쓰리룸 (*sseurirum*) as they have two or three rooms, respectively. These are usually

types of villas, but not necessarily. They can come as furnished or unfurnished.

2.5 Dormitories



At the north side of the HQ campus in Daejeon are two adjacent dormitories, the IBS Dormitory (www.ibsguesthouse.com) and the UST Dormitory. Please see their respective sites for information. To apply for one of these, contact your immediate supervisor and they will contact the dormitories on your behalf. If

you Center is located within a university, you might be able to live in one of their dormitories (7| 숙소, 寄宿舍, gisuksa). As there are a large number of Centers located in university campuses, inquire your Center's staff to see if you can have access.

2.6 Rooftop Room

There isn't really a standardized name in English, but in 옥탑방 (屋塔房, *oktapbang*) are small single rooms built on top of a villa, usually after the primary construction was completed. The size is very small, they are very cheap, and the walls do not insulate very well which makes the occupant(s) very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The price is attractive to college students, but can be found away from university areas as well. A maximum of one will exist per roof so residents have no neighbors next to them and sometimes have great city views. The rest of the roof is sometimes claimed by the rooftop room tenant, rightfully or not, giving them additional space outside of their four walls.

3. Types of Contracts

3.1 Monthly Rent

Renting a residence is the most common, and frequently only option, for international residents. Called 월세 (月賃, *wolse*) in Korean, a deposit is given and then monthly rent is paid to the landlord on a predetermined day. The term "key money" is frequently used instead of "deposit." Deposit and rent price are displayed on housing websites, specialty smartphone apps, and in the windows of real estate offices (부동산, 不動産, *budongsan*). Despite the price being set, negotiation is sometimes possible. A common negotiation is paying a higher deposit for a lower monthly rent. This is easier to do when banks offer higher interest rates as the deposit is placed into a bank and the interest is collected by the landlord.

A rare version of monthly rent is paying your rent in advance for the entire length of your stay. Before moving in, your deposit and all rent payments are given to the landlord. Each month's rent is subtracted for the lump sum. Upon completion of the contract the remaining deposit is returned. As this requires a substantial deposit, and rent doesn't come back to the renter, people with this much money usually opt for a "jeonse" arrangement instead.

3.2 Large Deposit – No Rent

The jeonse system (전세, 傳賃) involves putting a deposit roughly the price of the property.

4. Creating a Lease Agreement

4.1 Real Estate Agent

Many real estate offices exist (부동산, 不動産, *budongsan*) in Korea. Each office will have their own listings and also have access to the same network of available residences throughout the city. To avoid communication issues, it would be beneficial to visit a real estate agent who can speak another language and have experience with international clients. Some cities have a list of Global Real Estate Agencies (글로벌 부동산중개소, 글로벌 不動産仲介所, *geullobeol budongsan junggaeso*) and we have provided a list of them in the Appendix at the end of this book. As this is expanded, we will expand this section accordingly. Even if you can find a real estate agent who speaks a global language, consider going with a fellow researcher or admin staff who can provide background information and insight.

4.2 Financial Stability of Landlord

Prior to signing a contract, you should confirm that the financial situation of the property owner in relation to the target residence; how much is the property worth, how much debt exists on it, etc. Real estate agents are required to clearly and accurately explain this to tenants before signing a contract. They must also present documents, such as certified copies of real estate registers, to prospective tenants. Under law, if a tenant suffers a loss because the real estate agent fails to assist the tenant in checking these items, the real estate agent must compensate the tenant for the loss. This helps tenants to get the pertinent information aids in signing or not signing the contract.

4.3 Details of Contract

If you would like to continue with the process on the property you are interested in, you need to discuss all pertinent details with the lessor. This can include:

- Lease period (usually 1 or 2 years, less is difficult to find)
- Address
- Breaking a contract early
- Deposit amount
- Rent amount, due date, and payment information
- Move in date
- Garbage disposal/schedule
- Pets
- Parking
- Provided furniture
- Keycards and/or passcode for building access
- Brokerage fee to be paid to the realtor (usually renter and landlord both pay the same amount of brokerage fee)

As this is where you will live for one or two years, it is vital that you understand everything. Ask as many questions as needed, take as many notes as needed, and don't allow others to push you into signing something you do not understand.

4.4 Signing and Contract Copies

The real estate agent, renter, and landlord all need to sign or stamp the contract. Sometimes a proxy will be used if the landlord lives in another city and/or is unable to visit the real estate office as the creation of a contract is frequently done very quickly. All parties must

provide identification prior to signing. Bring your passport or Alien Registration Card if you have already made it.

The real estate agent will usually use a name stamp (도장, 圖章, *dojang*) registered with the government instead of signing the document by hand. This is frequently also the case with the landlord. A handwritten signature is also legally binding, so don't feel out of place using a pen.

Three copies of the contract will exist so each signing party has a legal copy. After signing all three on the designated lines, the real estate agent stacks and slightly offsets the three contracts and all three parties sign the documents in a way that their stamp or signature overlap all three contracts. If a legal dispute occurs, all three contracts are produced and lined up to confirm if they are original or forged. If you or the landlord lose their copy of the contract, the realtor can provide a photocopy of the contract.

4.4.1 Registering your New Address

You need to update Immigration of your new residence within two weeks of moving. You can update your residency location by visiting Immigration or various local government offices, including city hall (시청, 市廳, *sicheong*), district office (구청, 區廳, *gucheong*), neighborhood office (동사무소, 洞事務所, *dongsamuso* –or– 주민센터, 住民센터, *jumin senteo*), town office (읍사무소, 邑事務所, *eupsamuso*), or township office (면사무소, 面事務所, *myeonsamuso*). Also some community centers can do this but not all, so contact them ahead of time to confirm. If you are trying to update your address more than two weeks after moving, you are only allowed to update your address with Immigration as you are in violation of Immigration law and only Immigration is allowed to deal with that situation.

4.4.2 Deposit and Real Estate Agent Fee

You must provide 10% of the entire deposit amount at the contract signing. This initial 10% is called 계약금 (契約金, *gyeyakgeum*). The remaining 90% (잔금, 殘金, *jangeum*) should be paid on the day you move into the property. The total deposit is called 보증금 (保證金, *bojeungeum*). Rent usually begins on the day you move in. The day you sign the contract, you also need to pay the brokerage fee (중개수수료, 仲介手數料, *junggae susuryo*).

The commission for the real estate agent varies somewhat depending on the type of real estate transaction (lease or sale) and zoning type (residential or business). The commission rates for sales are higher than the rates for leases. As officetels are classified as commercial buildings, the commission rates will be higher than for apartments as apartments are classified as residential buildings.

Real estate commission - residential properties

Type	Property value	Maximum rate	Upper limit
Rental	Less than 50 million won	0.5%	200,000 won

	50 million won to under 100 million won	0.4%	300,000 won
	100 million won to under 300 million won	0.3%	-
	300 million won to under 600 million won	0.4%	-
	600 million won or more	Equal to or less than 0.8%	-
Purchase	Less than 50 million won	0.6%	250,000 won
	50 million won to under 200 million won	0.5%	800,000 won
	200 million won to under 600 million won	0.4%	-
	600 million won to under 900 million won	0.5%	-
	900 million won or more	Equal to or less than 0.9%	-

Real estate commission - officetel

Type of Transaction	Maximum Rate
Rental	0.004%
Purchase	0.005%

4.5 Renewal

If no written agreement is created during the last six months prior to completion of the contract, the renter can continue to live in the property with the same rent and fees.

4.6 Breaking a Lease

For any number of reasons, you may wish to leave the residence before the contract is completed. This isn't abnormal and isn't impossible to do. But how easy it is to get out of the contract depends on your relationship with the landlord and their thoughts concerned the matter. One of three situations is likely to occur. The first is the landlord flat-out rejects you requesting to break the contract. You will need to keep talking to them and try to negotiate something as this can just be a negotiation strategy on their part.

The second situation is the landlord grants permission for you to break the contract,

but only when someone can move into the residence. This keeps their deposit in the bank for the one- or two-year savings account and also makes sure they don't lose money due to a vacancy in the property. They may also request you pay for their share of the real estate brokerage fee as a penalty. If this second option exists, you will be paying rent for the residence until a new tenant is found, even if you have moved out. A dishonest landlord might try and rent out the property to a new tenant during this time to collect double rent. To protect yourself in this situation, leave some of your possessions in the residence until a new tenant is found.

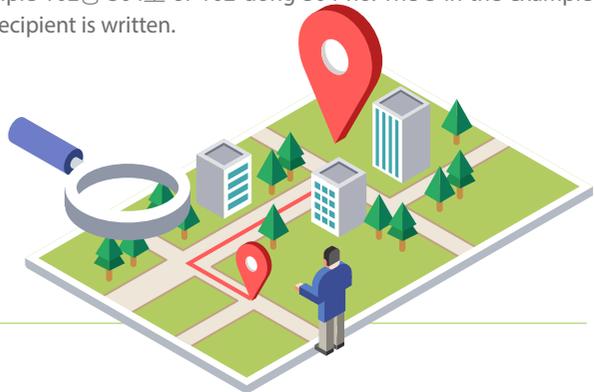
The last scenario is where the landlord grants you to break the contract and leave on a certain day, even if a new tenant has not yet been found. You may be asked to pay a penalty, such as an additional month's rent or the real estate brokerage fee.

4.7 Dual Address Systems

There are two separate address systems which exist simultaneously in Korea despite one being phased out in 2013. The older system, sometimes translated as the land-lot number address (지번 주소, 地番住所, *jibeon juso*) resembles that used in North Korea and Japan. It is ordered from largest to smallest units and based on dividing by city (시, 市, *si*), then district (구, 區, *gu*), and neighborhood (동, 洞, *dong*). Next the city block (번지, 番地, *beonji*) which could be several dozen to several thousand per neighborhood, then the building number is given (호, 戶, *ho*). Often the markers 번지 and 호 were skipped and their numbers were separated by a hyphen. The floor (층, 層, *cheung*) and apartment or suite number (호, 號, *ho*) and recipient's name were written last. The old system was officially decommissioned on December 31, 2013 but is still widely used.

Sometimes called the road name address, the new system resembles addresses in North America and Europe as it is based on street names. There are two names for it in Korean; 새주소 (새住所, *saejuso*) which means new address and 도로명주소 (道路名住所, *doromyeong juso*) which translates into road address. It underwent a pilot program in 1996, new street signs were installed between 1997 and October 2010, various notices and announcements were sent for several following years, and the new system officially started January 1, 2014.

The newer system also starts with the biggest unit; the city. The district follows, then the street name, a dash, and then the street type, which could be a boulevard with over eight lanes (대로, 大路, *daero*), road with 2 to 7 lanes (로, 路, *ro*) or street for anything else (길, 街, *gil*). Other road types exist but these are the most common. Next the building number and unit number are given, for example 102동 304호 or 102-dong 304-ho. The 3 in the example stands for third floor. Lastly, the recipient is written.



Examples of addresses posted on buildings

General style on most buildings	
	
Public offices	Cultural heritage & tourist attractions
	

II

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Examples of street signs

 <p>강남대로 Gangnam-daero 1-699</p> <p>Gangnam-daero The boulevard Gangnam-daero starts from here 1 ➔ The sign is posted near building 1 1 ➔ 699 The length of Gangnam-daero is 6.99 km (699 x 10 m)</p>	 <p>1-65 대정로23번길 Daejeong-ro 23beon-gil</p> <p>Daejeong-ro 23beon-gil The 23 indicates this is a side road 230 meters from the start of Daejeong-ro ← 65 The sign is posted near building 65 1 ← 65 The length of Daejeong-ro 23beon-gil is 650 m (65 x 10 m)</p>
 <p>92 중앙로 96 Jungang-ro</p> <p>Intersection Jungang-ro Jungang-ro is the name of the street intersecting ours 92 Buildings 92 and lower are to the left 96 Buildings 96 and higher are to the right</p>	 <p>종로 200m Jong-ro</p> <p>Next intersection Jong-ro Jong-ro street is at the next intersection 200m The intersection is in 200 meters</p>

Images provided by Ministry of the Interior and Safety's address website www.juso.go.kr (K, E).

4.7.1 Romanization and Zip Codes

To know how to correctly Romanize your address so mail successfully reaches you use the address information website of the Ministry of the Interior and Safety at www.juso.go.kr (K, E). While people usually memorize their mailing address, it is rare for Koreans to memorize their zip code. This isn't a problem for them as entering an address with auto declare the zip code. To learn your zip code you can do that route, use the www.juso.go.kr previously mentioned, or the Post Office's website at <https://www.epost.go.kr/roadAreaCdEng.retrieveRdEngAreaCdList.comm>.

4.8 Moving

4.8.1 Types of Moving Services

4.8.1.1 Call-van

If you own so few possessions, and if they are small enough to fit into a minivan, you might want to hire a 콜밴 서비스 (*kolbaen seobiseu*). Instead of fitting into multiple taxis, you could fit your belongings into one van and travel the distance only once.

4.8.1.2 Standard Moving Truck

A standard relocation service (용달, 用達, *yongdal*) is the most affordable way to move with a truck. If you own your own possessions, don't mind packing and unpacking by yourself, this service might be what you need. If you might have trouble getting the boxes into the truck, you may need to hire a worker to help you. You do not need to prepare your own moving boxes. The service will provide yellow crates that are stackable and might also provide blue plastic boxes. Truck size and price will be determined by the amount of stuff you are moving and the distance. Although this is not the most convenient method, it is the most economical option available.

Yellow stackable moving crates and a blue plastic box for moving



4.8.1.3 Complete Relocation Services

The most relaxing way to move is to let a team come to your home, pack everything, put it in the truck, and unpack it at your new residence. Called 포장이사 (包裝移徒, *pojang isa*), this method is very convenient. Before the movers come a representative will come to your home to survey the items and give you a price for the move. Cleaning and extra services to facilitate the entire moving process are also available at extra cost.

4.8.1.4 Store-then-relocate

If you need to move out before your new residence opens, you may need to store your belongings and then complete the move later. Called 창고보관 서비스 (倉庫保管 서비스, *changgo bogwan seobiseu*), this also might come in helpful when moving overseas. The service provider will store your belongings in a storage space until your designated moving date. The costs of storage services depend on the size and duration of your storage needs.

4.8.2 Ramped Ladder Trucks and Elevators

Population density means people build up. Chances are you will not live on the first floor of a building. If you are moving a wardrobe, mattress, refrigerator, washing machine, or other large items, it will be very difficult to bring them up and down stairs. The easiest way to move them in via an elevator. While villas will not have an elevator, apartments will. Depending on when the apartment was made and the rules of the apartment complex, you may or may not be able to use the elevator for your move. Reasons can include inconveniencing other residents for multiple hours, potential damage to the elevator through scratching and accidental impacts, and maximum size and weight restrictions of the elevator. Simply said, when you are planning your move, you need to contact the building management and clarify whether you can use the elevator or not.

Elevator protected with plastic and pipe foam



Specialty made padding attached with magnets



If you are not allowed to use the elevator, or if you live in a villa and have no elevator, you will need to rent a ladder truck (사다리차, 사다리車, *sadaricha*). These are specialty trucks with an extendable ladder, much like you'd find on a fire truck, and a remote controlled platform to move items between an outside moving truck and a residence multiple stories up. If your home is on too high of a floor, you will be unable to use a ladder truck due to safety reasons and must use an elevator. If your move requires one of these, the size of the ladder truck will be determined by the height and you will pay twice; for moving out of your old residence and once again for moving into your new home.

A one-ton ladder truck



A 70 meter five-ton ladder truck



4.8.3 Professional Cleaners

If you are concerned about the previous tenants leaving a mess and want your home sparkling clean before your move, you can hire a cleaning company. A cleaning service can be helpful as cleaning the entire home before your belongings get moved in can be difficult to impossible depending on both time and energy. If interested, the term is 창고 업체 (倉庫 業體, *changgo eopche*).

4.9 Electricity

South Korean electricity is 220 volts. Plugs are Type C and Type F, as specified by the International Electrotechnical Commission. Plugs consist of two round pins sized 4.0 to 4.8 mm spaced 19 mm apart. The plug type is nicknamed pig nose in Korean (돼지코, *dwaejiko*) as per the resembling shape. If you are bringing over electronics with a different plug face, you'll need an adaptor (돼지코 어댑터, *dwaejiko eodaepteo* – or – 콘센트 어댑터, *konsenteu eodaepteo*). If your electronics run on 110 volts, you'll need a power transformer (변압기, 變壓器, *byeonapgí*) and sometimes written as 가정용 변압기 (家庭用 變壓器, *gajeongyong byeonapgí*).

Power connection is provided by Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). They can be contacted by phone at 123 (for English press 3 and then 7) or online at <http://home.kepco.co.kr> (K, E). Power is charged on a tier system with businesses and residential on different tier systems. Each month's billing cycle starts with the "basic cost" and then use kWh is charged on top of that. Once a user uses the maximum kWh in a tier, they go up to the next tier level.

This triggers the basic cost again and each kWh is charged at a set price. The highest tier, over 1,000 kWh, is only used July to August and December to February. Power is not cut off if you exceed 1,000 kWh in other months, but you simply stay in tier three. The price of electricity is set nationally, so prices are not different from one city to another or one region to another.

Nationwide charges for residential electricity usage as of August 2018

kWh tiers	Basic cost (won)	Won per kWh
0~200	910	93.3
201~400	1,600	187.9
401~1,000	7,300	280.6
Over 1,000	-	709.5

4.10 Gas

In decades past, gas was provided to buildings in individual LP gas containers. While this still exists, the system has been almost completely replaced with gas pipes laid under city streets. Buildings have one central hookup and then it is spread throughout the building. Gas is sold by Korea City Gas Association (한국도시가스협회, 韓國都市가스協會, *Hanguk Dosi Gaseu Hyeopoe*) and known as City Gas for short (도시가스, 都市가스, *dosi gaseu*).



To use gas in your home, you must contact City Gas for hookup. A service person will come to your home to complete the hookup, check for gas leaks during the year and certify the line is safe, and will disconnect you when you move out. English service does not currently exist, so you'll need help contacting the company to get started. Their website is www.citygas.or.kr (K) and you will need an Alien Registration Card or a passport for billing purposes.

4.11 Water

In the winter months, the weather often drops to below freezing temperatures. To avoid water pipes freezing and bursting, make sure the temperature doesn't get too cold inside your home when you leave. This isn't a problem if you are living in your residence, this is more of a problem for if you leave on vacation. You can set your heater control to 외출 (外出, *oechul*) which will keep your home just warm enough to keep pipes from freezing. Another method is to leave the water running in a sink. As the water is constantly moving, it should not get a chance to freeze. If you are concerned about pipes freezing outside of your home, you can place insulation material on the water meter to keep it from freezing. Most homes have an electric water heater in a room with a washing machine. Check the insulation on that unit to make sure it doesn't freeze there.

4.12 Garbage

The garbage system in Korea is based on how much you throw away, as opposed to a monthly general payment system. Trash bags are sold on a district by district basis (구, 區, *gu*) and are sold at convenience stores, local grocery stores, and larger grocery stores. You may be restricted on only buying them with cash but seems to be changing. The prices, sizes of the bags, colors the bags, times to dispose of trash, and days trash is picked up will all vary significantly. There are two types of bags, general trash (일반용 쓰레기봉투, 一般用 쓰레기封套, *ilbanyong sseuregi bongtu*) and food trash (음식물용 쓰레기봉투, 飲食物用 쓰레기封套, *eumsingmuryong sseuregi bongtu*).

General trash bags are sold for Yuseong-gu (left) and Seo-gu (right) in the same grocery store



Bags are sold in liters and the most common sizes for general trash bags is 10, 20, and 100. The most common sizes for food trash are 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 10 liters. Some districts will require you place the bags in plastic containers so street cats and bugs cannot rip open the bags. If you do not separate your food trash from your general trash, or if you use the wrong bag, you may receive a penalty from your district. Usually they take a picture of the offending trash bag, a picture of the offending item within the trash, and a picture of contact information indicating you are responsible – usually an envelope with your name and address. These images and a fine will be sent to your residence.

Apartment complexes will have a dedicated area with separated recycling containers and may be restricted for use only on certain days. Some apartments use a weight system and charge by weight. This system is slowly spreading in Korea.

For all other types of residences, the norm is to find the places on the side of the street where people put their general trash bags, their food trash bags, and recyclables. The days and hours for these may also be restricted. For disposal near the side of the road, all recyclable items must be placed inside transparent or semitransparent bags. Ask your landlord for pertinent information on garbage so you do not get in trouble.

The cities of Songdo and Sejong both use automated vacuum collection for their food and general trash systems. Trucks still come around to collect recycling and large trashed items, but the staffing for waste management in the city is significantly reduced compared to other cities.

Trash rules and regulations and flyers giving updates on these are rarely translated, even in the international districts in Seoul. If in doubt, or if you see a new flyer, take it or take a picture of it and get someone to translate it so you don't unknowingly break a garbage law.

4.12.1 General Waste

General waste is everything that can fit inside a standardized trash bag that isn't food and isn't recyclable. Each bag includes a maximum fill line. You are not allowed to put trash beyond that line. Only fill the bag to that line, tie it closed, and place at the appropriate disposal location on the correct day and within the correct hours.

4.12.2 Food Waste

Biodegradable waste is not necessarily food waste. A good rule of thumb for knowing what is food trash and what isn't, is by gauging if a pig could eat the trash and remain healthy. Leftover food, expired food, and anything else that was or is edible are acceptable. Shells, exoskeletons from seafood, feathers, bones, large seeds, chili peppers or chili paste, and items like tea bags are not easily digestible and therefore not food trash.

If you dehydrate the food before you place it into the bag, you can place more food waste. Also if you slowly accumulate food trash, a good trick is to store the bag in your freezer. The cold temperature prevents the food was rotting and you can use the bag longer.

Prohibited food waste

Fruit	Hard shells: walnuts, chestnuts, peanuts, acorns, or coconuts Fruit skins: avocados, pineapples, and peaches
	Large seeds: apricots, persimmons, or avocados
Meat	Bones and feathers
Seafood	Shells or exoskeletons: clams, turban shells, abalone, ark shells, sea squirts, oysters, crawfish, lobster, etc
	Internal organs of poisonous fish
Other	Tea bags, grounds of herbal medicine

4.12.3 Recycling

All recycling should either be sorted into the proper bins at apartment complexes, or placed into transparent or semitransparent bags and tied closed. Food and all other residue must be removed before the items are disposed of.

Items	Recyclable items	Non-recyclable items
Paper	Newspapers, books, notes, wrapping paper, corrugated cardboard, paper bags, paper boxes	Plastic coated paper bags, plastic coated paper cups

Glass	Beer bottles, liquor bottles, soda beverage bottles	Sheet glass, mirrors, heatproof tableware, milk-white bottles, cosmetic bottles, ceramic wares
Metal	Beverage cans, spray cans, butane gas containers, aluminum, stainless utensils, steel tools, iron wire	Paint containers, oil containers, or containers of noxious materials
Styrofoam	Packaging, delivery containers for fresh fish or fruit, clean instant noodle containers	Disposable dishes
Plastics	Plastic, PET, HIPE, LDPE, PP, PS, PVC	Writing implements, buttons, sockets, toys, baby-walkers, telephones, disposable cameras, electric heaters
Lightbulbs	Unbroken lightbulbs	Broken fluorescent lamps or bulbs
Plastic bags	HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS, PVC	Instant noodle packages, contaminated plastic bags
Batteries	N/A	Dispose of batteries at designated areas as indicated by neighborhood offices



4.12.4 Small Waste

Used cell phones and a number of different kinds of small electronic waste can be discarded without disposal fees. You can dispose of small electronics along with other recyclables. In the case of used cell phones, you can bring them to phone stores or local community service centers.

Examples of small waste items

Humidifier	Audio set	Air purifier
Water purifier	Oven range (height below 1 m)	Radio
Electric iron	Electric fan	Electric dryer
Vacuum cleaner	DVD	Telephone
Hair dryer	Outdoor air conditioner unit	Electric blanket
Electric heater	Microwave	Clock/watch
Rice cooker	Mixer/ blender	Toaster
Gas range	Printer	Scanner
Desktop scanner	Computer keyboard	Computer notebook (laptop)

4.12.5 Large Waste

Large waste (대형쓰레기, 대형쓰레기, *daehyeong sseuregi*) is so big it cannot be placed inside of a standard plastic trash bag. This includes furniture, electronics, beds, bedding, office machines, air conditioners, and so on. To dispose of these items, visit your district or neighborhood government office and purchase a special disposal sticker 폐기물 스티커 (廢棄物 스티커, *pyegimul seutikeo*). You will need to tell the office what you are throwing away to get the correct sticker. You may need to tell them the day, time, and location of disposal, depending on the item. Each local government office charges different fees for the collection of large waste. You can visit a district (구청, 區廳, *gucheong*) or neighborhood office (동사무소, 洞事務所, *dongsamuso* –or– 주민센터, 住民센터, *jumin senteo*). The table below is of Seo-gu, a district in Daejeon and is current as of end of 2018.

Prices for large waste in Seo-gu, Daejeon in 2018

Item	Size	Fee (won)
Refrigerator	Under 300ℓ	4,000
	Above 300ℓ	6,000
	Above 500ℓ	8,000

	Under 300ℓ	4,000
	Above 300ℓ	6,000
	Above 500ℓ	8,000
TV	Above 12 inch	3,000
	Above 42 inch	5,000
Washer	Under 10 kg	5,000
	Over 10 kg	10,000
Electronic fan	Home use	1,500
Air purifier	Any size	4,000
Microwave	Any size	4,000
Heater	Any size	4,000
Gas stove	Under 1 m	3,000
	Over 1 m	5,000
Dryer	Any size	3,000
Air conditioner	More than 1 m	10,000
Tea table	Any size	4,000
Drawers	Under 90 cm	10,000
	Over 120 cm	15,000
Stroller	Any size	2,000
Shoe rack	Under 1 m	2,000
	Over 1 m	4,000
Closet	Any size	3,000
Cabinet	Under 90cm	3,000
	Over than 120 cm	8,000
Bed	King size mattress	10,000
	King size mattress and frame	12,000

	Single size mattress	5,000
	Single size mattress and frame	7,000
	Double size mattress	8,000
	Double size mattress and frame	10,000
Computer	Desktop	3,000
	Monitor	3,000
Vacuum	Any size	3,000
Fan	Any size	3,000
Dressing table	Any size	4,000
Dining table	Under 6 person	4,000
	Over 6 person	6,000
Bicycle	Adult (2 wheels)	3,000
	Children (2 wheels)	3,000
	Children (3 wheels)	2,000

4.13 Mold

Regardless of season, mold (곰팡이, *gompangi*) can be a problem. With some prevention and checking occasionally, you'll be able to avoid mold from growing in your home and the hassle of cleaning it. In their most basic form, mold needs a moist warm area. In a nutshell, remove the moisture and you shouldn't have problems.

Bathrooms are the perfect environment for mold to grow as they are both warm and moist. Many families do not want their bathroom door open for everyone to see and therefore keep the bathroom door closed at all times. As it is rare for people to visit others' homes, there actually aren't many chances for people to see inside a bathroom, door closed or not. If you are concerned about mold, consider leaving the bathroom door open long enough for the temperature to return to home temperature and dry out.

A good method to remove moisture from your sock drawer or other small enclosed areas is with moisture absorbing products. A popular brand is 물먹는 하마 (물먹는 河馬, *mulmeongneun hama*), but other brands exist as well. These (제습제, 除濕製, *jeseupje*) products come sealed, usually with a thin gray plastic layer, that need to be removed before they can suck the moisture out of the air. Be careful to only remove that gray layer and not the white layer under it. That underlying white layer helps to keep the moisture in the container. After some time has gone by, water will collect inside which you can hear when you shake the container. To dispose of the collected water, cut one or two holes in the white layer as two holes help to drain it faster, empty the water into a sink, throw away the white layer and recycle the plastic tub.

4.13.1 Winter

Mold from condensation are a real concern during the colder months. As the weather outside gets colder, you will make more efforts to keep it nice and warm with your floor heater (온돌, 溫突/溫契, *ondol*), electric blankets (전기이불, 電氣이불, *jeongi ibul*), or high power consuming electric heaters (전기난방기구, 電氣煖房器具/電氣暖房器具, *jeongi nanbang gigu*). This long-term temperature difference will result in condensation developing on the inside of your home. This is common on windows and sometimes in the corner of a room with an outside wall as the temperature difference will be highest there. The hotter the inside your home and the colder outside will home will increase the condensation.

One of the best ways to rid your home of the condensation that forms mold, is to air out your home. The outside air in winter months is quite dry. Opening your windows for 10 or 15 minutes is usually enough to dry up condensation and remove molds before it occurs. You might want to consider doing this in the morning, right before you leave home so you don't make the home cold right after coming back from work.

4.13.2 Summer

Do laundry on days it isn't raining and give them extra time to dry. Also make sure not to run the washing machine after 8 as it usually takes around an hour to complete and the reverberation can go into your neighbor's homes as well. Putting a fan (선풍기, 扇風機, *seonpunggi*) on your laundry can help speed up the process. And if your clothes still have a mildew smell to them, consider getting a dehumidifier (제습기, 除濕機, *jeseupgi*).

4.13.3 Removing Mold

If mold has already developed in your home, you'll need to dry the area and kill the mold. Mold killers (곰팡이제거제, 곰팡이|除去製, *gompangi jegeoje*) are readily available in larger grocery stores and sometimes smaller ones. Spray, wipe, and dry. Walls are normally concrete with wallpaper covering, so you can scrub to a certain degree, being careful not to damage the wallpaper. But ceilings are not always solid, which means if you press them hard when trying to scrub the mold, you may pop a hole in your ceiling.

Ceiling damaged by scrubbing too hard



Chapter 2

Transportation

1. Transportation Cards

Called transport cards, transportation cards, or even sometimes traffic cards, 교통 카드 (交通 카드, *gyotong kadeu*) are the norm. They will speed up your usage of public transportation and will provide free transfers between subways and buses, and buses with other buses. They also give users a lower rate for riding public transit and can be used in taxis, convenience stores, and some vending machines.

T-money and Cash-bee are competing companies both offering transport cards. They used to operate in different parts of Korea with T-money focusing on the greater Seoul area and Cash-bee everywhere else. Today they can be used interchangeably through most of the nation. Purchasable in convenience stores, in some subway stations, and other random stores, they are well worth the money. Cards can come empty or with an initial balance. Cards are refilled in subway stations at ticket machines and in convenience stores. As it is much more convenient for people to tap a card against a reader in a bus as opposed to counting cash and getting change from the bus driver, and offering free transfers between various modes of public transportation, they have all but erased cash purchases and single-use tickets in subways.

Single-use subway tickets are still available and could be a plastic token or a plastic card, depending on the city. If you purchase a single-use plastic card ticket, it includes a deposit of 500 won, which is returnable via machine after exiting the subway stalls. Single-use tickets have different prices for different distances. Make sure to chart your course and get the correct ticket, otherwise the system will block you from exiting.

2. Subways

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2.1 Lost and Found

Each line operates a lost and found center (분실물 센터, 紛失物 센터, *bunsilmul senteo*). Lost items are collected at the very last stop when the train is pulled off the line. Found items are brought to each corresponding lost and found center. If you forget an item on a subway car, do not panic. Travel to the nearest subway office or ticket window and provide transit officers on duty with whatever details you can provide. This can include the direction you were traveling and which car you left your belongings in. If possible, the officers will signal the car to retrieve the lost item before the last station. If you lost an item on a previous day, staff can inform you where the lost and found center is located and might be able to check remotely to see if they have your item.

2.2 Subway Crime

Crimes such as sexual harassment and pickpocketing can be reported to the 112 police hotline. You can also make a report in person at the corresponding subway station office or to crime units that consist of officers who patrol various stops on the metro. In recent years, subway cars in Seoul are getting CCTV installed within cars. Some stations also include “safe zones” (안전구역, 安全 區域, *anjeon guyeok*) which are areas on platforms with better CCTV coverage.

A Safe Zone on a subway platform in Seoul



3. Buses

3.1 Intra-city Buses

Intra-city buses (시내버스, 市内버스, *sinae beoseu*) run within a city. Most people pay with a transit card by tapping it on a card reader, but paying by cash is an option. Enter towards the front of the bus, exit in the middle. Maps at bus stops are rarely translated. Some buses have LED displays with Korean and English and bilingual station announcements, but this varies by city and line. Major stops are posted on the side of buses and are sometimes bilingual. If you are unsure which bus to take, you can ask the driver before boarding. If he/she shakes their hand, take it as a “no.”



Marked with blue paint, a number of bus lanes exist on major roads which helps during commute hours. More buses will run during commute hours and buses are more crowded in winter months as people don't want to walk and wear bulkier clothing.

As bus routes are significantly cheaper to create than new subway lines, every city has a number of buses that transverse it. Routes change on occasion but that is rare for developed cities. Buses are operated with government subsidies so even quieter areas have bus connectivity.

3.2 Express and Intercity Buses

Express buses (고속버스, 高速버스, *gosok beoseu*) and intercity buses (시외버스, 市外버스, *sioe beoseu*) operate similarly. Both require you to purchase tickets before boarding the bus, and both will take you to different cities. Express buses will typically only stop as a rest stop, if at all. Intercity buses will have more stops along the way.

Fares are affordable and many buses have a few seats open so you can arrive at a bus terminal and get a ticket on the next departing bus. Friday nights, weekends, and holidays have a greater chance of being sold out, so try and get tickets ahead of time. Buying tickets via a smartphone is only possible with Korean language apps and downloads are sometimes region restricted to Korea. As personal schedules can change, many people buy several tickets, use only one and cancel the other(s). This incurs a small fee and also opens up seats last minute. If your Korean is good enough to use the apps and the bus you want is sold out, keep refreshing the page to see if a ticket opens up before departure.

There are three types of express buses; general (일반, 一般, *ilban*), luxury, (우등, 優等, *udeung*), and from September 2016 premium (프리미엄, *peurimieom*). General buses have four seats per row and are slowly being phased out. Luxury have three seats per row with two on the left and one on the right, which means more personal space and the seats are more comfortable and legroom is extended. Premium have even more legroom, personal privacy curtains, USB charging, and can recline farther than other seat types.

Many cities have multiple terminals. Not all terminals will connect with all cities. To check routes and schedules, go to www.kobus.co.kr (K, E, J, C).

4. Taxis

Taxis (택시, *taeksi*) exist all over Korea. Common taxi colors and starting price can vary by city. Service has improved in recent years in exchange for a higher, yet still affordable starting rate. Taxi types include general (일반, 一般, *ilban*), deluxe (모범, 模範, *mobeom*), privately owned (개인, 個人, *gaein*), international, and vans.



5. Trains

Korea has had a number of different kinds of trains in its history. Currently, most trains are Mugunghwa, ITX-Saemaedul, KTX, or SRT but some exceptions exist. All trains up until SRT have been run by KORAIL. SRT was introduced to encourage price competition and yet shares a majority of track with KORAIL. Both SRT and KTX are bullet trains allowing travel from Seoul to Busan in about two and one-half hours at speeds up to 300 km per hour. ITX-Saemaedul is the reborn Saemaedul class, is next fastest after KTX and SRT, and travels the Seoul to Busan route in four hours. Named after the national flower of Korea, Mugunghwa are the slowest trains in wide service. Mugunghwa trains are still widely used because they make many stops not serviced by the faster trains.



KORAIL tickets can be purchased by the Korail Talk app, in person at a train station ticket machine or at a counter, or online at www.letskorail.com (K, E, J, C). Their call center has English service at 1599-7777. SRT tickets can be purchased on their SRT app, online at a rail station, or online but only in Korean at <http://etk.srail.co.kr>.

Once you have purchased your ticket, confirm the information on it is correct. Tickets will state the train number, the train carriage, and the seat number or if it is a standing ticket. Stations will display the platform number and will begin to blink when the time gets close.

Tickets can be returned before the departure time stated on the ticket but the closer the departure time, the higher the fee. If the train has already departed, you can return the ticket

in person at a station. If the train has arrived at its destination, you will be unable to return the ticket.

6. Airplanes

Korean Air is the flag carrier of Korea. The other domestic airline is Asiana. Both these, a growing list of low-cost carriers, and a number of overseas airlines service Korea. The main airport is Incheon International Airport and located just west of Seoul on the coast. Many other cities have domestic or international airports, and the distinction sometimes changes when new routes open or old routes close. When searching for airline tickets, you might want to check with several companies and several airports to see the best price and best times for your trip

Primary domestic airlines

Korean Air	www.koreanair.com	National flag carrier
Asiana Airlines	www.flyasiana.com	Formerly Seoul Airlines

Domestic low-cost carriers

Air Busan	www.airbusan.com	Asiana Airlines subsidiary
Air Philip	www.airphilip.com	Opened 2018
Air Pohang	www.airpohang.kr	Opened 2018
Air Seoul	www.flyairseoul.com	Asiana Airlines subsidiary
Eastar Jet	www.eastarjet.com	U-Fly Alliance member
Jeju Air	www.jejuair.net	Value Alliance member
Jin Air	www.jinair.com	Korean Air subsidiary
T'way Air	www.twayair.com	Formerly Hansung Air

7. Driving in Korea

All people wishing to drive in Korea need a driver's license. There are several ways to do this; if you have a license in your home country and prepared an international permit, you are covered until the permit expires. If you have a license from overseas but no international permit before coming you Korea, you have two options; temporary exchange or get a new license. A number of countries' licenses can be exchanged for a Korean license while you are living in Korea. The last option is to get tested and hopefully gain a Korean license.

7.1 International Permit

An international permit (국제운전면허, 國際運轉免許, *gukje unjeon myeonheo*) and a valid driver's license from a signatory country of the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic are legal for driving in Korea. As Korea can only give international permits for Korean driver's licenses, you must obtain the international permit for your license in the country that issued the license before you come to Korea. This booklet states your license is valid, what restrictions exist for it, and is valid for up to one year. Once the permit expires, despite the expiration date on the license itself, you cannot legally drive in Korea. Upon expiration, international permits cannot be renewed.

7.2 License Exchange

Valid driver's licenses from a number of different countries can be exchanged for a Korean driver's license. This is a temporary exchange as your license is held and can be returned to you before you leave Korea. To get your original license back, you must return your Korean license and show your passport and airline ticket. For full information on this and other driving topics, visit the Road Traffic Authority Driver's License Examination Office's website at <http://dl.koroad.or.kr> (K, E).

Valid driver's licenses from the following countries can be exchanged for a Korean driver's license.

Lists of countries with driver's licenses that can be exchanged for a Korean license as of 2018

Asia (27)	Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Hong Kong, India (Mumbai), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam
Americas (21)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Commonwealth of Dominque, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico (Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Tlaxcala, Mexico City), Panama, Peru, Republic of Dominque, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Uruguay, United States (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin) ※ For Americans states Oregon and Idaho, you must take a written exam.
Europe (35)	Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, England, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey
Middle East (13)	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq (Arbil), Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Yemen

Africa (36)	Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Basau, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Namibia, Rwanda, Republic of South Africa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
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Exchange is only valid for full licenses acquired outside of Korea. Individuals who possess temporary, provisional, probationary, permit, certificate, or a motorcycle license cannot exchange them for Korean licenses. If you do not have a full license or have a motorcycle license, you must complete the application process for new license in Korea.

This exchange program is designed for international residents living in Korea and not for people visiting on a short trip. This is proven by showing your Alien Registration Card (ARC). This identification card is only obtainable from Immigration for visa classes valid over 90 days. More information on this process in the Visa and Immigration section. If you do not have this card yet, you must wait until you get the ARC before you can apply for the driver's license exchange.

As Korea cannot confirm which licenses are official and which are not, your embassy needs to provide a certificate declaring your license is valid. You will also need to get a certificate of entry and exit (출입국사실증명서, 出入國事實證明書, *churipguk sasil jeungmyeongseo*) showing your stays in Korea. This document will be available at a Korean local government office.

The day you are applying for the exchange, you will need to bring your passport and three photos (3.5 cm x 4.5 cm) taken within the last six months. You'll also need to undergo a basic physical, which will cost 6,000 won, and need to pay a 7,500-won fee for the new license to be created.

If your overseas license is not in the list above, you'll need to take a simple written exam and 7,500 won to take the exam. The written test consists of 20 multiple-choice questions. The test is available in English, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Mongolian, Filipino, Cambodian, and Korean.

7.3 Korean Driver's License

If you do not have an international permit or do not have a valid license to exchange, you need to go through the testing procedure to manually obtain a license. Driver's License Test Centers (전국면허시험장, 全國免許試驗場, *jeonguk myeonheo siheomjang*) are located in 26 locations. Unlike licensing in the United States, Korea operates their licensing system on a federal level. This means it doesn't matter where you take the exam as it is unified. You can also move to a different province and still use the same license; it is valid no matter where you live in Korea. For detailed information, please visit the website <http://dl.koroad.or.kr> or call 1577-1120.

7.3.1 Driving Schools

If you need some practice behind the wheel of a car, you can attend a driving school.

Called 운전학원 (運轉學院, *unjeon hagwon*) or 자동차학원 (自動車學院, *jadongcha hagwon*), they will teach you the rules and how to drive a car. One drawback of driving schools is that they often do not provide sufficient number of instructors who speak foreign languages fluently. Ask admin staff at your Center to contact local driving centers to see if they have an instructor who can speak your language.

7.4 Traffic Regulations and Violations

Before driving it is a good idea to study how Korea's driving system is different than what you have experienced before. Not knowing traffic regulations will not protect you from getting penalty points against your license. Penalty points for each violation are presented in the following tables. Detailed information about violations and fines can be obtained from the homepage of KoRoad (도로교통공단, 道路交通公團, *Doro Gytong Gongdan*) at www.koroad.or.kr.

Penalty points for traffic violations

Violation	Points	Penalties
1. License has expired more than one year prior	110 points (not included in accumulated points)	
2. Driving under the influence of alcohol blood alcohol content over 0.05% to below 0.1%)	100 points	Criminal booking
3. Driver was arrested and booked for assaulting police officer	90 points	
4. Stop or parking violation (if driver is one of a group or multiple people disobeyed orders given by an officer more than three times and resulted in impeding traffic)	40 points	Fines imposed
5. Reckless driving (if driver is one of a group or multiple people disobeyed orders given by an officer more than three times and drove at a speed or in a matter that endangered or impeded others)		
6. Failure to stop disruptive passenger behavior		
7. Failure to appear in court within 60 days from court period or fine payment period	40 (not included in accumulated points. But included from third offense.)	
8. Line violation (crossed center lines) 9. Speed violation (40 km/h or more over limit) 10. Improper railroad crossing 11. Driving on shoulder of highway 12. Driving in bus lane or carpool lane on highway	30 points	Fines imposed

13. Failure to show a license	30 points	Summary trial
14. Disobeying instructions 15. Speed violation (20km/h to 40km/h over limit) 16. Passing when or where prohibited 17. Mobile phone usage while driving 18. Failure to comply with school bus driver	15 points	Fines imposed
19. Driving on sidewalk, violating crosswalk 20. Failure to stay in lane (including illegal lane changing) 21. Driving in the bus lane on a general road 22. Safe distance violation (including illegal lane changing) 23. Improper passing 24. Reckless driving in pedestrian area (including crossing limit line) 25. Reckless driving 26. Impeding traffic by arguing or fighting on road 27. Failure to comply with school bus protection rules	10 points	Fines imposed

Penalty points for traffic collisions

Violation		Points	Penalties
Involving personal injury or death	Per death	90 points	Death occurring within 72 hours from crash
	Per seriously injured	15 points	Injury requiring medical treatment for more than 3 weeks
	Per lightly injured	5 points	Injury requiring medical treatment for more than 5 days but less than 3 weeks
	Per minor injury	2 points	Injury requiring medical treatment for less than 5 days
Failure to take necessary measures		15 points	Hit-and-run after causing property damage
		30 points	Did not immediately respond to situation, such as not providing help to victims but only reporting the crash within the reporting period (3 hours for areas with police stations and 12 hours for other areas)
		60 points	Voluntarily reporting the accident within 48 hours after the reporting period

Information provided by KoRoad at http://www.koroad.or.kr/en_web/view/appendix5.do

7.5 Designated Driver

Korea is a drinking country and many people drink alcohol. If you drove and then had drinks while out, do not drive home. There is a safe way to get you and your car driven home at any time of night. Available in several smartphone apps and available by calling a call center, you can get a designated driver (대리운전, 代理運轉, *daeri unjeon*) to drive you and your guests back to your home in your car. As the call center will probably only speak Korean, when you pay your bill at the restaurant or bar, tell the staff you want a designed driver and they can call one of the companies on your behalf. Even if you speak Korean very well, it helps having a sober individual who knows the area to make the phone call for you. Different companies exist in different cities, so we cannot provide a list here. However, next to the cashier usually are multiple business cards for companies that operate in that area. And again, the staff working can make the call on your behalf, which makes the process even simpler. Tell staff you want a designated driver, or point to one of the business cards, and tell them where you want to go. Some drivers can take you to a neighboring city, for example if you go drinking in Sejong City, you can get a driver to take you home in Daejeon.

As you pay the driver directly, you will need to pay in cash. Price will depend on the distance and city but is roughly the price of a taxi fare. Even if you are going a long distance, this service will be cheaper than taking a taxi home and a taxi back. And parking your car at home means you don't need to worry about where you parked your car – was it legally parked? Will I get a ticket?

7.6 Car Purchase

7.6.1 Purchase New Vehicle

If you want to purchase a new vehicle in Korea, you can visit a car dealership and buy it after discussing with the sellers. Car prices are the same, but each dealership and dealer offers different promotions, so when purchasing a car, it's a good idea to visit several dealers and then decide. Generally, a Korean driver's license and ARC is required to purchase a vehicle.

Upon purchase of the vehicle, you will need to register it. On request, a car manufacturer or dealership can handle vehicle registration (자동차 등록, 自動車 登録, *jadongcha deungnok*). Vehicle registration can also be done at a province, city, or district government office. Driving a brand new vehicle without registration will result in imprisonment for up to two years or a fine up to five million won

The following documents are required for registration of a new or imported vehicle.

1. Alien Registration Card, Korean driver's license or overseas license and international permit, and passport
2. Application form (등록신청서, 登録申請書, *deungnok sincheongseo*)
3. Copy of vehicle manufacture certificate (자동차 제작증, 自動車 製作證, *jadongcha jejakjeung*) for new vehicles or one copy of import declaration certificate for imported vehicles
4. Certificate of valid liability vehicle insurance (보험가입증권, 保險加入證券, *boheom gaip jeunggwon*)

5. Proof of temporary permission to drive the vehicle (임시운행허가증명, 臨時運行許可證明, *imsi unhaeng heoga jeungmyeong*) and temporary licence plates
 6. If you cannot provide the document 3 certificate, you must provide ownership certificate (소유증명서, 所有證明書, *soyu jeungmyeongseo*)
 7. Registration tax receipt (세금계산서, 稅金計算書, *segeum gyesanseo*)
- ※ Additional registration fees will vary depending on the city.

7.6.2 Purchase Used Vehicle

The purchase of a used vehicle from an accredited used vehicle dealer is safer because problems related to quality on the car should be less than with a private purchase. If a buyer purchases a vehicle directly from another individual, it might be difficult to check the vehicle's condition. As a result, it may be difficult to obtain compensation if problems occur after the purchase. Prior to the purchase of a vehicle, it is important to check the vehicle's overall performance by taking a test drive.

A performance check record (자동차 성능 검사 기록, 自動車 性能 檢査 記錄, *jadongcha seongneung geomsa girok*) of the vehicle can be obtained from the dealer. Because the details of the inspection are recorded on the performance check record, based on this record, a buyer can obtain free repairs or claim compensation for defects that might occur within the period guaranteed by the dealer following the purchase of the vehicle. With respect to a used vehicle, if defects occur within 30 days of the vehicle's transfer date or within a period of use up to 2,000 km, a buyer can demand free repairs or claim compensation related to the respective items noted on the performance check record.

If a buyer purchases a used vehicle from a registered dealer, vehicle transfer registration is easier because the dealer performs the vehicle transfer registration (자동차 이전 등록, 自動車 移轉 登錄, *jadongcha ijeon deungnok*) on behalf of the buyer. Alternatively, the dealer may provide all related documents to the buyer.

If a used vehicle is purchased from an individual, a buyer must obtain documents required for transfer registration, such as an original copy of the vehicle registration card (자동차 등록증, 自動車 登錄證, *jadongcha deungnok*) and a certificate of the owner's registered seal (인감 증명서, 印鑑證明書, *ingam jeungmyeongseo*) for ownership transfer registration (소유권 이전 등록, 所有權 移轉 登錄, *soyugwon ijeon deungnok*) from the seller.

Prior to paying for the purchase, a buyer should check to ensure that the vehicle is not under seizure (압수, 押收, *apsu*) because of unpaid fines or taxes by the Traffic Administration Department of the city or district under the jurisdiction of the previous owner's residence. If unpaid vehicle taxes or fines have been imposed because of violation(s) that occurred during the seller's operation of the vehicle, a transfer of ownership to the buyer will not be possible until unpaid fines are paid in full.

7.6.2.1 Used Vehicle Registration

If you purchase a used vehicle from a car dealer, on most occasions, the dealer will apply for the registration on your behalf. If you do not apply for a registration

transfer (자동차 이전 등록, 自動車 移轉 登録, *jadongcha ijeon deungnok*) at a city or district office, then the previous owner can apply for the transfer. You must register your used vehicle within a specified period of time; 15 days for purchase, 20 days for donation, 3 months for inheritance, 15 days for other transactions. Failure to register the transaction may result in fines of up to 500,000 won.

The following documents are required for registration of used vehicle. You can apply at a province, city or district government office.

1. Application of used vehicle transfer (이전등록 신청서)
2. Certificate of seal impression (인감증명서) and legal seal (법적 인감) from previous owner.
You should note on the application that use of the certificate is solely for delivery reasons.
You must also provide your name and alien registration number.
3. Car registration (you or the previous owner can apply on your behalf)

7.6.3 Car Imported as Part of Moving Cargo

If you enter Korea with the intent to reside for at least one year, or are accompanying a family member who intends to stay for at least six months, you are eligible to import a vehicle from overseas.

- The vehicle must be recognized by Customs as part of your moving cargo.
- The vehicle must be a small-to medium sized vehicle. Small vehicles and sedans are ideal. Trucks, mobile homes, and other vehicles that exceed passenger space for ten persons are prohibited from importation.
- Vehicles must have been used for at least three months prior to departure date.
- Vehicles must be registered under applicants' own names. Applicants must provide vehicle registrations and insurance documents as proof.
- Taxes and tariffs: 2,000 cc or more (34.24%); 800 cc – 2,000 cc (26.52%); 800 cc or less (18.8%).
- To obtain vehicle and emission inspection information, please visit the Korea Transportation Safety Authority's website www.kotsa.or.kr or call 1577-0990.
- To obtain additional information related to gas and noise emissions, please visit the National Institute of Environmental Research's website www.nier.go.kr.
- If gas and noise emissions exceed standards, your car may not be allowed to be registered in Korea.

7.7 Change of Address

When you move your residence, you need to update the address of your car registration as well (주소지 변경). Individuals who fail to register their new addresses within 15 days of their moves will be fined up to 2,000,000 won. You may register the vehicle at a province, city, or district government level. You will need to bring one copy of car registration and might need to change your license plates.

7.8 Automobile Insurance

To drive in Korea you must have insurance for your car (자동차 보험) but driver insurance is optional (운전자 보험). Car insurance covers damages to other person(s) and car(s). Driver insurance provides compensation for criminal or administrative responsibilities that results

from the traffic accident. Driver insurance covers 11 forms of gross negligence which are not covered by car insurance. It is worth noting that drunk driving and unlicensed driving are not covered by either insurance. Driver insurance also covers car accident fines, settlement money, legal fees, and other financial issues.

To own and operate a vehicle in Korea, automobile insurance is required. Most companies will have limited English support, so the websites and phone numbers listed below may not be useful to you without a translator.

List of vehicle insurance companies

AIG Korea	Tel: 1544-2792, 02-2260-6800 www.aiggeneral.co.kr
MG Direct	Tel: 1588-5959 www.mgcar-direct.com/index.html
KB Insurance	Tel: 1544-0800, 1544-4357 (English) www.kbinsure.co.kr
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	Tel: 1588-5114, 02-2119-2000 www.samsungfire.com
Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance	Tel: 1588-5656 www.hi.co.kr
Hanhwa General Insurance	Tel: 1566-8000, 02-316-7000 www.hwgeneralins.com

7.9 Vehicle Roadworthiness Exam

All drivers are required by the Automobile Management Act to bring their vehicles in for roadworthiness checkups (자동차 정기 검사). With respect to non-business purpose vehicles, this test should be completed every two years starting from the initial vehicle registration day and ends in the fourth year.

Regular tests should be completed within 31 days prior of expiration of the valid term. It is recommended that you remain aware of the term of validity. Penalty fines begin to accumulate after your initial 30-day period; 20,000 won will be charged after the end of the valid term and will continue to be charged up to 30 days after the end of the valid term. From that point on, an additional 10,000 won will be charged every three days. The maximum penalty is 300,000 won. If an unavoidable event occurs that prevents your vehicle from being tested during that period, you can apply for test deferment.

You can obtain regular vehicle tests from the Road Traffic Authority or from private repair centers (카센터) authorized by the Road Traffic Authority. In addition, vehicles registered in certain areas (as specified by law) must receive exhaust emission tests. They are required in areas that contain populations of 500,000 or more or in locations designated as air pollution control areas. The validity terms, test methods, and penalty fines imposed for test omissions are the same terms, methods, and fines for regular tests.

7.10 Parking

Parking can be difficult in crowded areas and if you don't know parking rules. If you park in a non-parking area, your vehicle may be towed and you will get fined. You may park in public parking lots, commercial lots, on the street when the line is painted white and yellow, or in commercial street parking.

Public parking lot



7.10.1 Residential Parking

Apartments will provide parking without extra fees. You may need to register the vehicle and get a sticker showing it is allowed to park in their lot. Population density and an increasing population that owns cars has resulted in insufficient parking, even in apartment parking lots.

If you want a guaranteed parking space, you can rent access to resident-prioritized parking areas. These provide parking priority to residents of particular areas by setting aside marked parking blocks on roads or on land managed by public organizations. Resident-prioritized parking areas are managed by public agencies. Residents must pay certain fees.

• Qualifications

- Residents who maintain vehicles registered in neighboring areas
- Residents who commute via company vehicles who reside in certain areas
- Individuals who desire to use parking spaces because their workplaces are located close

Resident-prioritized parking spaces



- Selection Criteria

1. Distance between residence and a parking block applied
2. Number of vehicles applied per household
3. Engine displacement (engine size)
4. Years of residence
5. Special added points
 - The selection system makes first assignments to applicants who score high numbers of points based on the five selection criteria.
 - Resident-prioritized parking systems differ depending on each district. Therefore, applicants should carefully check requirements prior to making applications.

7.11 Rental Cars

Finding rental car companies where you can use English is difficult. If the language barrier is not an issue, you should be able to rent a vehicle if you have a Korean driver's license or one from your home country and international permit. You must be at least 21 years old and may need to present a passport. If you are a new driver, you may be declined a rental car if you have less than one year driving experience.

Rental car companies with English websites

Lotte Rent-a-Car	www.lotterentacar.net/eng/main/index.do (K, E)	1588-1230
AJ Rent-a-car	www.ajrentacar.co.kr/en/index.do (K, E)	1544-1600

7.12 Hi-pass

Hi-pass, written 하이패스 in Korean, is a brand of toll highways primarily operated by the Korea Expressway Corporation. They offer high driving speeds than highways and usually have less congestion than highways as well. In years past, you had to enter the system and go through tolls at additional points other than the exit. These additional toll points are because the operator of that leg of the system changed and they wanted an accurate payment for each Hi-pass operator. In recent years, these intermediately toll points have been replaced by metal trusses over the road which scan Hi-pass cards in vehicles from a distance. The adaption of these trusses has removed a major bottleneck in their system. If you do not have a card, that's okay, you'll simply pay when you exit the Hi-pass expressway.

As these are not city roads, you cannot drive a motorcycle or scooter on these, you can only drive a car or truck. If you have purchased a Hi-pass card and installed it in your car, these will be very useful as you do not need to stop, you simply need to drive under 30 km/h so the scanner can read your card remotely and display on a screen that you successfully paid the toll. Please note that these are not transportation cards like you would use for the subway or bus systems. A Hi-pass card is a separate card only used for the expressway.

If you do not have a Hi-pass card, you drive through one of the unmanned lanes and grab a ticket. When you exit the system you'll drive through a manned lane, give the ticket, and pay the total as displayed on the LED screen to the left side of the car. If you go through a Hi-pass card lane and do not have a card, a siren will sound and you will get a toll and fee presented to

you in the mail.

Unfortunately, if you cannot read Korean very quickly, it will be very difficult to know which lane to enter. Usually the very left lane(s) are reserved for Hi-pass card holders. These lanes usually have a long, wide, blue line painted on the ground in the middle of their lanes and are marked with 하이패스 전용 above on LED signs. The very right most lane is frequently for trucks with Hi-pass cards.

Entrance for vehicles with Hi-pass cards



If you do not have a card, try to take a different lane and only take a lane marked with a green arrow in LED above the lane, which indicates the lane is open. If there is a red LED X, you will have problems getting through. Some tollgates will have lanes for ticket holders, aka non-card holds, that still say 하이패스 above the lane but lacks the word 전용, for example the Hi-pass entrance in Cheonan City.

7.13 Bus Lanes

Bus-only lanes (버스전용차선), reserved for the exclusive use of authorized buses, are special travel lanes created to benefit those riding buses. Bus lanes have existed in Korea less than twenty years, which means roads were no constructed with them in mind. Creating bus lanes inside cities has resulted in some being in the middle section of roads (the left most lane) and sometimes in the right most lane. In Daejeon, both forms exist. On highways it is the left most land.

Bus lanes are marked in the Korean language, and usually are indicated with a blue line. It is worth noting that the blue line you see in a Hi-pass expressway is not reserved for buses. Enforcement of bus lanes are done with cameras and these are marked on your GPS navigation systems. Buses and other high occupancy vehicles are allowed to use these but will differ if on a highway or other roads. Please see the box below for vehicles authorized to use bus-only lanes.

Highways	Other roads
9-passenger vehicles or multi-passenger vehicles. Both should have maximum seating for 12 and need to have at least six passengers on board.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large-size vehicles with seating for 36 or more passengers 2. Business multi-passenger vehicles with seating for less than 36 3. Registered school buses. 4. The following multi-passenger vehicles designated by the Commissioner of the local policy agency to facilitate traffic movement: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Multi-passenger vehicles for school children or commuters operating on a fixed route and seating at least 16. B. Multi-passenger vehicles deemed necessary for the transportation of participants of an international conference, etc. C. Multi-passenger vehicles for foreign tourists operated by a chartered bus operator and which seat 25 people or more.

8. Motorcycles

Motorcycles are more affordable than cars and easier to maneuver around congested city streets. A large number of motorcycles and scooters are in use by students or delivery services. Couriers can often be observed near business districts, especially in downtown areas. Some motorcycle enthusiasts enjoy riding on weekends but the majority of riders prefer motorcycles for economic or convenience reasons.



If you are interested in purchasing a motorcycle with engine more than 125 cc, you must obtain a class 2 Korean license (2종 소형 면허). If the engine is smaller than 125 cc, either a class 1 or a class 2 license will be sufficient. Motorcycle driver's licenses from other countries, even if you have an international permit, are not valid in Korea. If you do not possess a Korean motorcycle driver's license, you will need to obtain one. Applicants must be over 18 years old to apply for a license. Other than age, the procedure required to obtain a license remains the same for motorcycles and cars.

It is also important to note that motorcycles are not allowed on highways in Korea. Motorcycle companies have tried to change legislation for a number of years but efforts have yet to result in a law change. If you plan to travel a long distance or to use various expressways or highways for your travels, a car is a better choice.

9. Bicycles

Roughly a decade ago, a number of bicycle lanes began to be constructed in Korea. Bike riding culture is thus spreading and more cities are creating bicycle lanes marked with the image of a bicycle. Sometimes bicycle lanes are on a car road and sometimes they are in wide sidewalks. Some bicycle lanes have directions marked and others are bidirectional.

When sidewalk space has been appropriated for bicycle usage, it is usually repaved and is flatter than sidewalks. This flatter surface draws unknowing pedestrians who don't notice the bike markings on the ground and use this space to walk on. Do be careful of pedestrians wandering into bike lanes.



In areas where bicycle paths are not installed, bicycle riders must ride at the right edge of the road and are not allowed to ride on sidewalks. When a bike rider wants to make a left turn, they cannot do so directly. They must dismount and use a crosswalk.

As bicycles are classified as vehicles, riding a bicycle after drinking alcohol is prohibited. When the blood alcohol concentration is 0.05% or more, a fine of 30,000 won can be issued. Refusal to take a sobriety test will result in a 100,000 won fine.

10. Other Vehicles

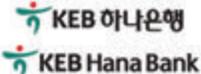
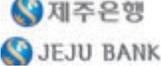
Segway, electric scooters (전기스쿠터), and electric motorcycles (전기오토바이) are classified as a two-wheeled vehicles, aka motorcycles. You are not allowed to drive any of these in parks, sidewalks, or on pedestrian roads. Riders must hold a motorcycle driver's license.

1. Introduction

In Korea, you can use a variety of financial instruments and services, such as deposits, funds, and insurance products provided by a variety of financial institutions. However, in some cases, banking transactions for international residents may be restricted by domestic regulations. Maximum transaction amount restrictions, and so forth, may be applied depending on transaction types.

2. Korean Banks

A number of Korean banks exist. The table below categories banks into three groups and shows their Korean language logo and English language logos. The names are vague for a few so we've added corresponding notes.

Major banks	Local banks	Government banks
 우리은행 wooribank	 BNK 경남은행 BNK Kyungnam Bank	 NH 농협은행 NH Nonghyup Bank
 신한은행 SHINHAN BANK	 BNK 부산은행 BNK BUSAN BANK	 Sh 수업은행 Sh Suhyup Bank
 KEB 하나은행 KEB Hana Bank	 DGB 대구은행  DGB Daegu Bank 	 KDB 산업은행 KDB Korea Development Bank
 KB 국민은행 KB Kookmin BANK	 광주은행 Kwangju Bank	 IBK 기업은행 IBK Industrial Bank of Korea
 citibank 한국시티은행	 전북은행 Jeonbook Bank	 한국수출입은행 Korea Eximbank <small>THE EXTERNAL TRADE BANK OF KOREA</small>
 Standard Chartered SC 제일은행	 제주은행 JEJU BANK	

3. Bankbooks

Frequently translated as bankbooks, 통장 are small paper booklets 14 cm wide by 8.5 cm tall. These are small enough to fit into your pocket but too big to fit inside a wallet. Korea does not have personal checks, but these bankbooks serve the same purpose as balancing a checkbook; they show all transactions and show the running total. They are not updated by hand but by placing them inside of ATMs or special printers that tellers have.

The first page shows banking information, including your name and account number. The last page will have additional bank information or be open for handwritten memos. The other ten pages show transactions, roughly 50 per page. While usage is on a downward trend due to smartphones and internet banking, these books still remain in common usage.

If you lost a bankbook or have filled all pages, you will need to meet with a teller to get a new one issued. The magnetic strip on the rear side is usually discarded and you can keep the old bankbook for your own recordkeeping purposes if you wish.

4. Transfers

4.1 Domestic Transfers

If you would like to send money to other accounts in Korea, you can transfer money at a bank, ATM, the bank's website, or with the bank's smartphone app. You can transfer funds up to your current balance. If you transfer money to a different bank, you may incur a transaction fee depending on your bank's policy and agreements with other domestic banks.

If sending a transfer through a teller, you will need a few items. You'll need identification, the same identification you used to open the account, so either your passport or Alien Registration Card. You'll also need to bring your bankbook or debit card to send funds from your account.

4.2 Automatic Transfers or Payments

If you would like to make a regular automatic transfer, you can visit a bank branch and request for automatic transfer (자동이체). You need to fill out an application form indicating the amount of money and deposit account information. If you transfer money to a different bank, you may incur a transaction fee depending on your bank's policy and agreements with other domestic banks. You can also set auto payment for the monthly housing management fee.

4.3 Overseas Transfers

If you would like to send money overseas, you can transfer money at a bank. At designated foreign exchange banks, you can annually transfer up to \$50,000 USD (remittance + fees). If you are sending a large amount you may be asked to produce a document that tells how the money was acquired, sometimes translated as certificate of earned income. Different banks charge different fees and apply different restrictions on transfers. Therefore, it is recommended that you compare information from different banks before setting up your account or you can set up an account at another bank later.

Depending on the bank and the destination country, you can send funds via an ATM or the bank's website. Korean banks only deal with a limited number of currencies. If you are sending money overseas into a currency your bank does not normally work with, you may have your money transferred into a major currency first, for example Euro or USD, and then into the destination currency.

5. Internet and Mobile Banking

5.1 Internet Banking

Internet banking (인터넷뱅킹) refers to a web-based banking through a computer and web browser, almost exclusively Internet Explorer. Internet banking which enables transferring money, making payments for tax or utility fees, or general management of your account. For security protocols, you will need a pin code from a security card or OTP card and digital certificate. Depending on the bank, you might use the digital certificate to login or might have a separate ID and password.

5.2 Mobile Banking

Usually called mobile banking, this is the ability to access your account and do the same kind of activities as internet banking but via an app-based banking service through smartphones. Mobile banking also requires security card or OTP card and digital certificate. Depending on the bank, you might use the digital certificate to login or might have a separate ID and password.

5.3 Security Card

A security card (보안카드) is an identification card with a many sets of numbers that are used for internet or mobile banking. The front of the card shows the bank and the back of the card has all the important security information. These cards have a special ID number at the top right of the card. This eight-digit code identifies the card and connects the card to your account. Most of the card displays 30 random number combinations, each four digits long. When you want to complete a transaction, you'll be asked to enter the first two numbers from a randomly selected section and the last two numbers from another randomly selected section. See sample below. If you lose your security card, you will get another one with different sets of numbers.

Reverse of security card (left) and website or smartphone app requesting specific numbers (right)

The image illustrates the reverse of a Citi security card and a corresponding website or app interface. On the left, the reverse of the card is shown with a grid of 30 four-digit numbers. Two numbers, 255678 and 161234, are highlighted with red boxes. On the right, a sample of a website or app interface is shown, requesting specific numbers from the card. The interface includes a 'Sample' section with two bullet points: 'Enter 56 or the first two digits of 5678, which is No. 56 password' and 'Enter 56 or the last two digits of 1234, which is No. 34 password'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'First two digits of No.25 password' with '56' entered, and 'Last two digits of No.16 password' with '34' entered.

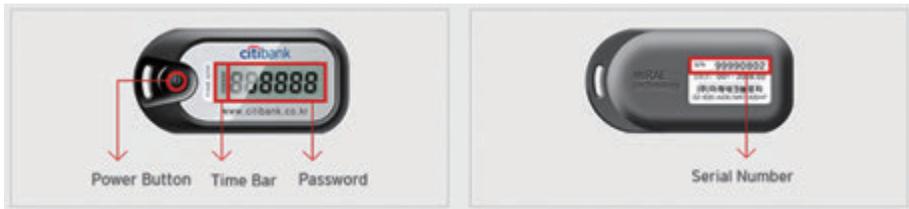
Image provided by www.hikorea.go.kr website.

5.4 OTP Stick

OTP (오티피카드) is a device that generates single use passwords for internet or smartphone transactions. These devices provide an extra layer of security as their password can only be used once so your password cannot get stolen or copied. A new password is generated every minute. You can estimate how long it will take for a new password to be generated through the time bar on the left. These devices can also replace the security cards mentioned previously.

Like all banking items, if yours is lost or stolen you need to report it to the bank so it can be deactivated and a new one issued.

OTP stick front (left) and reverse with serial number (right)



5.5 Digital Certificates

A digital certificate (공인인증서) is an electronic certificate stored on a smartphone, hard drive, or USB stick. Even if you have a security card or OTP, you will not be able to do electronic banking without one of these. Usually valid only for one year, they are very tiresome to move to another medium, for example moving from your smartphone to your PC, and can be tricky to set up.

6. Cards

6.1 Debit Cards

Debit cards, usually directly translated as check cards (체크카드), will be the easiest to obtain. They are directly tied with your bank account and can only be used if your account has enough funds. If you try to withdraw more than is in your account, the transaction will be declined. There is no financial penalty for when this happens. Usually a vague message appears on the register and you may get an error text message on your smartphone telling you about the insufficient funds.

When getting a new card issued, banks normally mail the card and require you sign for it. As packages get delivered during working hours, you should consider getting it sent to your work as it will be easier to sign for it.

Korean citizens can get a debit card with transportation card functions. Their debit card is used for public transportation and the total at the end of the month is deducted from the bank account at the end of the month. This service used to exist for international residents as well but seems to have been discontinued.

6.2 Credit Cards

While very common for Koreans to have, credit cards (신용카드) are extremely difficult for international residents to get. What some residents are able to get a credit card, it is more like a debit card that has some of the benefits of credit cards as transactions are not taken on credit, they are taken from a deposited balance. In the case of KEB Hana, your credit card limit will be 90 percent of that deposit. In order to have the deposit returned, you must cancel your credit card.

As IBS is a government funded research institute, you have a better chance at obtaining a credit card as your position effectively vouches for you. In addition to identification, you may need to present documentation showing employment, tax invoice, pay slips, bank transactions, or other documents.

An annual membership fee is frequently charged for the issuance of a credit card. The fee is charged each year beginning with the month of issuance and is divided into a basic annual membership fee and affiliated service fees (with the exception of family and corporate cards). The basic annual membership fee is charged once per year regardless of the number of cards you might possess. Affiliated service fees are charged for each separate card you possess. Annual membership fees can be waived if certain criteria are met. Different cards, even offered by the same company, can have different criteria for each card, so it is important you ask and confirm the details.

6.3 Lost or Stolen Cards

Like all banking items, if your card is lost or stolen you need to report it to the bank or company so it can be deactivated and a new card issued. Each card company or bank has their own hotline contact number, and you can simply report your loss or theft of the card and deactivate it. If you face language problems to report via phone, you can visit the bank with the identification you used to open your account, aka your Alien Registration Card or passport, to have the card deactivated. If you get your card back, you might be able to reactivate it. If you cannot get the card back, they will issue a new one.

7. Payment of Taxes and Fees

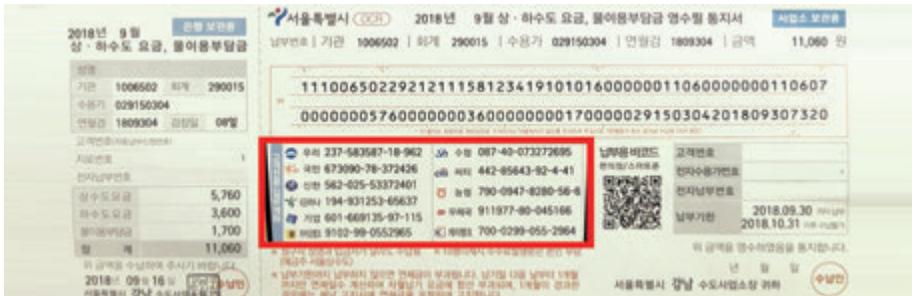
Sometimes translated as public charges, 공과금 can cover local tax, property tax, automobile tax, national income tax, gift tax, penalties or fines from the government, utility fees, management fees, or telecommunication fees. When you need to pay for any of these, a bill will be posted to your residence, in a mailbox.

7.1 Payment to Assigned Bank Account

Each bill states a number of special use bank accounts that are only used for you or only for your building. You are given a list of these to choose from, each with a different bank. The rational is that if enough banks are listed, chances are you have an account at one of them. Let's say for example you have an account at Woori Bank. If Woori Bank is listed on your bill, you can pay the bill and avoid service fees as you are doing a transfer within Woori Bank. As only you, or only the people in your building are given one of these special use bank accounts,

the amount you put it will be matched to you and your bill will have been paid.

Please see the black box in the image below for examples. By using this method, you can pay at an ATM, with a teller, internet banking, or via your phone.



7.2 Payment through Electronic Billing System

If your bill has the words **지로번호** on it, just like to the left of the black boxes in the example below, you can stick these sections of your bill into a machine at a bank and pay with your debit card or bankbook. If you walk into a bank and show this paper to the security member, they can direct you to a special purpose ATM designed to pay these and other bills. Some convenience stores have these specialty machines as well.



7.3 Automatic Payment

You can set an automatic payment to cover your utility bills if you want. Payment will be drawn from your bank account or credit card. You need to visit a bank or call a credit card company to setup automatic payments. Generally, people use this service to cover their utility fees, building management fee, or pay for their phone or internet.

8. Currency Exchange

With a passport, you can easily exchange currency or traveler's checks at banks or money exchange companies usually located in tourist areas. Banks have exchange desks in airport and offer the same rates as their other locations. You can exchange up to \$10,000 at a time. If you exchange money at one bank, it will be difficult to exchange money at another bank

as that bank is somehow deemed your exchange bank and can be difficult to change. Exchange rates are not fixed by the government and change daily based on economic factors. Each brand of bank will have a different rate and might have different currencies. You can take notes for what the rates are and compare them to other banks, but try not avoid taking a picture of the display board showing rates as banking staff get very upset when customers do that.



9. Phishing and Hacking

Just like in your home country, be careful of your financial information, which includes logins and account numbers. If you receive an email, phone call, or text message by someone asking for your financial information, do not tell them. Keep your antivirus and operating system software up-to-date. Limit the amount of information you share online and don't use security questions, like the name of your pet, that can be found by looking through your social media.



Chapter 4

Medical Services

1. Overview

Various medical institutions in Korea, including private hospitals, clinics, general hospitals, oriental hospitals, and district-operated community/public health centers, are available. By working at IBS full time, you will have medical coverage as part of the national four insurance programs (4대보험). The government sets insurance coverage amounts for every kind of treatment. Hospitals can charge up to a certain amount beyond that. The difference between the insurance coverage and what the hospital asks for, is what you will pay. Some procedures, such as getting teeth implants, will not be covered by insurance.

Medical facilities are categorized into three types based on the number of medical departments and the size of medical facilities. While you can get procedures done at the hospital of your choosing, if you want to do a procedure at a large hospital without obtaining a referral letter, you cannot receive medical insurance coverage. It is significantly cheaper to go to a smaller hospital or clinic, get a referral letter, and then seek treatment at the large hospital for a more affordable price.

Hospitals in Korea are trying to be more careful with medical information as that information can be very personal to a number of people. Many hospitals and clinics will have signboards displaying the names of patients and who is next in line. Some of these will be automatically censored to protect the privacy of people waiting. For example, the name 홍길동 might be displayed as 홍*동 as a courtesy to 길동. These systems were built for names only three characters long, so the name Richard Andrew Moore might be displayed as R*chard Andrew Moore. Or if they put the order of your name to match your Alien Residency Card, it will be displayed as M*ore Richard Andrew.

2. Hospitals

2.1 First-tier

These types of facilities include private hospitals and public health centers. First-tier medical facilities offer a limited number of medical departments. They provide comprehensive but more general medical services aimed at the treatment and prevention of early symptoms of diseases. Their prices will be the lowest.

2.2 Second-tier

Second-tier medical facilities offer specialists and more than four medical departments. They provide medical services for both inpatients and outpatients. In general, these types of facilities have between 30 and 500 beds. Emergency treatment is available.

2.3 Third-tier

General hospitals or hospitals affiliated with medical schools are categorized as third-tier medical facilities. These types of facilities offer specialists in a variety of different

medical departments. They have more than 500 hospital beds and offer specialized medical services for emergencies.

2.4 International Clinics

As the number of international residents increases in Korea, larger hospitals have begun to open international clinics. The name in English and Korean will vary from hospital to hospital, but the general concept is you can see a doctor who speaks a high level of English or another language, or an interpreter will travel the hospital with you so you can meet with the specialist you need, even if they cannot speak your language.

The language aspect in these international clinics exempts them from national pricing restrictions, so they can charge higher prices. Additionally, many hospitals expect these patients to come without national insurance. Depending on the health issue, your Korean ability, and your what you are comfortable with, you might want to go to a hospital with a friend who speaks Korean so your treatment prices are lower. And while many hospital administrative staff outside of large hospitals have limited English ability, many doctors have trained overseas and can use English to talk with you.

Hospitals in Seoul with an international clinic

Seoul National Univ. Hospital 서울대학교병원	02-2072-0505	www.snuh.org
Severance Hospital 신촌세브란스병원	02-2228-5800	http://sev.iseverance.com
Gangnam Severance Hospital 강남세브란스병원	02-2019-3600	http://sev.iseverance.com
The Catholic Univ. of Korea Seoul St. Mary's Hospital 가톨릭대학교서울성모병원	02-2285-5745~6	www.cmcseoul.or.kr
Asan Medical Center 서울아산병원	02-3010-5001	www.amc.seoul.kr
Samsung Medical Center 삼성서울병원	02-3410-0200	www.samsunghospital.com
Kangbuk Samsung Hospital 강북삼성병원	02-2001-5100	www.kbsmc.co.kr

Hospitals in Suwon with an international clinic

Ajou University Hospital 아주대학교병원	031-219-4311	http://hosp.ajoumc.or.kr
The Catholic Univ. of Korea St. Vincent's Hospital 가톨릭대학교성빈센트병원	031-249-8016	www.cmcvincent.or.kr

Hospitals in Daejeon with an international clinic

Chungnam National Univ. Hospital 충남대학교병원	042-280-8429	www.cnuh.co.kr
Konyang Univ. Hospital 건양대학교병원	042-600-6654	www.kyuh.ac.kr

Hospitals in Daegu with an international clinic

Kyungpook National Univ. Hospital 경북대학교병원	053-200-4552~5	www.knuh.kr
Daegu Catholic Univ. Medical Center 대구가톨릭대학교병원	053-650-4716~7	www.dcmc.co.kr

Hospital in Ulsan with an international clinic

Ulsan Univ. Hospital 울산대학교병원	052-250-7222	www.uuh.ulsan.kr
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Hospitals in Gwangju with an international clinic

Chonnam National Univ. Hospital 전남대학교병원	062-220-6016	www.cnuh.com
Chosun Univ. Hospital 조선대학교병원	062-220-3770	http://hosp.chosun.ac.kr

Hospitals in Pohang with an international clinic

Pohang St. Mary's Hospital 포항성모병원	054-260-8002	www.pohangsmh.co.kr
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3. Appointments

To receive fast and convenient treatment, it is recommended that you make medical appointments in advance. You can make appointments by visiting a hospital, calling, and sometimes via a hospital website. If you cannot speak Korean and are not going to a hospital which clearly offers bilingual support, you must go in person or have someone make an appointment on your behalf.

4. Payment

Medical expenses vary depending on whether or not you have insurance. Unless you clearly tell the staff that you have insurance, and show them the number on your Alien Registration Card, they will assume you do not have insurance and you will pay much more for treatment. The fee that national insurance covers is automatically deducted. If you have an additional

private insurance in Korea or overseas, you will need to contact them to see if you can get reimbursements. Contact them ahead of time, if at all possible, so you will not be surprised at their coverage or lack thereof. Most general hospitals can provide English receipts for medical treatments performed.

5. Pharmacies

Many pharmacies can be located by their Korean signs displaying “약,” or “약국.” Korean pharmacies sell both prescription and over-the-counter medications. Medicines available for purchase without prescriptions include digestive aids, nutrients, vitamins, and some cold medicines. Certain medications, including antibiotics, hormones, and strong painkillers, can only be purchased with a prescription acquired in Korea. When you are about to move to Korea, you might want to stock up on any prescription medications you need to allow yourself plenty of time to get a new prescription from a doctor. When meeting with your doctor or pharmacist, you should inform them if you have any allergies. When the pharmacist gives you your prescription, they will tell you if there are any special usage rules you need to follow.

Go to a pharmacy near the hospital where you got a prescription, as they have a symbiotic relationship and will have the right medicine. If you go to a pharmacy not near the hospital, you may not be able to get the medicine you need.



6. Emergency

In any and all emergency situations, call 119, no area code is required. When you call, your location will automatically be identified. If you do not speak Korean, the emergency operator will connect an interpreter from the Korea National Tourism Organization (KNTO) so no language barrier exists.

Chapter 5

Telecommunication

1. Internet

South Korea typically ranks within the top five countries in terms of internet speed tests. The national government provides the fiber backbones and rents access to various telecommunication companies who offer a number of plans and speeds. KT Olleh, SK Broadband, and LG U+ are the three major companies offer internet access. Dormitories typically provide internet for free but normally other housing options will require you pay for your own internet access.

1.1 Internet Plans

The initial cost for installment is about 30,000 won and a technician will visit your home to connect you by setting up the modem and Wifi if you purchase a Wifi plan. Monthly service charges start around 25,500 and 30,000 won before VAT and will vary greatly depending on the service provider, the length of plan, and which plan you select. You will also be required to pay rental fees for the modem and access point.

In general, contracts vary from one year to three years but you will be limited to the length of validity of your visa as stated on your Alien Registration Card. Discount rates depend on the length of your contract and if you connect TV and/or smartphones to the same account. If you cancel your service before your contract ends or need to shorten the length of your contract, you'll probably get hit with a cancellation fee.

1.2 Internet Cafés

Internet cafés in Korea are frequently translated as internet rooms or PC rooms as those are direct translations of PC방. Internet cafés in Korea have traditionally been used to gain access to faster gaming PCs and are a fun place to play online games with friends as a number of titles are preinstalled and people often visit with friends. It is worth noting that games popular in Korea will be preinstalled, which may differ from game titles popular in your home country. They usually have a printer and Microsoft Office installed but it is best to confirm that with staff before you pay and sit down.



If you don't yet have internet installed at your home or need access to a full PC instead of your smartphone, an Internet café can be a good option. They are much cleaner than years past and now offer a variety of junk food options which you can eat without leaving the comfort of your chair. Previously, customers would grab a card with an ID number from a tray near the entrance and use that ID number to login to a PC, which then starts a usage clock. That format is going away as many internet cafés require you to pay in advance at a central

touch screen terminal. If English support does not exist, grab the eye of an employee, look confused, and they will come over and help you.

2. Phones

2.1 Carriers

SKT World, KT Olleh, and LG U+ are the major carriers for telephones in Korea. You'll notice these are the same companies as in the internet section, but other brands exist as well. While their websites are adding support for English, the information will be very limited compared to the Korean language version of their sites. It can also be difficult to find the English version of their page if you start at their Korean language site. You may need to do an internet search with the name of the company and "English". The phone plans will also be different, so it is recommended to the options in Korean with someone who can translate for you.

As you have citizenship outside of Korea, typically you'll be limited to prepaid plans or a contract no longer than your visa is valid. The validity of your visa will be on your Alien Registration Card and this is the identification necessary for most smartphone plans. If you do not have an Alien Registration Card, getting a prepaid plan will be a better option, but might be more expensive.

If you brought your own smartphone to Korea, there is a good chance it will work but you will need to confirm it at the store as some phones will not be compatible with some carriers. Outside of iPhones, almost all smartphones sold in Korea are from a Korean brand. It is rare to see phones from another country sold in Korea. Support for these phones, including confirming if the phone will work with a telecommunication company in Korea, can be difficult as most stores have no experience with non-Korean phones outside of iPhones.

SKT World	English customer service: 080-2525-011 Website: www.tworld.co.kr (English available)
KT Olleh	Prepaid plan available Korean credit card or bank account required Offers customer service in English/Chinese/Japanese Mobile phone service: 1583(toll-free) or 02-2190-1180 Website: http://globalshop.kt.com (English)
LG U+	Offers same plans as those provided to Korean citizens Requires bank account English customer service: 1544-0010 Website: www.uplus.co.kr/en (English)

2.2 Area Codes

Area	Code	Area	Code	Area	Code
Seoul	02	Busan	051	Daegu	053
Incheon	032	Gwangju	062	Daejeon	042

Ulsan	053	Sejong	044	Gyeonggi Province	031
Gangwon Province	033	Chungcheongbuk Province	043	Chungchengnam Province	041
Jeollabuk Province	063	Jeollanam Province	061	Gyeongsangbuk Province	054
Gyeongsangnam Province	055	Jeju Island	064		

2.3 International Calls

To make an international call directly from your smartphone, press the international code specific to the phone service provider, followed by the country code, area code, and phone number. You should confirm the prices to do this before you make you calls, or contact the party via an app or computer program.

Provider	Number	Provider	Number
KT	001	SK	00700
LG U+	002	Sejong Telecom	00365

Area	Code	Area	Code	Area	Code
Argentina	54	Sweden	46	Belgium	32
Chile	56	Ireland	353	Netherlands	31
Andorra	376	Portugal	351	Hong Kong	852
China	86	Italy	39	New Zealand	64
Australia	61	Romania	40	Hungary	36
Russia	7	Japan	81	Germany	49
Austria	43	Spain	34	India	91
Saipan	1+670	Kuwait	965	Greece	30
Bahrain	973	Sri Lanka	94	Iran	98
Denmark	45	Poland	48	Guam	1+671
Bangladesh	880	Egypt	20	Iraq	964
Saudi Arabia	966	Macao	853	Switzerland	41
Brazil	55	Finland	358	Colombia	57
Singapore	65	Norway	47	Taiwan	886
Brunei	673	France	33	Malaysia	60

South Africa	27	Pakistan	92	Thailand	66
Bulgaria	359	Turkey	90	Mexico	52
UK	44	Philippines	63	US	1
Canada	1	Venezuela	58	Myanmar	95
Libya	218	Nigeria	234	Nepal	977
Mongolia	976	Vietnam	84	Sudan	249
Syria	963	Angola	244	Uzbekistan	998
Indonesia	62	Cambodia	855		

3. Television

If you live in an apartment, you might be able to connect a TV to a TV coaxial connection for free, as a number of apartments provide access. But many people get a cable TV and internet plan from the same provider, frequently the same as their smartphone provider. Different plans will have different channels available so you should see what options you can choose from. Just like with phone and internet, you'll need an Alien Registration Card for signup and a domestic bank account to pay for service.

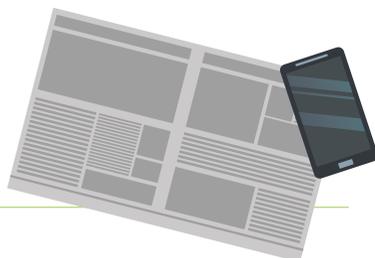


4. Newspapers

Newspapers range from those issued daily to weekly. You can obtain newspapers based on one-year subscriptions or sold individually at newsstands located near bus stops or subway stations and bookstores. Although readers must pay for offline media, individuals can view online information free of charge with few exceptions. The main English language newspapers in Korea include the JoongAng Daily, Korea Times, and Korea Herald.

List of English language news sites

Newspaper	Website	Language
The Kyunghyang Shinmun	http://english.khan.co.kr	English
The Dong-A Ilbo	http://english.donga.com http://chinese.donga.com http://japanese.donga.com	English, Chinese, Japanese
Yonhap News Agency	http://en.yna.yonhapnews.co.kr	English, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Spanish, French
The Chosunilbo	english.chosun.com cnnews.chosun.com (Chinese) www.chosunonline.com (Japanese)	English, Chinese, Japanese
Korea JoongAng Daily	http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com http://chinese.joins.com http://japanese.joins.com	English, Chinese, Japanese
Pulse (E) MK (C, J)	www.pulsenews.co.kr http://china.mk.co.kr http://japan.mk.co.kr	English, Chinese, Japanese
Hankyoreh	http://english.hani.co.kr	English, Japanese
The Korea Economic Daily	http://english.hankyung.com http://jp.hankyung.com	English, Japanese
Korea Herald Business	http://heraldk.com/en	English
Korea Herald	www.koreaherald.com	English
The Korea Times	www.koreatimes.co.kr	English



1. Korean Education

Education is very important to parents from all nations. In Korea, optional programs like preschool and multiple private academies are the norm. This section will give you an overview of what is available so you have a better idea as to what the options are for your children.

1.1 Daycare and Kindergarten

어린이집 or daycare, is an optional program available for children aged 0-2. As babysitting options are very limited, daycare is common for parents who work. Children aged 3-5 have the option to attend kindergarten or 유치원 in preparation for elementary school. The kindergarten system can be separated into two types, private and national kindergartens. Private kindergartens have their own curriculums and programs.



National kindergartens have a unified curriculum called the Nuri Curriculum. This curriculum focuses on six key areas: health, art, communication, social relationships, nature, and physical exercise with the aim to promote balanced growth of both mind and body.

1.2 Elementary School

초등학교 or elementary school, is required for children from age six. Deferral's, even for learning disabilities or speech problems, are nearly non-existent. Subjects include Korean language, mathematics, social studies, art, and physical education. English as a foreign language is introduced in grade 3. Primary education is free and compulsory. Parents that fail to enroll their children in school may face prosecution.

1.3 Middle School

중학교 or middle school, lasts for three years. Unlike in Western programs, grades are not 7, 8, and 9, but the numbers refresh themselves and students say they are “middle school 1st grade, 2nd grade, and 3rd grade. This also applies for high school and university. Many of the same subjects as elementary school are taught. Students normally attend middle schools located near their homes. As public school teachers are required to change schools on a multiyear schedule, this prevents the creation of “good” and “bad” schools, which helps level the education throughout the country. Middle school education is compulsory.

1.4 High School

고등학교 or high school, lasts for three years. Some public high schools are designed for vocational purposes or have their own curriculum. Entrance examinations are required for science or technical high school admission. Unlike primary and middle school education, high school attendance is not compulsory. Tuition fees for specialty schools vary based on their

location and program.

2. International Schools

International schools, frequently called foreign schools, are increasingly popular for those who can enter. As of December 2018, there are 52 international schools approved by the Korean government: 22 in Seoul, 7 in Gyeonggi Province, 5 in Busan, 3 in Jeju Island, and the rest in other provinces or cities.

English is primarily used but schools using other languages do exist as well. Some schools offer international baccalaureate (IB) and advanced placement (AP). If your child intends to study in Europe, IB is more useful. If your child intends to study in America, AP is more useful. The number of students enrolled varies widely between schools, from 100 to as many as 1,500. Tuition ranges from \$15,000 to \$25,000 USD annually. Other expenses for school bus, textbooks, and extracurricular activities must also be considered.

Admission criteria vary depending on the school, and laws and regulations related to international schools change frequently. Therefore, it is best to directly inquire with the school to obtain up-to-date information.

International schools in Seoul

Name	Website	Grades and language	Curriculum
Korea International School (Seoul)	www.kisseoul.org	Kindergarten, elementary English	Western
Seoul Academy International School	www.seoulacademy.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle English	Western and Korean
Korea Kent Foreign School	www.kkfs.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	-
Asia Pacific International School	www.apis.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
Seoul Foreign School	www.seoulforeign.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB, AP
Korea Foreign School	www.koreaforeign.org	Elementary, middle, high English	IB

Global Christian Foreign School	www.gcfskorea.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
ECLC International Kindergarten	www.eclcseoul.com	Kindergarten English	American
Yongsan International School of Seoul	www.yisseoul.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
Franciscan Foreign Kindergarten	www.ffkseoul.com	Kindergarten English	-
Namsan International Kindergarten	www.nikseoul.org	Kindergarten English	IB
Yeong Deng Pou Korea Chinese Primary School	www.yongxiao.kr	Elementary Chinese	Chinese
Overseas Chinese High School, Seoul	www.scs.or.kr	Middle, high Chinese	Chinese
Overseas Chinese Primary School	www.hanxiao.or.kr	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese
Lycee Francais de Seoul	www.lfseoul.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high French	French
Lycee International Xavier	www.xavier.sc.kr	Elementary, middle, high French	French
Japanese School in Seoul	www.sjs.or.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle Japanese	Japanese
Deutsche Schule Seoul International	www.dsseoul.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high German	German
International Mongolia School	www.mongolschool.org	Elementary, middle, high Mongolian, Korean	Mongolian

Dulwich College Seoul British School	www.dulwich-seoul.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB
Dwight School Seoul	www.dwight.or.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB

International schools in Gyeonggi Province

Name	Website	Grades and language	Curriculum
Korea International School (Pangyo)	www.kis.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
Seoul International School	www.siskorea.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	American
Gyeonggi Suwon International School	www.gsis.sc.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	American, IB
水原華僑中正小學	www.oscschool.co.kr	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese
International Christian School of Uijongbu	www.icsu.asia	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	American
Pyeongtaek International Christian School	www.icsptk.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
議政府華僑小學	http://cafe.daum.net/ui-hwagyo	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese

International schools in other areas

Name	Website	Grades and language	Curriculum
Busan International Foreign School	www.bifskorea.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB

Busan Foreign School	www.busanforeignschool.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
Overseas Chinese High School Busan	www.kbchs.org	Middle, high Chinese	Chinese
Overseas Chinese Elementary School Busan	N/A	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese
Busan Japanese School	www.busanjs.com	Elementary, middle Japanese	Japanese
Overseas Chinese High School, Daegu	www.kdcs.or.kr	Middle, high English, Chinese, Korean	Chinese
Korea Daegu Hwagyo Elementary School	N/A	Elementary Chinese	Chinese
Overseas Chinese Primary and Middle, High School Incheon	N/A	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high Chinese	Chinese
Kwangju Foreign School	www.kwangjuforeignschool.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	WASC
Taejon Christian International School	www.tcis.or.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB
Hyundai Foreign School	www.hyundaiforeignschool.com	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	British
原州華僑小學校	N/A	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese
忠州華僑小學校	N/A	Elementary Chinese	Chinese
群山華僑小學	N/A	Kindergarten, elementary Chinese	Chinese
Gyeongnam International Foreign School	www.gifs.or.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP

International School of Koje	www.iskoje.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle English	IEYC, IPC, IMYC
Cheongna Dalton School	www.daltonschool.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	AP
溫陽華僑小學校	N/A	Elementary Chinese	Chinese
Daegu International School	www.dis.sc.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English, Chinese	AP
Chadwick International School Songdo	www.chadwickinternational.org	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English, Chinese, Korean	AP, IB

International schools on Jeju Island

Name	Website	Grades and language	Curriculum
KIS Jeju	www.kis.ac	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	American
North London Collegiate School Jeju	www.nlcsjeju.co.kr	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB
Branksome Hall Asia	www.branksome.asia	Kindergarten, elementary, middle, high English	IB

3. Educational Programs for International Residents Operated by Local Governments

Some local governments provide Korea-based education for international residents, such as Korean and Korean culture classes. For details on specific cities, please refer to the websites below. To find a number of different services and supports in various cities, please visit the Danuri site at www.liveinkorea.kr offered in 13 languages.

Newspaper	Website	Language
Seoul	http://global.seoul.go.kr	English, Chinese
Suwon	www.suwonmcs.com	English, Chinese, Vietnamese
Gwangju	www.gic.or.kr	English
Ulsan	www.ulsan.go.kr	English, Japanese, Chinese
Daegu	www.dfwc.or.kr	English
Busan	www.bfwc.or.kr	English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Burmese
Daejeon	www.dicc.or.kr	English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese

4. Academies

Outside of public and private schools, academies are the norm to get ahead in classes or learn other skills. Also called cram schools and Romanized as hagwons (학원), classes range from language, math, fine art, music, Taekwondo, driving, and cooking, among many others. Students at cram schools range in age from elementary to adults.



1. Department Stores

Department stores (백화점) in Korea offer a wide range of consumer goods, such as clothing, food, electrical appliances, cosmetics, jewelry, and housewares. Prices tend to be higher than competing retailers, but seasonal promotions and sales events help shoppers to get better prices. Perishable foods are deeply discounted in the last few hours of their workday. Some department stores voluntarily close one or two days a month.

While there is one brand name on the outside, the inside consists of many individual stores and restaurants that have contracts with the outside's brand. Department stores include Lotte, Shinsegae, Hyundai, Galleria, and AK Plaza.



2. Hypermarkets

Hypermarkets or 대형마트, which literally translates to large sized market, are common. Multiple floors, large parking areas, and products range from clothing to automotive, and include a full sized grocery store and food court. Hypermarkets can also include other individual stores as well, but unlike department stores, hypermarkets usually have one area per floor where customers pay for their purchases. E-mart, E-mart Traders (E-mart's response to Costco), Lotte Mart, Vic Market, Kim's Club, Homeplus, and Costco fall under the category of hypermarkets. Of these, Costco and Vic Market are membership-only stores and include a wider selection of imported goods.

Due to concerns that these large shopping centers will create unfair competition to smaller neighborhood grocery stores and traditional markets, the national government enacted a law in 2012 to close hypermarkets and department stores twice a month, usually on specific weekends. Most cities follow a schedule of second and fourth Sunday, but there are some exceptions. Due to confusion as to when these stores are closed, there is a widely used expat website which was created to answer the question, Is Homeplus Open? The easy to remember domain name www.ishomeplusopen.com is focused on the chain Homeplus, but also applies to other brands.



3. Neighborhood Grocery Stores

Chances are there are several neighborhood grocery stores within walking distance of where you live. 동네슈퍼 directly translates into neighborhood supermarkets but often known as 마트 or marts, these can be privately owned or part of a larger chain. Different stores offer different selections, but a number of these have fresh meat as well. Neighborhood grocery stores are also a great place to purchase not only trash bags, but the correct trash bags for disposing of trash in your district. They are normally pretty quiet, which means small to nonexistent lines.



4. Traditional Markets

전통시장 or traditional markets used to be a staple of society for most of Korea's history. Various efforts have been made in recent years to protect them as they are a part of the cultural heritage. Technically located outdoors, but frequently under large coverings to protect against the weather, these shopping areas have a large variety of food stores and even some places to eat within the market. Buying produce in Korea at large stores is usually expensive, but traditional markets are usually the cheapest place for produce and meat. Important to note as fruit and vegetables are expensive at other stores and yet are an important part of a healthy diet.

Traditional markets can be difficult to find if you don't know where they are, as their entrances are usually low key. Parking is usually difficult unless you can find a public parking lot so it might be easier to take public transportation or a taxi. Different markets have

different operating times. They open between 6 AM and 9 AM and close between 6 PM and 11 PM, but mostly open around 9 AM and close around 8 PM. These markets prefer cash and haggling is normal, even if prices are posted.



5. Convenience Stores

편의점 or convenience stores, offer a wide range of everyday items such as snack foods, confectionery, toiletries, soft drinks, tobacco products, magazines, newspapers, and fruit but their selection depends on their size. While they are conveniently located all over cities, their convenience results in higher prices than more conventional grocery stores. Brands include CU, GS25, emart24, 7-Eleven, BuyTheWay, and Ministop.



Chapter 8

Administrative Services

1. Marriage

Marriages can occur in Korea where both parties do not hold Korean citizenship, but more common are mixed marriages with a Korean local and the international spouse. In Korea, a marriage between a Korean citizen and someone with different citizenship is referred to as an international marriage but could also be used for cases of two international spouses. For the legal and valid establishment of an international marriage in the Republic of Korea, both parties must satisfy the requirements of marriage set forth by their respective countries of origin. They must report their marriage to the relevant authorities so it can be recorded in the family relations register, if such register exists in the home countries.

1.1 Nationality and Visa Changes

For marriages between Koreans and an international spouse, the Korean spouse does not necessarily lose their citizenship. If they desire, acquisition of their international spouse's nationality will be determined in accordance with the law of the respective nation.

An international spouse who marries a Korean spouse cannot immediately obtain Korean nationality. A spousal visa (F-6) can be issued if a visa change is desired. If desired, following residence in Korea for a specified period, and if certain qualifications have been met, a naturalization qualification can start.

1.2 Marriage Reporting

International marriages need to be registered at a district office. The international spouse needs to present an original affidavit eligibility for marriage, and if necessary a translated copy. Contact the respective embassy to obtain this document. Both parties will fill out and sign a Marriage Report Form and provide two adult witnesses. Identification must be presented as well, so the international party must bring their passport and Alien Registration Card, if available. If the marriage is not reported within three months without justifiable reasons, a fine of 50,000 won will be imposed.

When reporting a marriage to the international spouse's nation, they must contact the embassy or consulate to review and follow the procedure provided. Some nations require formal notification, others do not.

For marriages that occur between two individuals who bear overseas nationalities, they should contact their respective embassies and/or consulates. Depending on where they expect to reside in the future might determine what paperwork is necessary, if any.

2. Birth Reporting

When an international couple gives birth to a child within Korea, the parents must submit birth certificates to their respective embassies. A passport must be obtained after each child's birth. In addition, a visa application must be submitted to the Immigration Office within 30 days of the birth. To apply for the child's visa, the parents' Alien Registration Cards, a birth

certificate, two photos, and a fee must be submitted. Additional documents may vary required depending on visa requirements. Detailed information can be obtained by calling Immigration at 1345.



3. Death Reporting

Upon the death of an international resident living in Korea, the spouse, parent, person specified by Clause 1 of Article 89 of the Immigration Law, or the owner or manager of the building or land where the death occurred, must submit a death report to the immigration office under the jurisdiction of the residence. In addition, a medical or autopsy report and other documents that support the report of death must be submitted. These documents must be connected to the deceased's Alien Registration Card and/or passport.

If the next of kin desires overseas transportation of the body, the respective embassy must be contacted. To cremate a body, original copies of the death report, autopsy report, and death certificate are required.

4. Taxes

All individuals living and working in Korea, regardless of their citizenship, need to pay taxes. As tax rules and requirements change, deductions and paperwork requirements are different for Korean citizens and international residents, and multiple tax websites and information are not translated, it is difficult to contain the necessary information here in this guide. The National Tax Service thankfully has a lot of information on their English website www.nts.go.kr/eng. Please do download and read their annual updated publication Easy Guide for Foreigners' Year-end Tax Settlement. Go to www.nts.go.kr/eng, Resources, Publication, Foreigners' Year-end Tax Settlement.



The staff at your Center will also be able to assist you and IBS is able to sometimes bring in outside assistance to help you with filing of your taxes for the year-end tax settlement.





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1 Social Insurance Information

Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Social Insurance Information System (SIIS) 4대보험 정보 연계센터	www.4insure.or.kr	E	-	-
National Pension Service (NPS) 국민연금공단	www.nps.or.kr	E, C, Thai, Mongolian, Bahasa Indonesia	English (02-2176-8710) Chinese (02-2176-8735) Russian (031-365-3086) Thai (02-2176-8730) Mongolian (02-2176-8794) Bahasa Indonesia (02-2176-8734) Tagalog (02-2176-8786)	E, C, R, Thai, Mongolian, Bahasa Indonesia, Tagalog
National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC) 국민건강보험공단	www.nhis.or.kr	E, C, J, V	English (033-811-2000 -> Ext. # 1) Chinese (033-811-2000 -> Ext. # 2) Vietnamese (033-811-2000 -> Ext. # 3)	E, C, J, V
Ministry of Employment & Labor (MOEL) 고용노동부	www.moel.go.kr	E	English (1350 -> Ext. # 4 -> Ext. # 1) Chinese (1350 -> Ext. # 4 -> Ext. # 2)	E, C
Korea Worker's Compensation & Welfare Service (KCOMWEL) 근로복지공단	www.kcomwel.or.kr	E	-	-

2 Immigration Offices

Name & tel.	Address	Jurisdiction	Reservation
Gwangju Immigration Office 광주출입국·외국인사무소 T. 062-605-5206	22, Sangmu-daero 911beon-gil, Seo-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea 광주시 서구 상무대로 911번길 22(쌍촌동 627-1)	Gwangju, Jeollanamdo (except Mokpo, Wando, Sinan-gun, Jindo-gun, Yeongam-gun, Haenam-gun, Yeosu, Suncheon, Gwangyang)	
Gwangju Immigration Office Mokpo Branch 광주출입국·외국인사무소 목포출장소 T. 061-282-7294	26, Baengnyeong-daero 412beon-gil, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea 전남 목포시 백년대로 412번길 26 (옥암동 982-2)	Mokpo, Wando, Sinangun, Jindogun, Yeongam-gun, Haenam-gun	
Daegu Immigration Office 대구출입국·외국인사무소 T. 053-980-3512	71, Dongchon-ro, Dong-gu, Daegu, Republic of Korea 대구시 동구 동촌로 71 (검사동 1012-1)	Daegu, Gyeongsangbukdo (except Pohang, Uljingun, Yeongduk-gun, Ulleung-gun, Gumi, Gimchun, Sangju, Mungyung, Chilgokgun)	Required
Daegu Immigration Office Gumi Branch 대구출입국·외국인사무소 구미출장소 T. 054-459-3505	350-27, Gumi-daero, Gumi-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea 경상북도 구미시 구미대로 350-27 (신평동 188 구미시종합비즈니스지원센터 2 3층)	Gumi, Gimcheon, Sangju, Mungyeong, Chilgok	
Daegu Immigration Office Pohang Branch 대구출입국·외국인사무소 포항출장소 T. 054-247-2971	135, Uchangdong-ro, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea 경북 포항시 북구 우창동로 135 (참포동)	Pohang, Uljin-gun, Yeongduk-gun, Ulleung-gun	
Daejeon Immigration Office 대전출입국·외국인사무소 T. 042-220-2001	7, Mokjung-ro 26beon-gil, Jung-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea 대전시 중구 목중로 26번길 7 (중촌동 16-8)	Daejeon, Chungcheongnamdo (except Seosan, Taean-gun, Dangjin-gun, Hongseong-gun, Janghang Harbor, Boryeong Harbor), Yeongdong-gun, Okcheon-gun	
Daejeon Immigration Office Dangjin Branch 대전출입국·외국인사무소 당진출장소 T. 041-352-6173	79-33, Godaegongdan 2-gil, Songak-eup, Dangjin-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Republic of Korea 충남 당진시 송악읍 고대리 342-3 (송악읍 고대공단2길 79-33)	Choongnam Dangjin City, Dangjin Harbor	
Daejeon Immigration Office Seosan Branch 대전출입국·외국인사무소 서산출장소 T. 041-681-6186	28, Eumnae 3-ro, Seosan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Republic of Korea 충남 서산시 읍내3로 28(읍내동 114-1 서림빌딩 6층)	Seosan, Taean-gun, Dangjin-gun, Hongseong-gun, Dangjin-gun (except Pyeongtaek Harbor), Boryeong Harbor	
Daejeon Immigration Office Cheonan Branch 대전출입국·외국인사무소 천안출장소 T. 041-621-1346	215, Gwangjang-ro, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Republic of Korea 충청남도 천안시 서북구 광장로 215(불당동 492-3 충남북부상공회의소 4층 403호)	Cheonan, Asan, Yesan	Required

Name & tel.	Address	Jurisdiction	Reservation
Busan Immigration Office 부산출입국·외국인청 T. 051-461-3091	14, Chungjang-ro, Deogyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 부산시 중구 중장로 14, 종합민원센터 (부산시 중구 중앙대로 146 대한항공 빌딩 1층~2층)	Busan (except Gimhae International Airport, Gamcheon Harbor, Dadaepo Harbor), Gimhae, Yangsan, Miryang	Required
Busan Immigration Office Gamcheon Branch 부산출입국·외국인청 감천출장소 T. 051-254-3917~8	35, Wonyang-ro, Seo-gu, Busan, Republic of Korea 부산시 서구 원양로 35(암남동 761 국 제수산물도매시장 회관동 11층)	Gamcheon Harbor, Dadaepo Harbor, Busan	
Gimhae Immigration Office 부산출입국·외국인청 김해출장소 T. 055-344-7800	58, Garak-ro, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea 경남 김해시 가락로 58(부원동 830-1) 부원동 우체국5층	Gimhae International Airport	
Seoul Southern Immigration Office 서울남부출입국·외국인사무소 T. 02-2650-4619	151, Mokdongdong-ro, Yangcheon- gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea 서울시 양천구 목동동로 151(신정6동 319-2) 신정2동 주민센터 건너편	Gangseo-gu, Guro- gu, Geumcheon-gu, Mapo-gu, Seodaemun- gu, Yeongdeungpo- gu, Yangcheon-gu, Gwangmyeong	Required
Seoul Immigration Office 서울출입국·외국인청 T. 02-2650-6211	151, Mokdongdong-ro, Yangcheon- gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea 서울시 양천구 목동동로 151(신정6동 319-2)	Seongdong-gu, Gwangjin- gu, Gangdong-gu, Yongsan- gu, Dongjak-gu, Gwanak- gu, Seocho-gu, Gangnam- gu, Songpa-gu, Gwacheon, Hanam, Anyang, Seongnam	Required
Seoul Immigration Office Sejongno Branch 서울출입국·외국인청 세종로출장소 T. 02-731-1799	38, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea 서울시 종로구 종로 38(서울글로벌센 터 2,3층)	Jongno-gu, jung-gu, Eunpyeong-gu, Dongdaemun- gu, Jungnang-gu, Dobong-gu, Seongbuk-gu, Gangbuk-gu, Nowon-gu	Required
Suwon Immigration Office 수원출입국·외국인청 T. 031-695-3817	39, Bandal-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 수원시 영통구 반달로 39 (영통동 1012-6)	Gunpo, Uiwang, Suwon, Yongin, Icheon, Hwaseong, Gwangju, Yangpyeong-gun, Yeosu-gun	Required
Suwon Immigration Office Pyeongtaek Branch 수원출입국·외국인청 평택출장소 T. 031-8024-9612	1375, Gyeonggi-daero, Pyeongtaek- si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 경기도 평택시 경기대로 1375 (서정동 814) CK타워 3층, 4층	Osan Military Airfield, Pyeongtaek, Anseong, and Osan	Required
Yangju Immigration Office Goyang Branch 양주출입국·외국인사무소 고양출장소 T. 031-960-9310	50, Hwajung-ro 104beon-gil, Deogyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi- do, Republic of Korea 경기도 고양시 덕양구 화중로 104번 길 50(화정동 964) 정부고양지방합동 청사 5F	Goyang, Paju	Required

Name & tel.	Address	Jurisdiction	Reservation
Yangju Immigration Office Uijeongbu Branch 양주출입국·외국인사무소 T. 031-828-9301	23, Pyeonghwa-ro 1475beon-gil, Yangju-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 경기도 양주시 평화로 1475번길 23 (덕계동 467-2)	Uijeongbu, Dongducheon, Guri, Namyangju, Yangju, Yeoncheon, Pocheon-gun, Cheulwon-gun	Required
Yeosu Immigration Office 여수출입국·외국인사무소 T. 061-689-5518	267, Museon-ro, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea 전남 여수시 무선로 267 (화장동 944)	Suncheon, Yeosu	
Yeosu Immigration Office Gwangyang Branch 여수출입국·외국인사무소 광양출장소 T. 061-792-1139	23, Jungdong 2-gil, Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea 전남 광양시 중동2길 23 (중동 1359-5)	Gwangyang	
Ulsan Immigration Office 울산출입국·외국인사무소 T. 052-279-8001	86, Dotjil-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan, Republic of Korea 울산광역시 남구 돌길로 86	Ulsan	
Incheon Immigration Office 인천출입국·외국인청 T. 032-890-6322	393, Seohae-daero, Jung-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea 인천시 중구 서해대로 393 (항동7가 1-31)	Incheon (except Incheon International Airport), Ansan , Bucheon, Gimpo	
Incheon Airport Immigration Office Ansan Branch 인천출입국·외국인청 안산출장소 T. 031-364-5703	96, Gwangdeok 4-ro, Danwon-gu, Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 경기도 안산시 단원구 광덕4로 96 (고잔동 681-2 부일프라자 2층)	Ansan, Siheung	Required
Jeonju Immigration Office 전주출입국·외국인사무소 T. 063-249-8694	213 Hoseong-ro, Deokjin-gu, Jeonju- si, Jeollabuk-do, Republic of Korea 전북 전주시 덕진구 호성로 213 (호성동1가 863-43)	Jeollabukdo (except Gunsan)	
Jeonju Immigration Office Gunsan Branch 전주출입국·외국인사무소 군산출장소 T. 063-445-2581	254, Haemang-ro, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, Republic of Korea 전북 군산시 해망로 254 (장미동 49-32)	Gunsan, Jeollabukdo Janghang Harbor, Gunsan US Airforce Airport	
Jeju Immigration Office 제주출입국·외국인청 T. 064-723-3494	3, Yongdam-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do, Republic of Korea 제주시 용담3동 953번지	Jeju	

Name & tel.	Address	Jurisdiction	Reservation
Changwon Immigration Office 창원출입국·외국인사무소 T. 055-981-6000	30, Je2budu-ro, Masanhappo-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea 경남 창원시 마산합포구 제2부두로 30 (신포동 1가 86-1)	Gyeongsangnamdo (except Gimhae, Miryang, Yangsan, Tongyeong, Sacheon, Geoje, Namhae, Hadong-gun)	
Changwon Immigration Office Geoje Branch 창원출입국·외국인사무소 거제출장소 T. 055-681-2433	24, Yeonsa 1-gil, Yeoncho-myeon, Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea 경남 거제시 연초면 연사리 302	Geoje	
Changwon Immigration Office Sacheon Branch 창원출입국·외국인사무소 사천출장소 T. 055-835-4088	450, Samcheonpodaegyo-ro, Sacheon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea 경남 사천시 삼천포대교로 450 (동림동 181-29)	Sacheon, Namhaegun, Hadong-gun	
Changwon Immigration Office Tongyeong Branch 창원출입국·외국인사무소 통영출장소 T. 055-645-3494	5, Nammang-gil, Tongyeong-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea 경남 통영시 남망길 5(동호동 171-10)	Tongyeong	
Cheongju Immigration Office 청주출입국·외국인사무소 T. 043-230-9030	52, Biha-ro 12beon-gil, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, Republic of Korea 충북 청주시 흥덕구 비하로 12번길 52(비하동 791)	Cheongju International Airport, Chungcheongbukdo (except yeongdong-gun, okcheon-gun)	Required
Chuncheon Immigration Office 춘천출입국·외국인사무소 T. 033-269-3210	12, Saam-gil, Dongnae-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea 강원도 춘천시 동내면 삼삼길 12 (학곡리 29-1)	Gangwondo (except Donghae, Gangneung, Samcheok, Taebaek, Jeongseon, Sokcho, Yangyang-gun, Goseong-gun, Cheorwon-gun), Gapyeong-gun	
Chuncheon Immigration Office Goseong Branch 춘천출입국·외국인사무소 고성출장소 T. 033-680-5100	9097, Donghae-daero, Hyeonnae-myeon, Goseong-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea 강원도 고성군 현내면 동해대로 9097(사천리 271-1)	South & North Korea crossings at Goseong Terminal	
Chuncheon Immigration Office Donghae Branch 춘천출입국·외국인사무소 동해출장소 T. 033-535-5721	225, Hae-an-ro, Donghae-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea 강원도 동해시 해안로 225(천곡동 821)	Donghae, Gangneung, Samcheok, Taebaek, Jeongseon-gun	
Chuncheon Immigration Office Sokcho Branch 춘천출입국·외국인사무소 속초출장소 T. 033-636-8613	42, Dongmyeonghang-gil, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea 강원도 속초시 동명항길 42 (동명동 53-3)	Sokcho, Yangyang-gun, Goseong-gun	

3 Embassies

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Afghanistan	Embassy of Afghanistan in Korea 주한 아프가니스탄 대사관	90, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-793-3535
Algeria	Embassy of Algeria in Seoul 주한 알제리 대사관	81, Hoenamu-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.algerianemb.or.kr	02-794-5034/5
Angola	Embaixada da República de Angola em Seul, Coreia do Sul 주한 앙골라 대사관	14, Seonjam-ro 5-gil, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul www.facebook.com/angolamdseul	02-792-8463
Argentina	Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Korea 주한 아르헨티나 대사관	Chunwoo Bldg. 5F, 206, Noksapyeong-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-796-8144
Australia	Australian Embassy Republic of Korea 주한 호주 대사관	19F, Kyobo Bldg., Jong-ro 1, Jongro-gu, Seoul www.southkorea.embassy.gov.au/seol/home.html	02-2003-0100
Austria	Embassy of the Republic of Austria in Korea 주한 오스트리아 대사관	21F, Kyobo Bldg., Jong-ro 1, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.bmeia.gv.at/ko/oeb-seoul	02-721-1700
Azerbaijan	Embassy of The Republic of Azerbaijan to the Republic of Korea 주한 아제르바이잔 대사관	63, Itaewon-ro 45-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.seoul.mfa.gov.az	02-797-1765/66
Bangladesh	Embassy of Bangladesh in Seoul 주한 방글라데시 대사관	17, Jangmun-ro 6-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.bdembassykorea.org	02-796-4056/7
Belarus	Embassy of Belarus in Korea 주한 벨라루스 대사관	746-6, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.korea.mfa.gov.by/ko/	02-2237-8171
Belgium	Embassy of Belgium in the Republic of Korea 주한 벨기에 대사관	23, Itaewon-ro 45-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/south_korea	02-749-0381~4
Bolivia	Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the Republic of Korea 주한 볼리비아 대사관	8F, JEI Bldg., Eulji-ro 6, Jung-gu, Seoul www.embolcorea.com	02-318-1767/2767
Brazil	Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil in Korea 주한 브라질 대사관	4F, 5F Floors, IHN Gallery Bldg, 73 Cheongwadaero, Jongro-gu, Seoul www.seul.itamaraty.gov.br	02-738-4970
Brunei Darussalam	Embassy of Brunei Darussalam in Korea 주한 브루나이 대사관	133, Jahamun-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-790-1078/9
Bulgaria	Embassy of Bulgaria in Korea 주한 불가리아 대사관	102-8 Hannam-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-794-8625/6
Cambodia	Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Korea 주한 캄보디아 대사관	12, Daesagwan-ro 20-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-3785-1041/6
Canada	Embassy of Canada in Korea 주한 캐나다 대사관	21, Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.canadainternational.gc.ca/korea-coree	02-3783-6000

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Chile	Embajada de Chile en Corea del Sur 주한 칠레 대사관	#1801, Coryo Daeyungak Tower, 97 Toegy-e-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.chile.gob.cl/corea-del-sur	02-779-2610
China	Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Korea 주한 중국 대사관	27, Myeongdong 2-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul http://krchina-embassy.org/kor	02-738-1038
Colombia	Embassy of the Republic of Colombia in Korea 주한 콜롬비아 대사관	11F, Kyobo Bldg., Jong-ro 1, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-720-1369
Congo (D.R.)	Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo in Korea 주한 콩고민주공화국 대사관	#818̸, Life Combi Building, 32, 63-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul	02-722-7958
Costa Rica	Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Costa Rica 주한 코스타리카 대사관	9F, Coryo Daeyungak Tower, 97 Toegy-e-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	02-707-9249/9254
Cote d'Ivoire	Embassy of Cote d'Ivoire to the Republic of Korea 주한 코트디부아르 대사관	19th Floor, Booyoung Taepyeong Building, 55, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul www.cotedivoireembassy.or.kr	02-3785-0561/2
Croatia	Embassy of Croatia in Korea 주한 크로아티아 대사관	#1302, Coryo Daeyungak Tower, 97 Toegy-e-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	-
Czech Republic	Embassy of the Czech Republic in Korea 주한 체코 공화국 대사관	7F, B-Dong, The K-Twin Towers, Jongno 1 gil 50, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.mzv.cz/seoul	02-720-6765/6453
Denmark	Royal Danish Embassy in Korea 주한 덴마크 대사관	11th floor, Seoul Square, 416 Hangang-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul www.sydkorea.um.dk	02-795-4187
Dominican Republic	Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Korea 주한 도미니카공화국 대사관	19F, Taepyeongro Building, 73, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul www.embadom.or.kr	02-756-3513
Ecuador	Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador in Korea 주한 에콰도르 대사관	16F, SC Bank Bldg, 47 Jongno, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-739-2401/2
Egypt	Embassy of Arab Republic of Egypt, Seoul 주한 이집트 대사관	114, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-749-0787/9
El Salvador	Embassy of the Republic of El Salvador in Korea 주한 엘살바도르 대사관	20F, Samsung Life Insurance Bldg., 55 Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul	02-753-3432/3
Ethiopia	Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Korea 주한 에티오피아 대사관	Hoenam-ro 44-gil 20, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-790-9766
Fiji	Fiji Embassy Seoul 주한 피지 대사관	2F, 64 Hoenam-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.fijiembassy.co.kr	02-792-6396
Finland	Embassy of Finland in Korea 주한 핀란드 대사관	18F, Kyobo Bldg., Jong-ro 1, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.finland.or.kr	02-3701-0300

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
France	Embassy of France in Korea, Ambassade de France en Corée 주한 프랑스 대사관	43-12, Seosomun-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul www.krambafrance.org	02-3149-4300
Gabon	Gabonese Embassy in Korea 주한 가봉 대사관	4F, Yoosung Bldg., 239, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-793-9575/6
Georgia	Embassy of Republic of Georgia in Korea 주한 조지아 대사관	Itaewon-ro 27-gil 30, Yongsan gu, Seoul	02-792- 7118/7171
Germany	Embassy of Germany in Korea, Deutsche Botschaft Seoul 주한 독일 대사관	8F, Seoul Square, 416, Hangang-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul www.seoul.diplo.de	02-748-4114
Ghana	Embassy of the Republic of Ghana in Korea 주한 가나 대사관	120, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, CPO Box 3887, Seoul www.ghanaembassy.or.kr	02-3785-1427
Greece	Embassy of Greece in Korea 주한 그리스 대사관	27F, Hanwha Bldg., 86 Cheonggyecheon-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.mfa.gr/seoul	02-729-1400/1
Guatemala	Embassy of the Republic of Guatemala in Korea 주한 과테말라 대사관	614, Hotel Lotte, 30, Eulji-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.leica-gallery.org/guatemala/guatemala_ambassy.htm	02-771-7582/3
Holy See	Apostolic Nunciature in Korea 주한 교황청 대사관	Jahamun-ro 26-gil 19, Jongro-gu, Seoul	02-736-5725
Honduras	Embassy of the Republic of Honduras in Korea 주한 온두라스 대사관	Cheongyecheon-ro 11 (Sorin-dong), Jongro-gu, Seoul www.hondurasembassykr.com	02-738-8402
Hungary	Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Korea 주한 헝가리 대사관	58 Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul http://szoul.mfa.gov.hu/hun	02-792-2105
India	Embassy of India in Korea 주한 인도 대사관	101, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.indembassyseoul.gov.in	02-798-4257
Indonesia	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Korea 주한 인도네시아 대사관	380 Yeouidaebang-ro, Yeoungdeungpo-gu, Seoul	02-783-5675/7
Iran	Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Korea 주한 이란 대사관	45, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.seoul.mfa.ir	02-793-7751/3
Iraq	Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Korea 주한 이라크 대사관	55, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/republic-of-korea	02-790-4202/3
Ireland	Embassy of Ireland, Republic of Korea 주한 아일랜드 대사관	13F, Leema Bldg., 42 Jongro 1-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.embassies.gov.ilseoul-enPagesdefault.aspx	02-721-7200
Israel	Israeli Embassy in South Korea 주한 이스라엘 대사관	18F, Cheonggye 11 Bldg., 11 Cheonggyecheon-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-3210-8500

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Italy	Embassy of Italy in Korea 주한 이탈리아 대사관	3F, Ilshin Building, 98 Hannamdae-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.ambseoul.esteri.it/ambasciata_seoul/ko/ambasciata/la_rete_consolare	02-750-0200/0201
Japan	Embassy of Japan in Korea 주한 일본 대사관	8F, Twin Tree Tower A, 6, Yulgok-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.kreemb-japan.go.jp/pttop_koindex.html	02-2170-5200
Jordan	Embassy of Jordan in the Republic of Korea 주한 요르단 대사관	6F, Twin Tree Tower B, 6, Yulgok-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.jordankorea.gov.jo/ar	02-318-2897
Kazakhstan	Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Republic of Korea 주한 카자흐스탄 대사관	53, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.mfa.gov.kz/seoul	02-379-9714
Kenya	Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Seoul 주한 케냐 대사관	Hoenamuro 44-gil 38, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.kenya-embassy.or.kr	02-3785-2903
Kuwait	Embassy of Kuwait in Seoul 주한 쿠웨이트 대사관	49, Gyeonghuigung-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-749-3688
Kyrgyz Republic	Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Republic of Korea 주한 키르기스 대사관	28-17 Dongbingo-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.kyrgyzembassy.kr/en	02-379-0952
Laos	Embassy of Laos in Seoul 주한 라오스 대사관	30-4, Daesagwan-ro 11-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.korlaos.or.kr/c/embassy/35/48	02-796-1713
Latvia	Embassy of the Republic of Latvia in the Republic of Korea 주한 라트비아 대사관	Hannam-daero 36-gil 29, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.mfa.gov.lv/seoul	02-2022-3800
Lebanon	Embassy of Lebanon in the Republic of Korea 주한 레바논 대사관	5, Hoenamuro 41-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.seoul.mfa.gov.lb/seoul/english/home	02-794-6482
Libya	Embassy of Libya in Seoul 주한 리비아 대사관	29-2, Itaewon-ro 49-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-797-6001/2
Malaysia	Embassy of Malaysia in Seoul 주한 말레이시아 대사관	129, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.malaysia.or.kr	02-795-9203
Marshall Islands	Embassy of the Marshall Islands in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 마셜 제도 대사관	Unit #837, Doosan We've Pavilion Building, 81, Sambong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul	-
Mexico	Embassy of Mexico in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 멕시코 대사관	17F, Twin Tree Tower, Tower B, 6 Yulgok-ro, Jogno-gu, Seoul www.embamex.sre.gob.mx/corea	02-798-1694
Mongolia	Embassy of Mongolia in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 몽골 대사관	95, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.mongolembassy.com	02-798-3464
Morocco	Embassy of Morocco in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 모로코 대사관	Avenue Ville 308-5, Dongbingo-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-793-6249

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Myanmar	Myanmar Embassy Seoul (South Korea) 주한 미얀마 대사관	Hannam-daero 28-gil 12, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.myanmar-embassy-seoul.com	02-790-3814/6
Nepal	Embassy of Nepal Seoul, Korea 주한 네팔 대사관	19, Seonjam-ro 2gil, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul http://krnepalembassy.gov.np	02-3789-9770/1
Netherlands	Neterlands Embassy in Seoul 주한 네덜란드 대사관	10F, Jeongdong Bldg., 21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul K.P.O. Box 509 www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/south-korea	02-311-8600
New Zealand	New Zealand Embassy, Seoul 주한 뉴질랜드 대사관	8F, Jeongdong Bldg., 21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/north-asia/republic-of-korea-south/new-zealand-embassy	02-3701-7700
Nicaragua	Embassy of Nicaragua in Seoul 주한 니카라과 대사관	23F, Danam Tower, 10 Sowol-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	02-6272-1670
Nigeria	Embassy of Nigeria, Seoul South Korea 주한 나이지리아 대사관	13, Jangmunro 6-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.nigerianembassy.or.kr	02-797-2370
Norway	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Seoul 주한 노르웨이 대사관	13F, Jeongdong Bldg., 21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.norway.noensouth-korea	02-727-7100
Oman	Embassy of Oman in Seoul 주한 오만 대사관	9, Saemunan-ro 3-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-790-2431
Pakistan	Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Seoul, Republic of Korea 주한 파키스탄 대사관	39, Jangmun-ro, 9ga-gil, Youngsan-gu, Seoul www.pkembassy.or.kr	02-796-8252/0312
Panama	Embassy of Panama in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 파나마 대사관	#301, Hannam Tower Annex Bldg., 14, Hanam-daero 27-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-734-8610/1
Papua New Guinea	Embassy of Papua New Guinea in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 파푸아뉴기니 대사관	Unit #210, Doosan We've Pavilion Building, 81, Sambong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul	02-2198-5771
Paraguay	Embassy of the Republic of Paraguay in the Republic of Korea 주한 파라과이 대사관	#404, 4th Fl, Annex Bldg., Hannam Tower, 14 Hannam-daero 27-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.embaparcorea.org	02-792-8335/1174
Peru	Embassy of Peru in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 페루 대사관	#1305, Daeyungak Center Bldg. 97, Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul	02-757-1735/7
Philippines	Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines 주한 필리핀 대사관	80 Hoenamu-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.philembassy-seoul.com	02-796-7387/8
Poland	Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Seoul 주한 폴란드 대사관	20-1, Samcheong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.seul.msz.gov.pl/ko	02-723-9681
Portugal	EMBASSY OF PORTUGAL IN SOUTH KOREA 주한 포르투갈 대사관	2F, Wonseo Bldg., 13 Changdeokgung 1-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.seul.embaixadaportugal.mne.ptpt	02-3675-2251/3

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Qatar	Qatar Embassy in Seoul 주한 카타르 대사관	48, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.seoul.embassy.qa	02-798-2444/6
Romania	EMBASSY OF ROMANIA in the Republic of Korea 주한 루마니아 대사관	50, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul http://seoul.mae.ro/en	02-797-4924
Russia	The Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Korea 주한 러시아 대사관	43, Seosomun-ro 11gil, Jung-gu, Seoul http://korea-seoul.mid.ru	02-318-2116/8
Rwanda	Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda, Seoul 주한 르완다 대사관	5F, Sooyoung Bldg., 13, Hannam-daero 20-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.rwanda-embassy.or.kr	02-798-1052
Saudi Arabia	Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Seoul 주한 사우디아라비아 대사관	37, Noksapyeong-daero 26-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.visahq.kr/saudi-arabia/embassy/south-korea	02-2022-7400
Senegal	Embassy of Senegal in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 세네갈 대사관	#501, Coryo Daeyungak Tower, 97 Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.senegalembassy.or.kr	02-745-5554
Serbia	Embassy of the Republic of Serbia in Seoul 주한 세르비아 대사관	2F, Hannam Tower, Hannam-daero 27-gil 14, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.seoul.mfa.gov.rs	02-797-5109
Sierra Leone	Embassy of the Republic of Sierra Leone in the Republic of Korea 주한 시에라리온 대사관	63-3, Itaewon-ro 54 gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.sierra-leone.or.kr/eng	02-792-8911
Singapore	Embassy of the Republic of Singapore in Seoul 주한 싱가포르 대사관	28F, Seoul Finance Center, 136, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul www.mfa.gov.sg/content/mfa/overseasmission/seoul.html	02-774-2464
Slovakia	The Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Seoul 주한 슬로바키아 대사관	28, Hannam-daero 10-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.mzv.sk/web/seoul-en	02-794-3981
South Africa	The South African Embassy Seoul 주한 남아프리카공화국 대사관	104, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.myanmar-embassy-seoul.com	02-2077-5900
Spain	Embassy of Spain in Seoul 주한 스페인 대사관	17, Hannam-daero 36-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.exteriores.gob.es/Embajadas/SEUL/ko/Paginas/inicio.aspx	02-794-3581/2
Sri Lanka	Embassy of Sri Lanka Seoul, Republic of Korea 주한 스리랑카 대사관	39, Dongho-ro 10-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.slembassykorea.com/eng	02-735-2966
Sudan	Embassy of the Republic of Sudan Seoul, South Korea 주한 수단 대사관	3F, Vivien Bldg., Seobinggoro-51gil 52, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.sudanembassy-seoul.com	02-793-8692
Sweden	Embassy of Sweden in Seoul 주한 스웨덴 대사관	8F, Danam Building, 10, Sowol-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.swedenabroad.se	02-3703-3700
Switzerland	Embassy of Switzerland in the Republic of Korea 주한 스위스 대사관	20-16, Daesagwan-ro 11gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.eda.admin.ch/seoul	02-739-9511

Country	Name	Address & website	Tel.
Tajikistan	Embassy of Tajikistan in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 타지키스탄 대사관	219, UN village-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-792-2535
Tanzania	Tanzania Embassy, Seoul 주한 탄자니아 대사관	4F Vivian Bldg. 52, Seobinggo-ro 51 gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-793-7007
Thailand	Royal Thai Embassy, Seoul 주한 태국 대사관	42, Daesagwan-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.thaiembassy.org/seoul/ko	02-795-0095
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste Embassy in Seoul, the Republic of Korea 주한 동티모르 대사관	Suite 2401, 101D Lotte Catle President, 109 Mapo-daero, Mapo-gu, Seoul	02-797-6151
Tunisia	Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia in Korea 주한 튀니지 대사관	8, Jangmun-ro 6-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-790-4334/5
Turkey	Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Korea 주한 터키 대사관	Haedong bldg., 40, Dongho-ro 20 Na-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.seoul.be.mfa.gov.tr/Mission	02-3780-1600
Turkmenistan	Embassy of Turkmenistan in Korea 주한 투르크메니스탄 대사관	62, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.korea.tmembassy.gov.tm/ko	02-796-9975
U.S.A.	U.S Embassy&Consulate in Korea 주한 미국 대사관	188 Sejong-daero, Jongno-gu, Seoul http://krusembassy.gov	02-397-4114
UAE	Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Korea 주한 아랍에미리트 대사관	118 ,Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	02-790-3235/7
UK	British Embassy Seoul 주한 영국 대사관	24, Sejong-daero 19-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul www.gov.uk/world/south-korea	02-3210-5500
Ukraine	Ukrainian Embassy Seoul 주한 우크라이나 대사관	21, Itaewon-ro 45-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul http://korea.mfa.gov.ua	02-790-5696
Uruguay	Uruguayan Embassy in Seoul 주한 우루과이 대사관	#706 Coryo Daeyungak Tower, 97 Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul www.embassyseoul.com/uruguayan	02-6245-3179
Uzbekistan	The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Republic of Korea 주한 우즈베키스탄 대사관	27, Daesagwan-ro 11-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.uzbekistan.or.kr	02-574-6554
Venezuela	Embassy of Venezuela in Seoul, Korea 주한 베네수엘라 대사관	16F, SC First Bank Bldg., 47 Jongro, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.venezuelaemb.or.kr	02-732-1546/7
Vietnam	Embassy of Vietnam in Seoul, South Korea 주한 베트남 대사관	123, Bukchon-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul www.vietnameeseembassy.org/southkorea+seoul.html	02-734-7948
Zambia	Zambian Embassy, Seoul, Korea 주한 잠비아 대사관	2, Hoenamu-ro 44-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul www.facebook.com/Zambian-Embassy-Seoul-Korea-887987547950310	02-793-1961

4 Offices for International Residents in Cities of IBS Research Centers

City	Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Seoul	Seoul Global Center 서울글로벌센터	www.global.seoul.go.kr	E, C	02-2075-4180	E, C, J, R, V, Malay, Thai, Uzbek, Mongolian
Seoul	Gangnam Business Center 글로벌비즈니스	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=1101	E, C, J	02-6001-7241~3	E, C, J
Seoul	Village Center Yeonnam 글로벌빌리지 (연남)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=2101	E, C	02-6406-8151~3	E, C
Seoul	Village Center Itaewon 글로벌빌리지 (이태원)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=2201	E	02-2199-8883~5	E
Seoul	Village Center Yeoksam 글로벌빌리지 (역삼)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=2301	E	02-3423-7960~2	E
Seoul	Village Center Seorae 글로벌빌리지 (서래마을)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=2401	E, F	02-2155-8949	E, F
Seoul	Village Center Ichon 글로벌빌리지 (이촌)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/index.do?site_code=2501	E, J	02-796-2018	E, C, J

City	Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Seoul	Village Center Geumcheon 글로벌빌리지 (금천)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/ index.do?site_code=2701	E, C	02-2627-2884	E, C
Seoul	Village Center Seongbuk 글로벌빌리지 (성북)	www.global.seoul.go.kr/ index.do?site_code=2601	E	02-2241-6381~4	E, C
Daejeon	Daejeon Migrant's Welfare Center 대전이주외국인종합복 지관	www.djmc.org	E	042-631-6242	-
Daegu	Daegu Support Center for Foreign Workers 대구외국인노동자지원 센터	www.dfwc.or.kr	E	053-654-9700 -> Ext. #	E, C, V, Tagalog, Uzbek, Bahasa Indonesia
Gwangju	Gwangju Support Center for Foreign Workers 광주외국인노동자지원 센터	www.gjfc119.or.kr	E, R, V, and 14 others	062-946-1199 -> Ext. #	R, V, Uzbek, Tetum, Nepali, Bahasa Indonesia
Pohang	Pohang Global Center in City Hall 포항시글로벌센터	www.pohang.go.kr	E, C, J, R	054-270-2812	E, R
Ulsan	Ulsan Global Center 울산글로벌센터	www.ulsan.go.kr/global	-	052-229-2814~8	E, C, V, R, Tagalog, Uzbek, Khmer, Bahasa Indonesia
Busan	Busan Support Center for Foreign Workers 부산외국인근로자지원 센터	www.bfwc.or.kr	E, C, V, Burmese	051-304-4721~5	E, C, V, Burmese, Bahasa Indonesia

5 Major Groups of the Korean National Government

Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Hi Korea 하이코리아	www.hikorea.go.kr	E, C	1345	E, C
National Fire Agency 소방청	www.nfa.go.kr	E, C, J	119	E
National 119 Rescue Headquarters 중앙119구조본부	www.rescue.go.kr	E	119	E
Korean National Police Agency 경찰청	www.police.go.kr	E	182	E
ePOST 인터넷우체국	www.epost.go.kr	E	02-2108-9895	E
National Tax Service 국세청	www.nts.go.kr	E	-	-
Home Tax 국세청홈텍스	www.hometax.go.kr	-	-	-
Korea Tourism Information 한국관광공사	www.visitkorea.or.kr	E, C, J, R, V, F, and 5 others	1330	E, C, J, R, V, Thai, Malay
Korea Meteorological Administration 날씨누리	www.kma.go.kr	E, C, J	131	E, C
Korea Expressway Corporation 한국도로공사	www.ex.co.kr/eng	E	-	-
Multicultural Family Support Center 다문화가족지원포탈	www.liveinkorea.kr	E, C, J, R, V, Tagalog, and 6 others	1577-1366	E, C, J, R, V, Tagalog, and 6 others

Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
National Human Rights Commission of Korea 국가인권위원회	www.humanrights.go.kr	E	-	-
National Police Agency Cyber Bureau 경찰청 사이버안전국	www.cyberbureau.police.go.kr	E	112	E
Ministry of Health and Welfare 보건복지부	www.mohw.go.kr	E	-	-
Korea Centers of Disease Control & Prevention 질병관리본부	www.cdc.go.kr	E	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 외교부	www.mofa.go.kr	E	02-3210-0404	E
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety 외교부	www.mfds.go.kr	E	-	-
Korea Customs Service 관세청	www.customs.go.kr	E, J, C, Spanish	125 -> Ext. # 40	E
Government Civil Service Portal 정부민원포털 민원 24	www.minwon.go.kr	E, C, J, V, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, Mongolian	1644-7111	E
Wetax 위택스	www.wetax.go.kr	-	-	-
120dasan 다산콜재단	www.120dasan.or.kr	E, C, J, V, Mongolian	120 -> 9 -> Ext. #	E, C, J, V, Mongolian
HUG Korea 외국인인력상담센터	www.hugkorea.or.kr	E, C, V Tagalog, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, and 10 others	1577-0071 -> Ext. #	E, C, V Tagalog, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, and 10 others
E-People 국민신문고	www.epeople.go.kr	E	-	-

6 Global Real Estate Agencies in Most Cities of IBS Research Centers

Note: Not every city has global real estate agencies.

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	E	Cheongsol Certified Real Estate Agency 청솔공인중개사사무소	365, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 서울시 종로구 종로 365	02-763-1126
Seoul	E	Jinsol Certified Real Estate Agency 진솔공인중개사사무소	33, Jahamun-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 자하문로 33	02-738-4984
Seoul	E	Hanil Certified Real Estate Agency 한일공인중개사사무소	2F, 1, Jong-ro 46-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 종로46길 1, 2층	02-765-2189
Seoul	E	Ace Certified Real Estate Agency 에이스공인중개사사무소	8, Pyeongchang-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 평창길 8	02-379-2600
Seoul	E	Mentor Real Estate Agency 부동산멘토공인중개사사무소	King's Garden #112, 24 sajik-ro 8-gil, Jongno-gu 서울시 종로구 사직로8길24, 112호 (내수동)	02-725-1127
Seoul	E	Cheongun Sangnoku Certified Real Estate Agency 청운상록수공인중개사사무소	30, Jahamun-ro 33-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 자하문로33길 30 (청운동)	02-738-5288
Seoul	E	Jungang Certified Real Estate Agency 중앙부동산공인중개사사무소	94, Pyeongchangmunhwa-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 평창문화로 94 (평창동)	02-379-0047
Seoul	E	Jongno Sangga Certified Real Estate Agency 종로상가부동산중개사사무소	#302, 26 Donhwamun-ro 11-gil, Jongno-gu 서울시 종로구 돈화문로11길 26 삼창빌딩 302호 (돈 의동,삼창빌딩)	02-3672-3478
Seoul	E	Pyeongchang Certified Real Estate Agency 평창부동산중개사사무소	43-1, Pyeongchangmunhwa-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul 종로구 평창문화로 43-1	02-396-7744
Seoul	E	Jungang Certified Real Estate Agency 중앙공인중개사사무소	#101 Donga apt shop, 147 songwal-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 송월길 147, 동아아파트 상가 101호	02-739-1155
Seoul	E	Kukje Certified Real Estate Agency 국제공인중개사사무소	21, Dasan-ro 12-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 단산로12길 21 (신당동)	02-2233-2525
Seoul	E	DongDaeMoon Certified Real Estate Agency 동대문 공인중개사사무소	#402, 11, Majang-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 마정로 11 신한빌딩 402-1호 (신당동)	02-2254-4984
Seoul	E	Atseoul Consulting Certified Real Estate Agency 옛서울컨설팅 공인중개사 사무소	#112, 64, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 세종대로 64 해남빌딩 112호 (태평로1가)	02-310-9009
Seoul	E	Onnuri Certified Real Estate Agency 온누리 공인중개사사무소	20, Dongho-ro 37-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 동호로37길 20 (주교동)	02-796-4955
Seoul	E	Realty 114 Samsung Certified Real Estate Agency 부동산 114 삼성 공인중개사사무소	#108, Samsung River Hill Apt. Sangga, 51, Wonhyo- ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 원효로 51, 108호 (산천동,리버힐삼성 아파트 상가)	02-717-3399
Seoul	E	Eden Certified Real Estate Agency 에덴 공인중개사사무소	1F, 9-1, Sinheung-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 신흥로 9-1, 1층 (용산동2가 5-1312)	02-793-4774
Seoul	E	Jinny Certified Real Estate Agency 지니 공인중개사사무소	#103,145, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로40나길 48 (이태원동 396- 1)	02-749-5959
Seoul	E	Dongwon Certified Real Estate Agency 동원 공인중개사사무소	48, Noksapyeong-daero 40na-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로40나길 48 (이태원동 396- 1)	02-792-1035
Seoul	E	Peace Certified Real Estate Agency Peace평화 공인중개사사무소	17-8, Hangang-daero 52-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로52길 17-8	02-792-1006
Seoul	E	Alps Certified Real Estate Agency 알프스 공인중개사사무소	8, Huam-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 후암로 8 (후암동 251-16)	02-774-1588
Seoul	E	Viva-Consulting Certified Real Estate Agency 비바컨설팅 공인중개사사무소	#1, 1F, 4-2, Daesagwan-ro 12-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 대사관로12길 4-2, 1층 1호 (한남동)	02-792-5500
Seoul	E	LA Certified Real Estate Agency 엘에이 공인중개사사무소	#101, 1F11, Noksapyeong-daero 46-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로 46가길 11, 1층 101호 (이태원동)	02-790-3555

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	E	New-Town Certified Real Estate Agency 뉴타운 공인중개사사무소	1F, 120-1, Bogwang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 보광로 120-1, 1층 (이태원동 131-24)	02-797-8200
Seoul	E	Summit Certified Real Estate Agency 써미트 공인중개사사무소	3F, 196, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 196, 3층 (한강로1가)	02-765-6820
Seoul	E	Seoul Realty-Net Certified Real Estate Agency 서울부동산net 공인중개사사무소	3F,196, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 196, 3층 (한강로1가)	02-796-7114
Seoul	E	Hansol Certified Real Estate Agency 한솔 공인중개사사무소	#105, Daeyoung Sangga, 66, Ichon-ro 65ga-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이촌로65가길 66, 105호 (이촌동, 대영 상가)	02-798-6262
Seoul	E	Nexus Certified Real Estate Agency 넥서스 공인중개사사무소	78, Hoenam-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 회나무로 78 (이태원동 5-2)	02-796-5670
Seoul	E	New-Town Certified Real Estate Agency 뉴타운 공인중개사사무소	269-1, Hyochangwon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 효창원로 269-1 (서계동 267-39)	02-703-7888
Seoul	E	C&G Certified Real Estate Agency 씨앤지 공인중개사사무소	33, Noksapyeong-daero 40-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로40길 33 (이태원동 552)	02-795-9043
Seoul	E	Jungang Dreamland Certified Real Estate Agency 중앙드림랜드 공인중개사사무소	21-101, Hangang Mansion Sangga, 248, Ichon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이촌로 248, 21동101호 (이촌동, 한강 맨술포스상가)	02-794-2002
Seoul	E	Reamko advisor Real Estate co., Ltd 레이크 어드바이저 부동산중개법인	2F, 86, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 독서당로 86, 2층 (한남동 28-11)	02-749-9959
Seoul	E	UN Certified Real Estate Agency 유엔 공인중개사사무소	1F, 84, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 독서당로 84,1층 (한남동 28-12)	02-792-2558
Seoul	E	Green Certified Real Estate Agency 그린부동산컨설팅 공인중개사사무소	#204, 2F, 98, Dokseodang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 독서당로 98, 2층 204호 (한남동)	02-749-8070
Seoul	E	Hi-Rent Certified Real Estate Agency 하이렌트컨설팅 공인중개사사무소	182, Ichon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이촌로 182 (이촌동)	02-797-7277
Seoul	E	Seoul Certified Real Estate Agency 서울부동산공인중개사사무소	101-106, Green Park APT, 64, Seobinggo-ro 51-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 서빙고로51길 64, 101동 106호 (서빙 고동,그린파크(아)상가)	02-797-0102
Seoul	E	Seoul Housing Certified Real Estate Agency 서울하우징공인중개사사무소	54, Hoenam-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 회나무로 54, 1층 (이태원동 210-8)	02-749-7111
Seoul	E	Rex Certified Real Estate Agency 렉스공인중개사사무소	27, Sinheung-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 신흥로 27 (용산동2가 5-756)	02-790-8833
Seoul	E	114 Certified Real Estate Agency 114공인중개사사무소	26-3, Cheongpa-ro 71-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 청파로71길 26-3 (청파동1가 31-1)	02-711-4088
Seoul	E	Sinyongsan Certified Real Estate Agency 신용산 공인중개사사무소	58, Bogwang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 보광로 58, 1층(보광동 258-1)	02-796-8833
Seoul	E	Trapalace Certified Real Estate Agency 트라팔리스 공인중개사사무소	37, Sowol-ro 2-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 소월로2길 37, 1층 (후암동 446-43)	02-756-8959
Seoul	E	ABC Certified Real Estate Agency ABC 공인중개사사무소	5, Jangmun-ro 49-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 장문로49길 5, 1층 (한남동 568-232)	02-797-4007
Seoul	E	Hannam UN Certified Real Estate Agency 한남유엔 공인중개사사무소	#1F 4, Daesagwan-ro 30-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 대사관로30길 4, 1층 (한남동 641-3)	02-792-7100
Seoul	E	DabokCertified Real Estate Agency 다복공인중개사사무소	#1F ,273, Hyochangwon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 효창원로 273, 1층 (서계동)	02-3273-8949
Seoul	E	Easy Living Certified Real Estate Agency 이지리빙공인중개사사무소	D-2223, 205, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 205 용산파크자이 D-2223호	02-792-3300

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Seoul	E	Heemangchan Certified Real Estate Agency 희망찬공인중개사사무소	1F, 174, Wonhyo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 원효로 174, 1층 (원효로27가)	02-719-0303
Seoul	E	Hallim Certified Real Estate Agency 한림부동산 공인중개사사무소	#101, 1F, 21, Hannam-daero 20-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한남대로 20길 21, 1층 101호 (한남동)	02-790-8077
Seoul	E	YSPMC Certified Real Estate Agency 와이에스피엠씨(YSPMC)공인중개사사무소	#1008, 10F Hannam Bldg, 211, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이태원로 211 한남빌딩 10층 1008호	02-793-2021
Seoul	E	Pillar Certified Real Estate Agency 필라공인중개사사무소	18, Noksapyeong-daero 40na-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로 40나길 18 지층 (이태원동)	02-790-3188
Seoul	E	Daerim Certified Real Estate Agency 대림공인중개사사무소	39, Hoenamu-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 회나무로 39	02-790-0079
Seoul	E	Yurim Certified Real Estate Agency 유림공인중개사사무소	26, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 장문로 26 (동방고동)	02-794-7633
Seoul	E	Andy's Certified Real Estate Agency 앤디스부동산공인중개사사무소	#B18, Parktower Arcade, 69, Seobinggo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 서빙고로 69, B18호 (용산동5가, 파크타워상가)	02-794-0990
Seoul	E	Myung Real Estate Agency 명부동산중개사무소	1F, 13, Hannam-daero 20-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한남대로 20길 13 (한남동)	02-793-9696
Seoul	E	Top realtor Real Estate Consulting Agency 탑부동산컨설팅공인중개사사무소	#B1, 147, Jangmun-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 장문로 147, 지층 1호 (한남동)	02-790-7933
Seoul	E	Jules Realty and relocation Real Estate Brokerage Co., Ltd. 줄리스 리얼티 앤 리로케이션 주식회사	210-2, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 210-2 (한강로1가)	02-790-2097
Seoul	E	Frist Avenue Certified Real Estate Agency 퍼스트아베뉴공인중개사사무소	5-1, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이태원로 5-1 삼화빌딩 1F (한강로1가 24-1)	02-749-0091
Seoul	E	Global Yongsan-Age Real Estate Brokerage Co., Ltd. (주)부동산중개법인 글로벌용산시대	#105, Yongsan-Prugiosummit, 69, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 69, 105호 (한강로2가, 용산푸르지오세밋)	02-712-9993
Seoul	E	Ciro Asset Management Korea Certified Real Estate Agency 카이로자산운용코리아공인중개사사무소	#1001, 217, Saechang-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 새창로 217, 용산토틸러리 1001호 (한강로2가 2-37)	02-792-8230
Seoul	E	Lee's Certified Real Estate Agency 이기호공인중개사사무소	46, Daesagwan-ro 34-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 대사관로34길 46 (한남동 611-2)	02-797-2244
Seoul	E	Asterium Seoul Certified Real Estate Agency 아스테리움서울부동산공인중개사사무소	#106 Tower B, Centreville Asterium Seoul, 372 Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 372, B동 106호 (동자동, 센트레빌아스테리움서울)	02-776-9999
Seoul	E	ParkTower Certified Real Estate Agency 파크타워공인중개사사무소	104-106, ParkTower, 69 Seobinggoro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 서빙고로 69, 파크타워 104-106 (용산동5가, 파크타워)	02-7777-367
Seoul	E	Asterium Certified Real Estate Agency 아스테리움부동산 공인중개사사무소	#120, B1, Asterium Yongsan, Hangangdaero 30gil 25, Yongsan-Gu 서울시 용산구 한강대로30길25 아스테리움용산 B120	02-793-8949
Seoul	E	Happinees Certified Real Estate Agency 행복부동산중개연구소	1F, 115, Hyochangwon-ro Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 효창원로 115, 1층 (용문동)	02-701-4985
Seoul	E	D1 Certified Real Estate Agency 디원공인중개사사무소	8F, 211, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이태원로 211, 8층	02-797-7607
Seoul	E	Best One Certified Real Estate Agency 베스트원공인중개사사무소	#B-105, Asterium Seoul, Hangang-daero 372, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 372, B동 105호 (센트레빌아스테리움서울, 동자동)	02-779-1119
Seoul	E	Centreville Certified Real Estate Agency 센트레빌공인중개사사무소	51, Huam-ro 35-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 후암로 35길 51	02-563-6700

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Seoul	E	Fortune Certified Real Estate Agency 포츠폰인증개사사무소	#813, 211, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이태원로 211, 813호 (한남동, 한남빌딩)	02-749-5886
Seoul	E	Kyunje Certified Real Estate Agency 경제공인중개사사무소	1st Floor, 161, Hangang-daero Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로 161, 1층	02-595-4235
Seoul	E	ERA Korea Certified Real Estate Agency ERA한국부동산 공인중개사사무소	#301, 9, Hoenamu-ro 13-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 호남우로13길 9, 301호 (이태원동, 남산대림아파트상가동)	02-797-5589
Seoul	E	Yongsan Asterium Cindys Certified Real Estate Agency 용산아스테리움신디스 공인중개사사무소	#B113, Yongsan Asterium, 25, Hangang-daero 30-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 한강대로30길 25, B113호 (한강로2가, 아스테리움용산)	02-792-3222
Seoul	E	A&A Certified Real Estate Agency 에이앤에이 공인중개사사무소	#1009, 211, Itaewon-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 이태원로 211, 1009호 (한남동)	02-794-1133
Seoul	E	Gangsan Certified Real Estate Agency 강산 공인중개사사무소	5, Wangsimni-ro 21-gil, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 성동구 왕십리로21길 5 (행당동)	02-2292-8799
Seoul	E	Real-light Real Estate Reserch Agency 참빛부동산리서치 공인중개사사무소	#101, Hyundai I-park Apt., Sangga, 137, Seongsui-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 성동구 성수리로 137, 현대아이파크상가 101호 (성수동2가)	02-498-9669
Seoul	E	Yes Certified Real Estate Agency 마이에이전트서울부동산중개법인 주식회사	#1009, 211, Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-Gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 서빙고로67, 파크타워 105동 상가 16호 (용산동5가)	02-2299-0064
Seoul	E	Vision Certified Real Estate Agency 비전공인중개사사무소	#101, 186, majang-ro, Seongdong-Gu, Seoul 서울시 성동구 마장로 186, 101호 (홍익동)	02-2292-3040
Seoul	E	Kangsan Certified Real Estate Agency 강산부동산공인중개사사무소	606, Gwangnaru-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 광나루로 606 (구의동 200-1)	02-446-0092
Seoul	E	Sobaek Certified Real Estate Agency 소백공인중개사사무소	8, Gyeongrang-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 경교로 8 (중곡동 248-1)	02-432-8949
Seoul	E	Gwangnaru Certified Real Estate Agency 광나루공인중개사사무소	31, Ahasan-ro 76-gil, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 아차산로 76길 27, 105호 (광정동)	02-444-4949
Seoul	E	Cheonjiin Certified Real Estate Agency 천지인공인중개사사무소	530, Ahasan-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 아차산로 530 현대프라자 101호 (광장동 565)	02-458-5151
Seoul	E, J	Jangwon Certified Real Estate Agency 장원공인중개사사무소	36, Ahasan-ro 51-gil, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 아차산로51길 36, 1층 (구의동 257-76)	02-444-8066
Seoul	E	Gundae Starcy Certified Real Estate Agency 건대스타시티공인중개사사무소	#107, 39, Ahasan-ro 36-gil, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 아차산로36길 39, 상가107호 (자양동)	02-3437-4005
Seoul	E	Ivy Certified Real Estate Agency 아이비공인중개사사무소	134, Anam-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 동대문구 안암로 134	02-923-2202
Seoul	E	Kyunghhee Certified Real Estate Agency 경희공인중개사사무소	138, hoegi-ro dongdaemun-gu 서울시 동대문구 회기로 138	02-969-4501
Seoul	E	Kumgang Certified Real Estate Agency 금강 공인중개사사무소	7, Dongil-ro 157-gil, Jungnang-gu, Seoul 서울시 중랑구 동일로157길 7 (묵2동 244-143)	02-977-5775
Seoul	E	Seonghyeon Certified Real Estate Agency 성현공인중개사사무소	7, Donil-ro 140-gil, Jungnang-gu, Seoul 서울시 중랑구 동일로140길 7 (중화동)	02-496-0500
Seoul	E	Orient Certified Real Estate Agency 오리엔트공인중개사사무소	98 Daesagwan-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 성북구 대사관로 98 (성북동)	02-3672-4400
Seoul	E	Royal Real Estate Agency 로얄공인중개사사무소	22, Bomun-ro 13-gil, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 성북구 보문로 13길22, 1층 (보문동7가)	02-953-7477
Seoul	E	hanil UNI Certified Real Estate Agency 한일유엔아이 공인중개사사무소	#101, 111dong Sangga, 41, Wolgye-ro 21ga-gil, Gangbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 강북구 월계로21가길41 111동 상가 101호 (미아동)	02-987-8945

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Seoul	E	Ace Certified Real Estate Agency 에이스부동산공인중개사사무소	31, Insubong-ro 78-gil, Gangbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 강북구 인수봉로78길 31 (인수동)	02-995-6060
Seoul	E	Miraen Certified Real Estate Agency 미래엔공인중개사사무소	7, Dobong-ro 53-gil, Gangbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 강북구 도봉로53길 7 (미아동)	02-989-1114
Seoul	E	Joewn Certified Real Estate Agency 조은공인중개사사무소	#102, 37, Nohae-ro 63ga-gil, Dobong-gu 서울시 도봉구 노해로63가길 37, 102호 (참5동)	02-990-0708
Seoul	E	Shinwung Certified Real Estate Agency 삼성공인중개사사무소	#130, 1F, Hyundai Shopping Complx, 48, Hangeulbiseok-ro 15-gil, Nowon-gu, Seoul 서울시 노원구 동일로237길 70 (상계1동)	02-936-1589
Seoul	E	GaGa Good Landvision Certified Real Estate Agency 가가굿랜드비전공인중개사사무소	89, Sanggye-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul 서울시 노원구 상계로 89 (상계동)	02-935-0005
Seoul	E	Yesung Certified Real Estate Agency 예성 공인중개사사무소	99, Yeonseo-ro, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul 서울시 은평구 연서로 99 (구산동)	02-383-2459
Seoul	E	Good Place Certified Real Estate Agency 좋은자리공인중개사사무소	1F, 23 Eungam-ro 14-gil, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul 서울시 은평구 응암로14길 23, 1층 (응암동)	02-307-8779
Seoul	E	DMC(Su) Certified Real Estate Agency DMC(수)공인중개사사무소	#102, 20, Jeungsan-ro 15-gil, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul 서울시 은평구 중산로15길 20, 102호	02-307-5300
Seoul	E	Moonchanho Realty Certified Real Estate Agency LBA문찬호부동산 공인중개사사무소	45, Ewhayeodae 3-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 이화여대3길 45 (대현동)	02-392-4040
Seoul	E	Gaia Certified Real Estate Agency 가이아부동산공인중개사사무소	#102-1, 1F, Gaia shinchon, 16, Sinchonyeok-ro, Seodaemun-Gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 신촌역로 16, 1층 102-1호 (대현동, 신촌가이아)	02-363-4200
Seoul	E	Sinsung Certified Real Estate Agency 신성공인중개사사무소	#103, 45, Gajaeul-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 서대문구 가재울로 45, 상가103호	02-372-0202
Seoul	E, J	Kim Dongyoung Certified Real Estate Agency 김동영공인중개사사무소	#1F, 36, Ewhayeodae 8-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 이화여대8길 36, 1층 (대현동, 공간 휴)	02-365-0080
Seoul	E	JK Certified Real Estate Agency JK공인중개사사무소	#B220, 109 Sinchon-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 신촌로 109, B220호 (창천동, 신촌르 메이에르5차)	02-393-8489
Seoul	E	Yeonhuidong Sun Certified Real Estate Agency 연희공인중개사사무소	48, Jeungga-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 연희로12길 10-4	02-322-8945
Seoul	E	Shincheon xiella Certified Real Estate Agency 신촌차이엘라부동산공인중개사사무소	#B101, 149, Sinchon-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 신촌로 149, B101호 (대현동, 신촌차 이엘라)	02-364-4080
Seoul	E	Best Certified Real Estate Agency 베스트공인중개사사무소	1F, 1, Dongnimmun-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 독림문로 1, 1층	02-312-8500
Seoul	E	Yeonhui Certified Real Estate Agency 연희동태양부동산공인중개사사무소	10-4, Yeonhui-ro 12-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 증가로 48 (연희동)	02-333-0302
Seoul	E	GS Certified Real Estate Agency GS공인중개사사무소	#1006, Jin-Do Building, 44, Mapo-daero, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 마포대로 44, 10층 6호 (도화동, 진도빌 딩)	02-3275-2092
Seoul	E	Yale Certified Real Estate Agency 예일 공인중개사사무소	B-3, Paradisetel, 157, Yanghwa-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 양화로 157,파라다이스텔 B-03호 (통교 동,파라다이스텔)	02-3141-1233
Seoul	E	Global Seoul Real Estate Co., Ltd 글로벌서울부동산법인	#102, Seil Complex Store, 52, Keunumul-ro, Mapo- gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 큰우물로 52, 102호 (용강동,세일상가)	02-717-0049
Seoul	E	Sindaerim Certified Real Estate Agency 신대림공인중개사사무소	188, World Cup buk-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 월드컵북로 188 (성산동)	02-375-4489
Seoul	E, J	Hyundai Certified Real Estate Agency 현대 공인중개사사무소	#101, Sangga, 57, Sangamsan-ro 1-gil, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 상암산로1길 57, 상가 101호 (상 암동,월드컵파크6단지)	02-376-7700

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Seoul	E	Iaen Certified Real Estate Agency 이안공인중개사사무소	#112, 361, World Cup buk-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 월드컵북로 361, 112호 (상암동, 이안오피스텔2단지)	02-376-0089
Seoul	E	Smile Certified Real Estate Agency 미소공인중개사사무소	#B106, 170, Sinchon-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 신촌로 170, 상가106호 (대흥동, 이대푸르지오시티)	02-713-7756~7
Seoul	E	Forum Certified Real Estate Agency 포럼부동산중개사사무소	Rm, 1110, Seokyo Tower, 133 Yanghwa-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 양화로 133, 11층1110호 (서교동, 서교타워)	02-338-8988
Seoul	E	Tower Certified Real Estate Agency 타워공인중개사사무소	Arcade 4-113 #195, Mapo-daero Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 서울시 마포구 마포대로 195, 상가 4동 113호	02-393-3500
Seoul	E	Yonsei Certified Real Estste Agency 연세공인중개사사무소	#B103, 11, Tojung-ro 35-gil, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 토정로 35길 11, B103 (용강동, 인우빌딩)	02-706-1472
Seoul	E	Hyperion Certified Real Estate Agency 하이페리온공인중개사사무소	119, Sinmok-ro, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 양천구 신목로 119 (목동 406-316)	02-2648-5300
Seoul	E	Mokdong Myeong-ji certified Real Estate Agency 목동명지공인중개사사무소	#104-1, 101-dong, 224, Mokdong-ro, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 양천구 목동로 224, 101동 상가 104-1호	02-2654-4988
Seoul	E	Hyundai-I Certified Real Estate Agency 현대아이 공인중개사사무소	82, Hwagok-ro 31-gil, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 서울시 강서구 화곡로31길 82 (화곡동)	02-2695-4998
Seoul	E	LBA Seoul Certified Real Estate Agency LBA서울 공인중개사사무소	9, Gangseo-ro 45-gil, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 서울시 강서구 강서로45길 9 (화곡동)	02-2691-1700
Seoul	E, J	Sohn Nelson Certified Real Estate Agency 손낙셀공인중개사사무소	#104-12, Ujangsan Hillstate Mall, 348, Gangseo-ro, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 서울시 강서구 강서로 348, 104-12호	02-3662-5555
Seoul	E	Lotte Certified Real Estate Agency 롯데공인중개사사무소	41, Dorim-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul 서울시 구로구 도림로 41 (구로동)	02-854-8534
Seoul	E	Cheongho Certified Real Estate Agency 청호 공인중개사사무소	39, Geumha-ro 24-gil, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 금천구 금하로24길 39 (시흥동)	02-808-8920
Seoul	E, C, J, R	Star Parks Real Estate Co.,Ltd. sk공인중개사사무소	#1012, Center Bldg., 19, Gukjegeumyung-ro 8-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 서울시 금천구 가산디지털1로 119, B1동 103호	02-6337-1000
Seoul	E, J	Munrae Parogon Real Estate Agency 문래파라곤공인중개사사무소	101-102, Munrae Paragon, 12, Seonyu-ro 11-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 서울시 영등포구 선유로11길 12, 101동 102호 (문래동6가)	02-2635-1900
Seoul	E	Samsung Certified Real Estate Agency 삼성 공인중개사사무소	39, Noryangjin-ro 8-gil, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 서울시 동작구 노량진동 263-11	02-814-5848
Seoul	E	Shin-Hyundai Certified Real Estate Agency 신현대공인중개사사무소	#116, 103Dong Hyundai Sangga, 127, Deungyong-ro, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 서울시 동작구 등용문로 127, 103동116호 (대방동, 현대아파트상가)	02-817-8008
Seoul	E	Alpha Certified Real Estate Agency 알파공인중개사사무소	#101, Hansung Apartmant Store, 13, Yeouidaebang-ro 10-gil, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 서울시 동작구 여의대방로 10길 13, 한성아파트상가 101호	02-844-6000
Seoul	E	Hana Certified Real Estate Agency 하나부동산 공인중개사사무소	#105, Daewoo Apt. Sangga, 27, Gwanak-ro 30-gil, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울시 관악구 청림6길 3, 상가동 105호 (봉천동, 관악푸르지오)	02-889-7003
Seoul	E	DongHwa Certified Real Estate Agency 동화공인중개사사무소	1847, Nambusunhwan-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울시 관악구 남부순환로 1847	02-884-8579
Seoul	E	Sinmirae Certified Real Estate Agency 신미래공인중개사사무소	1F, 261, Bongchun-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울시 관악구 봉천로 261, 1층	02-877-0062
Seoul	E	Banpo114 Certified Real Estate Agency 반포114 공인중개사사무소	M-14, 49, Sinbanpo-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 신반포로 49 옆동 제14호 (반포동, 구반포상가)	02-595-5982

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Seoul	E	Nambuk Certified Real Estate Agency 남북 공인중개사사무소	49, Gangnam-daero 12-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 강남대로12길 49, 1층 (양재동, 대덕빌딩)	02-577-9498
Seoul	E	Daeseong Certified Real Estate Agency 대성공인중개사사무소	#101, Seorae Bldg., 9, Seorae-ro 10-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서래로10길 9, 101호 (반포동, 서래빌딩)	02-537-1044
Seoul	E, Spanish	Hwangkum Certified Real Estate Agency 황금 공인중개사사무소	#1, 1F, 76, Hyoryeong-ro 34-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 효령로34길 76, 1층 1호 (방배동, 동림빌딩)	02-525-0077
Seoul	E	Top Certified Real Estate Agency 오톱 공인중개사사무소	#103, Anam Sangga, 50, Seocho-daero 64-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서초대로64길 50, 103호 (서초동, 아남성가)	02-522-5355
Seoul	E	Wool Certified Real Estate Agency 우울공인중개사사무소	1F, 7, Gangnam-daero 89-gil, Seocho-Gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 강남대로89길 7, 1층 (반포동, 올릭스빌딩)	02-514-8959
Seoul	E	Samik Certified Real Estate Agency 삼익공인중개사사무소	#105, 55, Seochojungang-Plaza, Seochojungang-ro 24-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서초중앙로24길 55, 지105호 (서초동, 중앙서초프라자)	02-533-4001
Seoul	E, J	kumdongsan Certified Real Estate Agency 금동산 공인중개사사무소	72, Seochojungang-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서초중앙로 72 (서초동, 영빌딩)	02-597-7171
Seoul	E	Office Certified Real Estate Agency 오피스그룹공인중개사사무소	#808, 481, Gangnamdaero, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 강남대로 481, 8층 808호 (서초동, 두산베어스텔)	02-557-8444
Seoul	E, C	Gangnam Hyosung Certified Real Estate Agency 강남효성공인중개사사무소	102, 1337-6, Seocho-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 강남대로51길 10, 1층102호 (서초동, 강남효성해평턴타워)	02-588-2110
Seoul	E	Shin Dong A Certified Real Estate Agency 신동아공인중개사사무소	#15, Banpo Shopping Town 8-dong, 219 Sinbanpo-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 신반포로 219, 1층 15호 (잠원동, 반포쇼핑타운8층)	02-599-5000
Seoul	E, C	Hankook Certified Real Estate Agency 한국 공인중개사사무소	#205, 54, Banpo-dero 14-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 반포대로 14길 54, 2층 205호 (서초동)	02-578-0508
Seoul	E	River Park Danjinae Certified Real Estate Agency 리버파크단지내공인중개사사무소	#132, 1F, 29, Sinbanpo-ro 15-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 신반포로15길 29, 1층132호 (반포동, 신반포성가)	02-532-5100
Seoul	E	LBA HanShin Certified Real Estate Agency LBA한신부동산중개사사무소	45, Sapyeong-daero 55-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 사평대로55길 45 (반포동)	02-2042-1800
Seoul	E	G&B Lotte Certified Real Estate Agency 지앤비롯데공인중개사사무소	#101, 431, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 학동로 431, 101호 (칭담동)	02-548-2002
Seoul	E	NewYork Certified Real Estate Agency 뉴욕부동산 공인중개사사무소	#104-2, Academicsweet A-Dong, 2804, Nambusunhwan-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 남부순환로 2804, A동 104-2호 (도곡동, 아카데미 스위트)	02-566-8666
Seoul	E, J	Anam Certified Real Estate Agency 아남공인중개사사무소	#124, 1st Basement, 311, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 테헤란로 311, 지층 124호 (역삼동)	02-2009-4000
Seoul	E	Sangwon Realty Co.,Ltd. 상원부동산중개주식회사	#107, 5, Yeongdong-daero 128-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 영동대로128길 5, 107호 (삼성동)	02-541-8866
Seoul	E	Hansol Certified Real Estate Agency 한솔 공인중개사사무소	57, Seolleung-ro 130-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 선릉로130길 57, 1층 (삼성동)	02-517-7558
Seoul	E	Chung's Certified Real Estate Agency 정상호공인중개사사무소	#101, Hyundai Apartment Arcade, 5, Samsong-ro 64-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 삼성로64길 5, 101호 (대치동, 현대아파트상가)	02-555-1002
Seoul	E	Daeshin Certified Real Estate Agency 대신공인중개사사무소	#1, 1F, 420, Seolleungro, Gangnamgu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 선릉로 420, 1층1호 (대치동)	02-564-0111
Seoul	E	Top Certified Real Estate Agency 탑 공인중개사사무소	#101, 8, Yeoksam-ro 67-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 역삼로67길 8, 101호 (대치동)	02-554-4151

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Seoul	E	global Lee Certified Real Estate Agency 글로벌리공인중개사사무소	1F, 420, Seolleung-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Kprea 서울시 강남구 선릉로 420, 1층 1호 (대치동)	02-508-4749
Seoul	E	bexel Certified Real Estate Agency 백셀공인중개사사무소	1F, 42, Bongseunsa-ro 114-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea 서울시 강남구 봉은사로 114길 42, 1층 (삼성동)	02-555-0885
Seoul	E	Daelim Certified Real Estate Agency 대림공인중개사사무소	1F, 323, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea 서울시 서울시 강남구 학동로 323, 1층 (논현동)	02-566-4488
Seoul	E	Mirae Certified Real Estate Agency 미래 공인중개사사무소	#103, 118, Woosung-Character-Sangga, Eouju-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 서울시 강남구 언주로 118, 우성캐릭터 199상 가 103호 (도곡동)	02-3463-0111
Seoul	E	Daechi Raemian Certified Real Estate Agency 대치래미안공인중개사사무소	#102, 22 Dogok-ro 78-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 도곡로78길 22, 102호 (대치동)	02-558-0123
Seoul	E, C	Rexle Certified Real Estate Agency 렉슬탑공인중개사사무소	#135, Dogok Rexle Arcade, 225 Seolleung-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 선릉로 225, 135 호 (도곡동, 도곡렉슬상가)	02-579-3335
Seoul	E	MVP Building Real Estate Brokerage Co., Ltd. MVP빌딩부동산중개주식회사	#95, 1F, 310, Yeoksam-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea 서울시 강남구 역삼로 310, 1층 95호 (역삼동)	02-594-5555
Seoul	E	Seoul Properties Certified Real Estate Agency 서울프라퍼티공인중개사사무소	B202, 423 Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 테헤란로 423, 지202호	02-566-4088
Seoul	E	Ko's Certified Real Estate Agency 고시원창업공인중개사사무소	Unit B102, Samhwan Art Nouveau Building, 405, Dogok-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 도곡로 405, B102호 (대치동, 삼환아르 누보2)	02-567-7942
Seoul	E, J	Global Realty Consulting Real Estate Corporation 글로벌부동산컨설팅부동산중개법인	1F, 43, Dosan-daero 25-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 도산대로25길 43, 1층 (신사동)	02-515-0073
Seoul	E	Pureun Certified Real Estate Agency 푸른 공인중개사사무소	#124, Da-dong Sangga, 359, Songpa-daero 32-gil, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 송파대로32 길 15, 상가동 124호	02-408-3003
Seoul	E	Corea Certified Real Estate Agency 코레아 공인중개사사무소	11, Munjeong-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 송파구 문정로 11, 1층 (문정동)	02-400-4300
Seoul	E	Cheongdam Certified Real Estate Agency 삼익공인중개사사무소	#130, Jungang Arcade, 203, Olympic-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 올림픽로 203, 130호 (잠실동, 중앙상가)	02-416-8888
Seoul	E	Hope Certified Real Estate Agency Hope Certified Real Estate Agency	#1F, 1A1ho, Ricenz Commercial Bldg., 145, Olympic- ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 올림픽로 145, 상가동 1층1A1 호	02-413-1114
Seoul	E	Hanmaru Realty Co., Ltd. 한마루 공인중개사사무소	#107, Kyungnam Lake Park, 268, Seokchonhosu-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 석촌호수로 268, 107호 (송파동, 경남레이크 파크)	02-415-7244
Seoul	E	New goldstar Certified Real Estate Agency 뉴금성 공인중개사사무소	#148-1, Parkrio, 435, Olympic-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 올림픽로 435, 148-1호 (신천동, 파크리 오)	02-422-3755
Seoul	E	Chungwoon Certified Real Estate Agency 청운 공인중개사사무소	119, Olympic-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul, Korea, 1F1B11(Jamsil-dong, Fineapple Arcade) 서울시 송파구 올림픽로 119, 1층 1B11호 (잠실동, 잠 실파이애플상가)	02-425-7222
Seoul	E	Hanyang Certified Real Estate Agency 한양공인중개사사무소	158 ,Wiryeseong-daero Songpa-gu Seoul, Korea, 113(Ogeum-dong, Daelim) 서울시 송파구 위례성대로 158, 113호 (오금동, 대림@)	02-408-1100
Seoul	E	Global Real Estate Agency 글로벌 공인중개사사무소	#149, 62 Saemal-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 새말로 62, 상가149호 (문정동, 송파푸 르지오시티)	02-400-5562
Seoul	E	Rosehill Certified Real Estate Agency 로즈힐공인중개사사무소	1F, 6, Toseong-ro 15-gil, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 토성로15길 6, 1층 (풍납동)	02-477-0083

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	E	Sinsung Certified Real Estate Agency 신성공인중개사사무소	#104, 426 Baekjegobun-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 백제고분로 426, 104호 (송파동)	02-424-7400
Seoul	E	Domestic and foreign Certified Real Estate Agency 국내외부동산공인중개사사무소	#106, 6 Macheon-ro 7-gil, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 마천로7길 6, 상가106호 (오금동, 대림아파트)	02-400-5679
Seoul	E	Lee Jik Sun Certified Real Estate Agency 이진석 공인중개사사무소	108, Myeongil-ro, Gangdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 강동구 명일로 108 (문촌동)	02-470-0044
Seoul	E	Hanyang Certified Real Estate Agency 한양공인중개사사무소	100, Cheonho-daero 219-gil, Gangdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 강동구 천호대로 219길 100 (상일동)	02-441-0776
Seoul	E, C, J	Sajik Certified Real Estate Agency 사직공인중개사사무소	6F, 43, Ujeongguk-ro 2-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 중로구 우정국로2길 43, 6층 (관철동)	02-738-8898
Seoul	E	Join Certified Real Estate Agency 조인공인중개사사무소	#Na29, 1F, 318, Cheonggyecheon-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 청계천로 318, 1층 Na29 (신당동)	02-2234-0078
Seoul	E	JayLee Certified Real Estate Agency 제이리공인중개사사무소	#49, 8F, 263, Jangchungdan-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 장충단로 263, 8층 49호	02-909-2878
Seoul	E	Jeegoo Certified Real Estate Agency 지구공인중개사사무소	29, Hoenamu-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 호남로 29 (이태원동)	02-792-2555
Seoul	E	With Us Certified Real Estate Agency 위더스공인중개사사무소	3F, 12-1, Hoenamu-ro 13-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 호남로13길 12-1, 3층	02-797-2000
Seoul	E	Believe-In Certified Real Estate Agency 믿음공인중개사사무소	1F, 16, Sinchon-ro 33-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 신촌로 33길 16, 1층	02-365-2100
Seoul	E	Ewha Certified Real Estate Agency 이화공인중개사사무소	1F, 224, Sungmun-gil, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 승문길 224, 1층	02-718-0088
Seoul	E	Daehwa Certified Real Estate Agency 대화공인중개사사무소	37, Sinmok-ro, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 양천구 신희로 37 (신정동)	02-2643-8844
Seoul	E	Daebang 3F JIN Certified Real Estate Agency 대방3층진공인중개사사무소	A-318, 344, Yangcheon-ro, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 서울시 강서구 양천로 344, A동 318호 (마곡동, 대방디앤시티오피스텔)	02-2664-4489
Seoul	E	DoDream Certified Real Estate Agency 두드림공인중개사사무소	1F, 119, Jowon-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울시 관악구 조원로 119, 1층	02-865-1116
Seoul	E	Leader's Certified Real Estate Agency 리더스공인중개사사무소	#101, 15, Hyoryeong-ro 55-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 효령로 55길 15, 101호 (서초동, 벨타워오피스텔)	02-3461-4963
Seoul	E	Chung-Gu Certified Real Estate Agency 청구공인중개사사무소	#101, 269, Bangbae-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 방배로 269, 101호 (삼호상가)	02-599-8800
Seoul	E, Portuguese	The Blessed Certified Real Estate Agency 더행복공인중개사사무소	#155, 29, Sinbanpo-ro 15-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 신반포로15길 29, 155호	02-532-5577
Seoul	E	Tong Tong Tong Certified Real Estate Agency 통통통공인중개사사무소	1F, 88-3, Nambusunhwan-ro 315gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서초구 서초구 남부순환로 315길 88-3, 1층	02-522-0018
Seoul	E	DREAM REAL ESTATE CONSULTING 드림공인중개사사무소	1F, 28, Hyoryeong-ro 27-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 효령로27길 28 1층	02-597-0031
Seoul	E	Brownstone Certified Real Estate Agency 브라운스톤공인중개사사무소	#314, Brownstone, 334, Seocho-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서초대로 334, 브라운스톤 314호	02-587-2885
Seoul	E	Hyundai Rexion OK Certified Real Estate Agency 현대렉시온OK공인중개사사무소	B110, Hyundai Rexion Building, 305, Gangnam-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 서초대로27길 30 1층 (방배동)	02-2182-5088
Seoul	E	Rosee Certified Real Estate Agency 로제공인중개사사무소	1F, 30, Seocho-daero 27-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 선릉로 86길 18 (대치동)	02-599-3090

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	E	Seolleung-station Certified Real Estate Agency 선릉역공인중개사사무소	18, Seolleung-ro 86-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 역삼로 121	02-557-0047
Seoul	E	K.REX Certified Real Estate Office 케이렉스공인중개사사무소	#101, 1F, 10, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 학동로6길 10	02-540-6540
Seoul	E	kangil IEUM Certified Real Estate Office 강일이음공인중개사사무소	#104, 419, arisu-ro, gangdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 강동구 아리수로 419, 104호	02-429-1400
Daejeon	E	Soyeon Real Estate Agency 소연공인중개사	10, Bomunsan-ro 36beon-gil, Jung-gu, Daejeon 충구 보문산로 36번길10 (신성동)	042-586-6118
Daejeon	E	Richtown Real Estate Agency 리치타운 공인중개사	369, Gyeryong-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 서구 계룡로 369 (갈마동)	042-484-9114
Daejeon	E	Hanshin Smart Real Estate Agency 한신스마트 공인중개사	540, Gyeryong-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 서구 계룡로 540 (괴정동)	042-523-1146
Daejeon	E	Urim Feel you Real Estate Agency 우림필유 공인중개사	119, Baeul 1-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 유성구 배울1로 119 (홍산동)	042-671-0050
Daejeon	E	Lotte Real Estate Agency 롯데공인중개사	31, Gyeryong-ro 60beon-gil, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 유성구 계룡로 60번길 31 (불영동)	042-825-6119
Daejeon	E	Sungsim Real Estate Agency 성심공인중개사	43, Jungnibuk-ro, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon 대덕구 중리북로 43 (중리동)	042-631-1340
Ulsan	E	City Real Estate Agency 시티공인중개사사무소	#101, 92, Sicheon-ro, Buk-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 북구 신천로 92 매곡푸르지오1차상가 101호 (매곡동)	052-296-111
Ulsan	E	Daeyoung Real Estate Agency 대영공인중개사사무소	27, Jungang-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 중앙로 27 (아음동)	052-256-3535
Ulsan	E	Guemgil Real Estate Agency 금길공인중개사사무소	#202, 312, Samsan-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 삼산로 312, 202호 (삼산동, 삼산스 테이오피스텔)	052-257-6030
Ulsan	E	Luchendangol Real Estate Agency 루첸단골공인중개사사무소 (협동)	2, Yaeumbon-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 아음본로 2 (아음동)	052-256-2333
Ulsan	E	Exllu Real Estate Agency 엑슬루공인중개사사무소	#B-117-C, 167, Bongwol-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 봉월로 167, B-117-C호 (신정동, 대화 강품림엑슬루타워)	052-268-1630
Ulsan	E	Hyundai Real Estate Agency 현대공인중개사사무소	108-#101, 39, Jungang-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 중앙로 39, 108동 101호 (아음동, 일 동미래주아파트)	052-257-5665
Ulsan	E	E-price Real Estate Agency E-프라이스공인중개사사무소	76, Wangsaeng-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 왕생로 76 (달동)	052-716-1288
Ulsan	E	Prime Real Estate Agency 프라임공인중개사사무소	1F, 71, Bongwol-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 봉월로 71, 1층 (신정동)	052-272-1588
Ulsan	E	Yeowoolmok Real Estate Agency 여울목공인중개사사무소	Arcade #102, 19-10, Solbat 3-gil, Onyang-eup, Ulju- gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 온양읍 솔밭3길 19-10, 상가동 102 호 (여울목아파트)	052-239-8555
Ulsan	E	New Star Budongsan Real Estate Agency 뉴스타부동산중개사사무소	#110, 223, Beonyeong-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 번영로 223, 110호 (신정동, 극동스 타클라스)	052-257-6031
Ulsan	E	Sinjeong Gwell Real Estate Agence 신정지웰공인중개사사무소	#114, 1F, 26, Wolpyeong-ro 171beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 월평로171번길 26, 제1층 114호 (신 정동, 신정지웰)	052-235-0373
Ulsan	E	Welcome Real Estate Agency 웰컴공인중개사사무소	371, Hogye-ro, Buk-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 북구 호계로 371 (신천동)	052-298-3660
Ulsan	J	Jeongyeosa Real Estate Agency 정여사공인중개사사무소	1F, 7-1, Hamwol 22-gil, Jung-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 중구 함월22길 7-1, 1층 (성안동)	052-246-9119

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Ulsan	J	Guemgang Real Estate Agency 금강공인중개사사무소	Arcade #103, 113, Daeam-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 대암로 113, 상가 103호 (아음동, 등서그린맨션)	052-267-8788
Ulsan	J	leum Real Estate Agency 이음공인중개사사무소	Arcade #102, 21-32, Janggeom 1-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 장검1길 21-32, 상가동102호 (무거동, 선진아트맨션)	052-222-0257
Ulsan	J	Gabo Real Estate Agency 가보공인중개사사무소	73, Donghaean-ro, Dong-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 동구 동해안로 73 (동부동)	052-251-0247
Ulsan	J	Iljoong Real Estate Agency 일중공인중개사사무소	93, Sincheon-ro, Buk-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 북구 신천로 93 (매곡동)	052-294-9111
Ulsan	C	Lotto Budongsan Real Estate Agency 로또부동산공인중개사사무소	5, Suam-ro 184beon-gil, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 수암로 184번길 5 (아음동)	052-286-5005
Ulsan	C	Sinjeong Real Estate Agency 신정공인중개사사무소	1F, 121, Bongwol-ro, Nam-gu, Ulsan 울산광역시 남구 봉월로 121, 1층 (신정동)	052-266-6604
Gwangju	-	-	-	-
Busan	E	Rich Real Estate Agency 리치공인중개사사무소	24, Junggu-ro 40beon-gil, Jung-gu, Busan 부산광역시 중구 중구로40번길 24 (신창동1가)	051-242-2727
Busan	E	Namsangbok Real Estate Agency 남상북공인중개사사무소	4, Taejong-ro, Jung-gu, Busan 부산광역시 중구 태종로 4 (남포동)	051-231-3030
Busan	E	New City Real Estate Agency NEW시티공인중개사사무소	34, Choryangjung-ro, Dong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 동구 초량중로 34 (초량동)	051-469-0197
Busan	E	Saewang Real Estate Agency 세왕공인중개사사무소	11-1, Namhang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan 부산광역시 영도구 남항로 11-1 (남항동)	051-412-1472
Busan	E	Yes Real Estate Agency 예스공인중개사사무소	102-#101, 20, Jeonpo-daero 275beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 전포대로275번길 20, 102동 101호	051-816-0806
Busan	E	Lotte Real Estate Agency 롯데공인중개사사무소	24, Jungang-daero 969beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 중앙대로969번길 24 (양정동)	051-866-1441
Busan	E	Gagajiji Real Estate Agency 가가지지공인중개사사무소	Jugong 200 Apt. Complex Arcade #202, 169, Danggamseo-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 당감서로 169 주공A 2단지 부산상가 203호 (당감동)	051-891-7722
Busan	E	Buwon Real Estate Agency 부원공인중개사사무소	#13, 11, Jungang-daero 941beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 중앙대로941번길 11, 13호 (양정동)	051-867-7885
Busan	E	Golden Bell Real Estate Agency 골드벨공인중개사사무소	53, Yeonsu-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 연수로 53 (양정동)	051-904-8882
Busan	E	One Stop Real Estate Agency 원스톱공인중개사사무소	#604, 27, Seomyeonmunhwa-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 서면문화로 27, 604 (부전동, 유원골드타워 O/T)	-
Busan	E	Global Real Estate Agency 글로벌공인중개사사무소	1004, Baegyang-daero, Buk-gu, Busan 부산광역시 북구 백양대로 1004 (구포동)	051-342-0077
Busan	E	Shindongwon Real Estate Agency 신동원공인중개사사무소	Main Arcade #101, 224, Geumgok-daero, Buk-gu, Busan 부산광역시 북구 금곡대로 224, 주상가동 101호 (화명동, 동원로얄듀크)	051-342-1300
Busan	E	Seonsu Real Estate Agency 선수공인중개사사무소	#102, 122, Seonsuchon-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 선수촌로 122, 102호 (반여동, 아시아선수촌@124호)	051-526-2345
Busan	E	Songcheon Real Estate Agency 송천공인중개사사무소	131, Banyeo-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 반여로 131 (반여동, 프레스센터상가 124호)	051-525-7200
Busan	E	Pal-led Real Estate Agency 팔레드공인중개사사무소	24, Haeundaehaebyeon-ro 298beon-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 해변로298번길 24 (중동, 팔레드 상가 113호)	051-731-7114

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Busan	E	Myeongpum Real Estate Agency 명품공인중개사무소	#110, 98, Yangun-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 양운로 98, 110호 (좌동, 대하프라자)	051-784-0003
Busan	E	Zenith Real Estate Agency 제니스공인중개사무소	104-#936, 33, Marine city 2-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 마린시티 2로 33, 104동 936호	051-744-4552
Busan	E	Lotte Real Estate Agency 롯데공인중개사무소	105-106, 104, Sesil-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 세실로 104, 105-106 (좌동, 롯데캐슬마스터)	051-701-7228
Busan	E	Hanshin Real Estate Agency 한신공인중개사무소	550, Haeun-daero, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 해운대로 550 (우동)	051-744-8808
Busan	E	Citadin(Dongseong) Real Estate Agency 시티던(동성)공인중개사무소	25, Jungdong 2-ro 24beon-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 중동2로24번길 25 (중동)	051-621-6500
Busan	E	Best Real Estate Agency 베스트공인중개사무소	46, Marine city 3-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 마린시티3로 46, (우동, 우신골드메르시아A1층)	051-731-0100
Busan	E	Haeundae1dong Real Estate Agency 해운대1동공인중개사무소	30-1, Jwadongsunhwan-ro 433beon-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 좌동순환로433번길 30-1 (중동, 해운대힐스테이트 워브)	051-744-0015
Busan	E	Cambridge Real Estate Agency 캠브리지공인중개사무소	A-918, 33, Marine city 2-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 마린시티2로 33, A동 918 (우동)	051-731-8098
Busan	E	Sewoo Real Estate Agency 서우공인중개사무소	1F, 25-4, Dadae-ro 277beon-gil, Saha-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사하구 다대로277번길 25-4,1층 (장림동)	051-266-3733
Busan	E	Samsung Real Estate Agency 삼성공인중개사무소	Arcade 1-2, 741, Eulsukdo-daero, Saha-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사하구 을숙도대로 741, 상가1-2 (구평동, 영생아파트)	051-262-2545
Busan	E	Joeunsaram Real Estate Agency 조은사람공인중개사무소	Arcade #103, 59, Sinsanbuk-ro 43beon-gil, Saha-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사하구 신산북로43번길 59, 상가 103호 (신평동, 신평LH천년나무)	051-266-1114
Busan	E	W Habdong Real Estate Agency W합동공인중개사무소	45, Sari-ro, Saha-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사하구 사리로 45 (괴정동)	051-271-0091
Busan	E	Rich Real Estate Agency 리치공인중개사무소	45, Busandaehak-ro, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 부산대학로 45 (장전동)	051-516-3438
Busan	E	Yewon Real Estate Agency 예원공인중개사무소	#102, 296, Myeongjigukje 8-ro, Gangseo-gu, Busan 부산광역시 강서구 명지국제8로 296, 102호 (명지동)	051-271-3553
Busan	E	Dongwon Vista Real Estate Agency 동원비스타공인중개사무소	2F, 1030, Jungang-daero, Yeonje-gu, Busan 부산광역시 연제구 중앙대로 1030 2층 (연산2동)	051-741-6100
Busan	E	Areumdaun Real Estate Agency 아름다운공인중개사무소	386, Gwanganhaebyeon-ro, Suyeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 수영구 광안해변로 386 (민락동)	051-505-9557
Busan	C	Haengbok Real Estate Agency 행복공인중개사무소	99, Baegyangsunhwan-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 백양순환로 99 (부암동)	051-804-4985
Busan	C	Star Real Estate Agency 스타공인중개사무소	14-5, Udong 1-ro 38beonga-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 우동1로38번가길 14-5 (우동)	051-731-0027
Busan	C	Samsung Real Estate Agency 삼성공인중개사무소	9, Seomyeong-ro, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 서명로 9 (서동)	051-535-7008
Busan	C	Myeongji333 Real Estate Agency 명지333공인중개사무소	222-#221, 16, Myeongji ocean city 10-ro, Gangseo-gu, Busan 부산광역시 강서구 명지오션시티10로 16, 222동 221호 (명지동)	051-207-8222
Busan	C	Good Morning Real Estate Agency 굿모닝공인중개사무소	Arcade 109-1, 16, Beobwonbuk-ro, Yeonje-gu, Busan 부산광역시 연제구 법원북로 16, 상가109-1 (거제동)	051-502-8080
Busan	C	Dongnam Real Estate Agency 동남공인중개사무소	70, Ilgwang-ro, Ilgwang-myeon, Gijang-gun, Busan 부산광역시 기장군 일광면 일광로 70 (일광면)	051-723-4923

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Busan	J	Doosan Weve Real Estate Agency 두산위브공인중개사사무소	6-1, Seongnamil-ro, Dong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 동구 성남일로 6-1 (좌천동)	051-645-1588
Busan	J	Dahyeon Real Estate Agency 다현공인중개사사무소	514, Jungang-daero, Dong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 동구 중앙대로 514 (범일동)	051-631-3334
Busan	J	Rich Real Estate Agency 리치공인중개사사무소	176, Saessak-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 새싹로 176 (연지동)	051-802-7500
Busan	J	Seongkyeong Real Estate Agency 선경공인중개사사무소	223, Saessak-ro, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 새싹로 223 (초읍동)	051-802-3888
Busan	J	Jipyeong Real Estate Agency 지평공인중개사사무소	24, Yeonsu-ro 54beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산광역시 부산진구 연수로54번길 24 (양정동)	051-862-1488
Busan	J	Myeongchange Real Estate Agency 명창공인중개사사무소	210, Sisil-ro, Dongnae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 동래구 시실로 210 (명장동)	051-532-7001
Busan	J	Woori Real Estate Agency 우리공인중개사사무소	219, Geumgok-daero, Buk-gu, Busan 부산광역시 북구 금곡대로 219 (화명동)	051-336-7200
Busan	J	Top Real Estate Agency 탑공인중개사사무소	B-#B01, 15-3, Dalmaji-gil 117beonna-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대 달맞이길117번 나길 15-3, B동 지하1호	051-731-7070
Busan	J	Myeongseong Real Estate Agency 명성공인중개사사무소	#121, 131, Banyeo-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 반여로 131, 121호	051-524-7000
Busan	J	Chakhan Real Estate Agency 착한공인중개사사무소	102-#105, 550, Haeun-daero, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산광역시 해운대구 해운대로 550, 102동 105호	051-741-8100
Busan	J	Ewha Real Estate Agency 이화공인중개사사무소	Arcade #115, 170, Hasinbyeonyeong-ro, Saha-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사하구 하신변영로 170, 상가동 115호 (신평동, 현대아파트)	051-206-0550
Busan	J	Dream Real Estate Agency 드림공인중개사사무소	40, Jungang-daero 1793beon-gil, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로1793번길 40 (구서동)	051-512-3637
Busan	J	Asia Real Estate Agency Corp. 아시아공인중개사사무소	145, Oncheonjang-ro, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 온천장로 145 (장전동)	051-518-6667
Busan	J	Joongang Real Estate Agency 중앙공인중개사사무소	53, Gonghang-ro 811beonna-gil, Gangseo-gu, Busan 부산광역시 강서구 공항로 811번 나길 53 (대저2동)	051-831-5210
Busan	J	Posco Real Estate Agency 포스코공인중개사사무소	4, Jungang-daero 1039beon-gil, Yeonje-gu, Busan 부산광역시 연제구 중앙대로 1039번길 4 (연산동)	051-853-8236
Busan	J	Pellas Real Estate Agency 펠라스공인중개사사무소	#102, 86, Beobwonbuk-ro, Yeonje-gu, Busan 부산광역시 연제구 범원북로 86, 102호 (거제동, 만해빌딩)	051-337-8249
Busan	J	Hosoo Real Estate Agency 호수공인중개사사무소	336, Sasang-ro, Sasang-gu, Busan 부산광역시 사상구 사상로 336 (덕포동)	051-303-1357
Pohang	-	-	-	-
Suwon	E, C	Nemo Building & Company Real Estate Agency 네모빌딩&Company공인중개사사무소	46-18, Hyowon-ro 249beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 효원로249번길46-18 (인계동)	070-7723-9249
Suwon	E	Haengbokdameun Real Estate Agency 행복담은공인중개사사무소	62-1, Godeung-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 고등로62-1 (고등동)	031-244-8940
Suwon	E	Marker Real Estate Agency 마커공인중개사사무소	23, Hwayang-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 화양로23 (화서동)	031-254-7272
Suwon	E	Sangang Real Estate Agency 산강공인중개사사무소	24-1, Hwaseomun-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 화서문로24-1 (신봉동)	031-254-3897

City	Language	Name	Address	Tel.
Suwon	E	Jiguchon Real Estate Agency 지구촌공인중개사사무소	#105, 24, Hwasan-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 화산로24 105호 (화서동)	031-227-4500
Suwon	E	Jeonwon Real Estate Agency 전원공인중개사사무소	Arcade #103, 7, Ingye-ro 40beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 인계로40번길7 103호 (인계동, 영광아파트상가동)	031-233-9292
Suwon	E	Shinwoo Real Estate Agency 신우공인중개사사무소	13, Dongmal-ro 26beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 동말로26번길13 (화서동)	031-258-8245
Suwon	E	Darae Real Estate Agency 다래공인중개사사무소	195, Jangdari-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 장다리로 195 (인계동)	010-7788-4568 031-226-4924
Suwon	E	Yeonbak Real Estate Agency 연박공인중개사사무소	150, Paldalmun-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 팔달문로 150 (우만동)	010-2789-5576
Suwon	E	Paldalmun Real Estate Agency 팔달문공인중개사사무소	#301, 16, Suwoncheon-ro 249beon-gil, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 수원천로 249번길 16, 301호 (영동, 노블레스)	031-212-4242
Suwon	E	Nambu Real Estate Agency 남부공인중개사사무소	#2, 2F, 94, Maesan-ro, Paldal-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 팔달구 매산로 94 2층 2호	031-215-8809
Suwon	J	Daegi Real Estate Agency 대지공인중개사사무소	Arcade #102, 316, Dongsuwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 동수원로 316 상가102 호 (매탄동, 임광아파트)	031-222-2678
Suwon	J	Buja Real Estate Agency 부자공인중개사사무소	101-#1-12, 240, Ingye-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 인계로 240 상가101동 1-12호 (매탄동, 삼호그랜드빌라)	031-217-6300
Suwon	E	Daehak Real Estate Agency 대학공인중개사사무소	21, Maeyeoul-ro 61beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 매여울로61번길 21 (매탄동)	031-217-8833
Suwon	E, J	Ajou Real Estate Agency 아주공인중개사사무소	48, Maeyeoul-ro 67beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 매여울로67번길 48 (매탄동)	031-212-0031
Suwon	E	Happy Real Estate Agency (Park Itae Real Estate Agency) 해피부동산 (박이태공인중개사사무소)	1F, 526, Dongsuwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 동수원로 526 1층 (매탄동)	031-214-0075
Suwon	E	Hillstate Donga Real Estate Agency 힐스테이트동아공인중개사사무소	Arcade 4 #105, 36, Gwongwang-ro 260beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 권관로 260번길 36 상가4동 105호	-
Suwon	E	Cheongsong Real Estate Agency 정송공인중개사사무소	7, Jungbu-daero 256beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 중부대로256번길 7 (매 탄동)	031-215-8994
Suwon	E	Sannamhabdong Real Estate Agency 산남합동공인중개사사무소	52, Maebong-ro 27beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 매봉로27번길 52 (매탄동)	031-214-4646
Suwon	E	Budongsan Serve Woncheon Real Estate Agency 부동산서비스원천공인중개사사무소	19-2, Jungbu-daero 271beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 중부대로271번길 19-2 (원천동)	031-213-5500
Suwon	E	Jugong Real Estate Agency 주공공인중개사사무소	28, Jungbu-daero 448beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 중부대로448번길 28 (원천동, 수원 원천2단지 주공아파트)	031-211-5500
Suwon	E	Didimdol Real Estate Agency 디딤돌공인중개사사무소	#101, 74, World cup-ro 193beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 월드컵로193번길 74 101호 (원 천동)	031-212-7711
Suwon	E	Woncheon Jugong Real Estate Agency 원천주공공인중개사사무소	54, World cup-ro 179beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 월드컵로179번길 54 (원 천동)	031-216-5335
Suwon	E	Peter Pan Real Estate Agency 피터팬공인중개사사무소	41-5, Samsung-ro 277beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 삼성로277번길 41-5 (원 천동)	031-211-9988
Suwon	E	Today Real Estate Agency 투데이공인중개사사무소	Arcade #107, 27-11, Jungbu-daero 271beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 중부대 로271번길 27-11 상가107호 (원천동, 주공아파트)	031-212-8600

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Suwon	J, G	Budongsan Jaetech Real Estate Agency 부동산재테크공인중개사사무소	Arcade #111, 87, Maeyeong-ro 310beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 매영로310번길 87 상가111호 (영통동, 동보.신영아파트)	031-203-2003
Suwon	J	Dream Real Estate Agency 드림공인중개사사무소	Arcade #102, 31, Maeyeong-ro 310beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 매영로310번길 31 상가102호 (영통동, 신원.미주아파트)	031-204-6333
Suwon	C	Lotte Hyundai Real Estate Agency 롯데현대공인중개사사무소	Arcade #130, 20, Deogyong-daero 1555beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 덕영대로1555번길 20 상가130호 (영통동, 벽적골롯데아파트)	031-273-9911
Suwon	E	Shinhan Real Estate Agency 신한공인중개사사무소	#101, 6, Cheongmyeong-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 청명로 6 101호 (영통동, 원빌딩)	031-203-4900
Suwon	E, C	Guekdong Real Estate Agency 극동공인중개사사무소	#102, 7, Yeongil-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 영일로 7 102호 (영통동)	031-204-7788
Suwon	E	Plus Real Estate Agency 플러스공인중개사사무소	19, Cheongmyeong-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 청명로 19 (영통동)	031-273-0770
Suwon	E	Taeheung Real Estate Agency 태흥공인중개사사무소	79, Cheongmyeong-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 청명로 79 (영통동, 금상빌딩)	-
Suwon	E	Yeongheung Real Estate Agency 영흥공인중개사사무소	604, Jungbu-daero, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 중부대로 604 (영통동, 수원영 통리슈빌스카이오피스텔)	031-205-8944
Suwon	J	Guide Real Estate Agency 가이드공인중개사사무소	3, Yeongil-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 영일로 3 (영통동)	031-205-7181
Suwon	E	Jugong Real Estate Agency 주공공인중개사사무소	23, Bongyeong-ro 1517beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 봉영로1517번길 23 (영통동, 벽 적골9단지 주공아파트)	031-206-5400
Suwon	J	Hyundai Real Estate Agency 현대공인중개사사무소	Arcade #105, 47, Taejang-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 태장로 47 상가105호 (망포동, 망포마을현대2차아파트)	031-205-2882
Suwon	E	Gyohwan Real Estate Agency 교환부동산공인중개사사무소	#104, 66, Taejang-ro 54beon-gil, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 태장로54번길 66 104호 (망포동)	031-202-5700
Suwon	J	Yeongtong Xi Real Estate Agency 영통자이공인중개사사무소	Arcade #102, 33, Taejang-ro 82beon-gil, Yeongtong- gu, Suwon 경기도 수원시 영통구 태장로82번길 33 상가102호	031-204-5300



7 Public Health Centers in Cities of IBS Research Centers

Note: English abilities of staff will vary.

City	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	Gangnam-gu Public Health Center 강남구보건소	668, Seolleung-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 서울시 강남구 선릉로 668	02-3423-7200
Seoul	Public Health Center 강동구보건소	45, Seongnae-ro, Gangdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 강동구 성내로 45 (성내동, 강동구보건소)	02-3425-8500
Seoul	Gangbuk-gu public Health Center 강북구보건소	897, Hancheon-ro, Gangbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 강북구 한천로 897	02-901-7600
Seoul	Seoul Gangseo-gu Public Health Center 강서구보건소	561, Gonghang-daero, Gangseo-gu, Seoul 서울시 강서구 공항대로 561	02-2600-5800
Seoul	Gwanak-gu Public Health Center 관악구보건소	145, Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울시 관악구 관악로 145	02-879-7010
Seoul	Gwangjin-gu Public Health Center 광진구보건소	117, Jayang-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul 서울시 광진구 자양로 117	02-450-1360
Seoul	Guro-gu Public Health Center 구로구보건소	66, Gurojungang-ro 28-gil, Guro-gu, Seoul 서울시 구로구 구로중앙로28길 66 (구로동, 구로구보 건소)	02-860-2600
Seoul	Geumcheon-gu Public Health Center 금천구보건소	70, Siheung-daero 73-gil, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 금천구 시흥대로73길 70	02-2627-2423
Seoul	Nowon-gu Public Health Center 노원구보건소	437, Nohae-ro, Nowon-gu, Seoul 서울시 노원구 노해로 437 (상계동)	02-2116-3115
Seoul	Dobong-gu Public Health Center 도봉구보건소	117, Banghak-ro 3-gil, Dobong-gu, Seoul 서울시 도봉구 방학로3길 117	02-2091-4600
Seoul	Dongdaemun Public Health Center 동대문구보건소	145, Cheonho-daero, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 동대문구 천호대로 145 동대문구보건소 (용두 동, 동대문구청)	02-2127-5400
Seoul	Dongjak-gu Public Health Center 동작구보건소	42, Jangseungbaegi-ro 10-gil, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 서울시 동작구 장승배기로10길 42 (상도동, 동작문화 복지센터)	02-820-1439
Seoul	Mapo-gu Public Health Center 마포구보건소	212, World Cup-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 서울시 마포구 월드컵로 212, 마포구보건소 (성산동, 마포구청)	02-3153-9020
Seoul	Seodaemun-gu Public Health Center 서대문구보건소	242, Yeonhui-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 서울시 서대문구 연희로 242, 서대문구청별관 (연희동, 서대문구보건소)	02-330-1801
Seoul	Seocho-gu Public Health Center 서초구보건소	2584, Nambusunhwan-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul 서울시 서초구 남부순환로 2584, 보건소 (서초동, 서초 구청)	02-2155-8114
Seoul	Seongdong-gu public Health Center 성동구보건소	6-10, Majang-ro 23-gil, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 서울시 성동구 마장로23길 10	02-2286-7011
Seoul	Seongbuk public Health Center 성북구보건소	63, Hwarang-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 서울시 성북구 화랑로 63 (하월곡동, 성북구보건소)	02-2241-1749
Seoul	Songpa-gu Public Health Center 송파구보건소	326, Olympic-ro, Songpa-gu, Seoul 서울시 송파구 올림픽로 326	02-2147-3420
Seoul	Yangcheon Public Health Center 양천구보건소	339, Mokdongseo-ro, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul 서울시 양천구 목동서로 339	02-2620-4340
Seoul	Yeongdeungpo-gu Public Health Center 영등포구보건소	123, Dangsang-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 서울시 영등포구 당산로 123 (당산동3가)	02-2670-4896
Seoul	Yongsan-gu Public Health Center 용산구보건소	150, Noksapyeong-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 서울시 용산구 녹사평대로 150 용산보건소 (이태원동, 용산구종합행정타운)	02-2199-8020

City	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	Eunpyeong-gu Public Health Center 은평구보건소	195, Eunpyeong-ro, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul 서울시 은평구 은평로 195, 은평구보건소 (녹번동)	02-351-8152
Seoul	Jongno-gu Public Health Center 종로구보건소	36, Jahamun-ro 19-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 서울시 종로구 자하문로19길 36 (옥인동, 종로구보건소, 청운효자동자치회관)	02-2148-3514
Seoul	Seoul Jung-gu Public Health Center 중구보건소	16, Dasan-ro 39-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul 서울시 중구 다산로39길 16	02-3396-6317
Seoul	Jungnang-gu Public Health Center 중랑구보건소	179, Bonghwasan-ro, Jungnang-gu, Seoul 서울시 중랑구 봉화산로 179 (신내동, 중랑구청)	02-2094-0710
Daejeon	Daedeok-gu Public Health Center 대덕구보건소	55, Seokbong-ro 38beon-gil, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon 대전 대덕구 석봉로38번길 55	042-608-5499
Daejeon	Daejeon Dong-gu Public Health Center 동구보건소	147, Donggucheong-ro, Dong-gu, Daejeon 대전 동구 동구청로 147	042-251-6111
Daejeon	Daejeon Seo-gu Public Health Center 서구보건소	74, Mannyeon-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 대전 서구 만년로 74 (만년동, 대전서구보건소)	042-288-4500
Daejeon	Yuseong-gu Public Health Center 유성구보건소	51, Yuseong-daero 730beon-gil, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 대전 유성구 유성대로730번길 51	042-611-5011
Daejeon	Daejeon Jung-gu Health Center 중구보건소	63, Sanseong-ro, Jung-gu, Daejeon 대전 중구 산성로 63 (문화동, 중구보건소)	042-580-2700
Busan	Busan Gangseo-gu Public Health Center 강서구보건소	10, Gonghang-ro 811beon-gil, Gangseo-gu, Busan 부산 강서구 공항로811번길 10 (대저2동, 강서브라이트센터)	051-970-3415
Busan	Geumjeong-gu Public Health Center 금정구보건소	1777, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산 금정구 중앙대로 1777, 보건소 (부곡동, 금정구청)	051-519-5051
Busan	Gijang-gun Public Health Center 기장군보건소	560, Gijang-daero Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan 부산 기장군 기장읍 기장대로 560 기장군보건소	051-709-4791
Busan	Busan Nam-gu Public Health Center 남구보건소	23, Motgol-ro, Nam-gu, Busan 부산 남구 못골로 23 (대연동, 남구보건소)	051-607-6460
Busan	Busan Dong-gu Public Health Center 동구보건소	1, Gucheong-ro, Dong-gu, Busan 부산 동구 구청로 1	051-440-6500
Busan	Dongnae-gu Public Health Center 동래구보건소	56, Myeongnyun-ro 187beon-gil, Dongnae-gu, Busan 부산 동래구 명륜로187번길 56 (명륜동, 동래구보건소)	051-550-6700
Busan	Busan Jin-gu Public Health Center 부산진구보건소	36, Hwangnyeong-daero 8beon-gil, Busanjin-gu, Busan 부산 부산진구 황령대로8번길 36 (범천동, 부산진구보건소)	051-645-4000
Busan	Busan Buk-gu Public Health Center 북구보건소	348, Geumgok-daero, Buk-gu, Busan 부산 북구 금곡대로 348, 북구보건소 (화명동, 북구보건소)	051-309-4500
Busan	Sasang-gu Public Health Center 사상구보건소	242, Hakgam-daero, Sasang-gu, Busan 부산 사상구 학감대로 242 사상구보건소 (감전동, 사상구청)	051-310-4791
Busan	Saha-gu Public Health Center 사하구보건소	2, Hasinbeonyeong-ro 127beon-gil, Saha-gu, Busan 부산 사하구 하신번영로127번길 2 (신평동)	051-220-5701
Busan	Busan Seo-gu Public Health Center 서구보건소	30, Buyong-ro, Seo-gu, Busan 부산 서구 부용로 30 (부용동2가, 서구보건소 부민노인복지관)	051-240-4851
Busan	Suyeong-gu Public Health Center 수영구보건소	637-5, Suyeong-ro, Suyeong-gu, Busan 부산 수영구 수영로 637-5, 본관 (광안동, 수영구 보건소)	051-610-5601

City	Name	Address	Tel.
Busan	Yeonje-gu Public Health Center 연제구보건소	2, Yeonje-ro, Yeonje-gu, Busan 부산 연제구 연제로 2 (연산동, 연제구 보건소)	051-665-4791
Busan	Yeongdo-gu Public Health Center 영도구보건소	423, Taejong-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan 부산 영도구 태종로 423	051-416-4000
Busan	Busan Jung-gu Public Health Center 중구보건소	120, Junggu-ro, Jung-gu, Busan 부산 중구 중구로 120	051-600-4741
Busan	Haeundae Public Health Center 해운대구보건소	59, Yangun-ro 37beon-gil, Haeundae-gu, Busan 부산 해운대구 양운로37번길 59 (좌동, 해운대구보건소)	051-746-4000
Daegu	Daegu Nam-gu Public Health Center 남구보건소	34, Yeongseon-gil, Nam-gu, Daegu 대구 남구 영선길 34, 보건의료서비스센터 (대명동, 남구 보건소)	053-664-3601
Daegu	Dalseo-gu Public Health Center 달서구보건소	30, Waryong-ro 49-gil, Dalseo-gu, Daegu 대구 달서구 와룡로49길 30 (죽전동, 달서구보건소)	053-667-5618
Daegu	Dalseong-gun Public Health Center 달성군 보건소	32, Biseul-ro 130-gil Hyeonpung-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu 대구 달성군 현풍면 비슬로130길 달성군보건소 (달성군보건소)	053-668-3101
Daegu	Daegu Dong-gu Public Health Center 동구보건소	79, Dongchon-ro, Dong-gu, Daegu 대구 동구 동촌로 79(검사동)	053-662-3201
Daegu	Daegu Buk-gu Public Health Center 북구보건소	49, Seongbuk-ro, Buk-gu, Daegu 대구 북구 성북로 49	053-665-3211
Daegu	Daegu Seo-gu Public Health Center 서구보건소	257, Gukchaebosang-ro, Seo-gu, Daegu 대구 서구 국채보상로 257	053-663-3111
Daegu	Daegu Suseong-gu Public Health Center 수성구보건소	213, Suseong-ro, Suseong-gu, Daegu 대구 수성구 수성로 213 (중동)	053-666-3111
Daegu	Daegu Jung-gu Public Health Center 중구보건소	45, Taepyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Daegu 대구 중구 태평로 45 중구보건소 (태평로3가, 중구보건소)	053-661-3121
Gwangju	Gwangsan-gu Public Health Center 광산구보건소	15, Gwangsan-ro 29beon-gil, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju 광주 광산구 광산로29번길 15	062-960-8733
Gwangju	Gwangju Nam-gu Public Health Center 남구보건소	1, Bongseon-ro, Nam-gu, Gwangju 광주 남구 봉선로 1 (주월동, 남구청)	062-607-4311
Gwangju	Gwangju Dong-gu Public Health Center 동구보건소	1, Seonam-ro, Dong-gu, Gwangju 광주 동구 서남로 1	062-608-3261
Gwangju	Gwangju Buk-gu Public Health Center 북구보건소	65, Uchi-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주 북구 우치로 65	062-410-8961
Gwangju	Gwangju Seo-gu Public Health Center 서구보건소	33, Gyeongyeol-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju 광주 서구 경열로 33 서구보건소 (농성동, 서구청)	062-350-4108
Pohang	Pohang Nam-gu Public Health Center 포항시 남구보건소	6119, Donghaean-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경북 포항시 남구 동해안로 6119 (인덕동, 남구보건소)	054-270-4004
Pohang	Pohang Buk-gu Public Health Center 포항시 북구보건소	98, Samheung-ro, Buk-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경북 포항시 북구 삼흥로 98(장성동)	054-270-4114
Suwon	Suwon Public Health Office 수원시 보건소	22-50, Homaesil-ro, Gwonseon-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기 수원시 권선구 호매실로 22-50 권선구보건소 (탑동, 권선구보건소)	031-228-6176

8 Medical Clinics Nearby IBS Research Centers

Note: English abilities of staff will vary.

City	Name	Address	Tel.
Seoul	Yeonsei Pyunhan Internal Medicine 연세편한내과	105, Sillim-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 신림로 105	02-872-3030
Seoul	Gwanak ENT 관악이비인후과	488, Bongcheon-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 봉천로 488	02-872-6162
Seoul	Yeonsei Eye Clinic 연세안과의원	203, Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 관악로 203 엔젤빌딩	02-886-3800
Seoul	Yeonsei Geonwoo Orthopedics 연세건우병원	1814, Nambusunhwan-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 남부순환로 1814 연세건우병원	02-1644-4630
Seoul	Hambakuseum Dental Clinic 함박웃음치과의원	1820, Nambusunhwan-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 남부순환로 1820 에그옐로우	02-888-2820
Seoul	Oracle Dermatology 오라클피부과	217, Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 서울특별시 관악구 봉천동 32-8 동진빌딩 5층	02-871-8301
Daejeon	Barun Mind Hospital 바른생각병원	128, Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 서구 청사로 128 칼릭스빌딩	042-337-0001
Daejeon	Dream ENT 드림이비인후과의원	76, Jukdong-ro 297beon-gil, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 유성구 죽동로297번길 76	042-825-5375
Daejeon	Seongmo Ophthalmology 성모안과의원	770, Yuseong-daero, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 유성구 유성대로 770	042-823-0975
Daejeon	Balgeun Nuri Ophthalmology 밝은누리안과	182, Daedeok-daero, Seo-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 서구 대덕대로 182 오라클 빌딩 4, 5층	042-485-6644
Daejeon	Sungse Clinic 성세병원	21-32, Oncheonbuk-ro 33beon-gil, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 유성구 온천북로33번길 21-32	042-820-1234
Daejeon	Plant Dental Clinic 플랜트치과	16-18, Hanbat-daero 492beon-gil, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 유성구 한밭대로492번길 16-18	042-825-2275
Daejeon	Kimbell Dermatology 김벨피부과병원	238, Daedeok-daero, Seo-gu, Daejeon 대전광역시 서구 대덕대로 238	042-471-7575
Daegu	Hansarang Internal Medicine 한사랑연합내과의원	42, Hyeonpungjungang-ro, Hyeonpung-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu 대구광역시 달성군 현풍읍 현풍중앙로 42	053-611-8575
Daegu	Son ENT 손이비인후과연합의원	29, Dowon-ro, Dalseo-gu, Daegu 대구광역시 달성구 도원로 29	053-634-5556
Daegu	Sim Eye&Laser Clinic 심안과의원	218, Wolbae-ro, Dalseo-gu, Daegu 대구광역시 달성구 월배로 218	053-635-3600
Daegu	Hyunpung Kyungdae Orthopedic Surgery 현풍경대연합정형외과의원	66, Hyeonpungjungang-ro, Hyeonpung-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu 대구광역시 달성군 현풍읍 현풍중앙로 66	053-615-1288
Daegu	Samsung S Dental Clinic 삼성에스치과의원	866, Dalgubeol-daero, Dasa-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu 대구광역시 달성군 다사읍 달구벌대로 866	053-588-2818
Daegu	The Goun Clinic&Dermatology 더고운의원	100, Techno sangeop-ro, Yuga-eup, Dalseong-gun, Daegu 대구광역시 달성군 유가면 테크노상업로 100	053-611-7233
Gwangju	Gwangju Mirae Hospital 광주미래병원	59, Duribong-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주광역시 북구 두리봉길 59 광주미래병원	062-260-2900
Gwangju	Entop ENT Hospital 엔탑이비인후과병원	347, Seoljuk-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주광역시 북구 설죽로 347 엔탑이비인후과	062-717-7500
Gwangju	Balkeun Eye Clinic 21 밝은안과21의원	347, Seoljuk-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주광역시 북구 설죽로 347 엔탑메디타운 2층	062-576-0070
Gwangju	Teunteun Orthopedic Surgery 튼튼정형외과병원	12, Seobang-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주광역시 북구 서방로 12	062-372-6000
Gwangju	Somang Dental Clinic 소망치과의원	187-1, Myeonang-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주광역시 북구 면암로 187-1	062-261-2890
Gwangju	Daeyeong Dermatology 대영피부과의원	380, Seoha-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 광주 북구 서하로 380	062-268-3533
Pohang	Ocheon Seongmo Hospital 오천성모의원	621, Jeongmongju-ro, Ocheon-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 오천읍 정몽주로 621	054-292-7575

City	Name	Address	Tel.
Pohang	Coa ENT 코아이비인후과의원	5, Sicheong-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 시청로 5	054-250-6666
Pohang	Woorinoo Ophthalmology 우리눈안과의원	92, Jungheung-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 중흥로 92	054-278-1036
Pohang	Barunmom Medical Clinic 바른몸의원	7, Sicheong-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 시청로 7 좋은의사들	054-271-9060
Pohang	Philip Dental Clinic 필립치과포항점	22, Wondong-ro, Ocheon-eup, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 오천읍 원동로 22	054-291-8075
Pohang	The First dermatologic Clinic 더퍼스트피부과의원	96, Jungheung-ro, Nam-gu, Pohang-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do 경상북도 포항시 남구 중흥로 96 포항메디센터 4, 5층 더퍼스트피부과의원	054-284-8400
Ulsan	Kimseongjoon Internal medicine 김성준내과의원	100, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 100	052-248-0078
Ulsan	Seongmo ENT 성모이비인후과의원	100, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 100	052-248-7585
Ulsan	Sean Eye clinic 세안안과의원	86, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 86	052-246-8275
Ulsan	Neulpurun Orthopedic Surgery 늘푸른정형외과의원	78, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 78 (구영리)	052-244-5500
Ulsan	Woori Dental Clinic 우리치과의원	86, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 86	052-248-5528
Ulsan	Miracle Clinic 미라클의원	86, Gyeong-ro, Beomseo-eup, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 울산광역시 울주군 범서읍 구영로 86	052-248-5008
Busan	Medwill Hospital 메드윌병원	1951, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로 1951 메드윌병원	051-519-8000
Busan	Busan Hana ENT 부산하나이비인후과의원	1937, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로 1937 로얄캐슬빌딩 2층	051-514-9911
Busan	With Eye & ENT Clinic 위드안과의원	2101, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로 2101 203호	051-583-7301
Busan	Sondonghoon Orthopedic Surgery 손동훈정형외과의원	2101, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로 2101 금정농협	051-513-9300
Busan	D-E-N Dental Clinic 디엔치과의원	2002-1, Jungang-daero, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 중앙대로 2002-1 2층 디이엔치과 의원	051-514-0100
Busan	Academy Dermatology 아카데미피부과의원	10, Guseo-ro, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 부산광역시 금정구 구서로 10 우지메디컬 4층	051-512-7577
Suwon	Jang Internal Medicine 장내과의원	2149, Seobu-ro, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 서부로 2149 성균관대역사 5층	031-294-8768
Suwon	Doori ENT 두리이비인후과의원	29, Manseok-ro 19beon-gil, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 만석로19번길 29	031-247-2275
Suwon	Seo Eye clinic 서안과	163, Jeongjacheon-ro, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 정자천로 163	031-269-6900
Suwon	Dain Hospital 다인병원	159, Changnyong-daero, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 창룡대로 159	031-8014-1300
Suwon	Seran Dental Clinic 세란치과	2139, Seobu-ro, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 서부로 2139	031-227-6075
Suwon	Fine Dermatology 화인피부과의원	25-3, Manseok-ro 19beon-gil, Jangan-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 경기도 수원시 장안구 만석로19번길 25-3 강민크리닉	031-269-2975

9 List of Banks in Korea

Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Woori Bank 우리은행	www.wooribank.com	E, C, J, V, Tagalog, Mongolian	English (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 1) Chinese (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 2) Vietnamese (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 3) Uzbek (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 4) Russian (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 5) Thai (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 6) Mongolian (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 7) Japanese (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 8) Other Languages (1599-2288 -> Ext. # 9)	E, C, J, R, V, Uzbek, Mongolian, Thai, other languages
KB Kookmin Bank KB국민은행	www.kbstar.com	E, C, J	English (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 1) Chinese (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 2) Japanese (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 3) Vietnamese (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 4) Russian (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 5) Khmer (1599-4477 -> Ext. # 6)	E, C, J, R, V, Khmer
Shinhan Bank 신한은행	www.shinhan.com	E, C, J	English (1577-8380 -> Ext. # 1) Japanese (1577-8380 -> Ext. # 2) Chinese (1577-8380 -> Ext. # 3)	E, C, J
KEB Hana Bank KEB하나은행	www.kebhana.com	E, C, J, V	English (1599-6111 -> Ext. # 1) Chinese (1599-6111 -> Ext. # 2)	E, C
City Bank 한국씨티은행	www.citibank.co.kr	E	English (02-3704-7100)	E
Standard Chartered SC Jaeil Bank SC제일은행	www.standardchartered.co.kr	E	English (1577-7744)	E
BNK Kyongnam Bank 경남은행	www.knbank.co.kr	E, C, V, Khmer	-	-
BNK Busan Bank 부산은행	www.busanbank.co.kr	E, C, J	-	-
DGB Daegu Bank DGB대구은행	www.dgb.co.kr	E, C	-	-
Kwangju Bank 광주은행	www.pib.kjbank.com	E	-	-
Jeonbuk Bank 전북은행	www.jbbank.co.kr	-	-	-
Jeju Bank 제주은행	www.e-jejubank.com	E	-	-
NH Bank NH농협은행	www.banking.nonghyup.com	E, C, J, R, V, Thai, Mogolian, Khmer, Bahasa Indonesian	English (1588-2100 -> Ext. # 7 -> Ext. # 3 -> Ext. # 0)	E, C, J, V, R, Thai, Mogolian, Khmer, Bahasa Indonesian
Suhyup Bank SH수협은행	www.suhyup-bank.com	-	-	-
Korea Development Bank KDB산업은행	www.kdb.co.kr	E	-	-
Industrial Bank of Korea IBK기업은행	www.ibk.co.kr	E, C, J, Bahasa Indonesian	English (1566-2566 -> Ext. # 571) Chinese (1566-2566 -> Ext. # 572)	E, C
Korea Eximbank (The Export-Import Bank of Korea) 한국수출입은행	www.koreaexim.go.kr	E	-	-

10 Telecommunication Companies in Korea

Company	Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
SKT	T World T월드	www.tworld.co.kr	E	English (080-252-5011)	E, C, J
KT	KT 케이티	www.kt.com	-	English (02-2190-1180)	E
LG	LG Uplus LG 유플러스	www.uplus.co.kr	-	English (1544-0010 -> Ext. # -> Ext. # 1)	E
Subsidiary of SKT	SK 7 Mobile SK세븐모바일	www.sk7mobile.com	-	-	-
Subsidiary of SKT	KT M Mobile KT엠모바일	www.ktmmobile.com	-	-	-
Subsidiary of SKT	U+ Save Mobile U+알뜰모바일	www.uplussave.com	-	-	-

III

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11 City Hall in Cities of IBS Research Centers

Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Seoul Metropolitan Government 서울특별시청	www.seoul.go.kr	E, C, J, F, Spanish	02-120	E
Busan Metropolitan City 부산광역시청	www.busan.go.kr	E, C, J	-	-
Daejeon Metropolitan City 대전광역시청	www.daejeon.go.kr	E, C, J	042-861-1330	E, C, J
Daegu Metropolitan City 대구광역시청	www.daegu.go.kr	E, C, J, Arabic	English (053-803-3265) Chinese (053-803-3262) Japanese (053-803-3261)	E, C, J
Gwangju Metropolitan City 광주광역시청	www.gwangju.go.kr	E, C, J	-	-
Pohang City 포항시청	www.pohang.go.kr	E, C, J, R	054-270-2813	E, C, J, R
Ulsan Metropolitan City 울산광역시청	www.ulsan.go.kr	E, C, J	052-229-2811	E, R
Suwon City 수원시청	www.suwon.go.kr/index.do	-	031-228-2098	E, C, J



12 Useful Websites

Category	Name	Website	Language
IBS	IBS main website	www.ibs.re.kr/eng.do	E
Immigration	Hi Korea e-government for foreigners	www.hikorea.go.kr	E, C
	Korea Visa Portal	www.visa.go.kr	E, C
	Korea Immigration Service	www.immigration.go.kr	E, C
Volunteering	Voluntary Agency Network of Korea	www.prkorea.com	E, C, J, R, V, F, Spanish, German, Arabic, Italian, Portuguese, Malay, Thai
Tourism	Korea Tourism Organization	www.visitkorea.or.kr	E, C, J, R, V, F, Spanish, German, Arabic, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia
News	Korea.net	www.korea.net	E, C, J, R, V, F, German, Thai
General information	Korea4expats	www.korea4expats.com	E
Travel, shopping	Life in Korea	www.lifeinkorea.com	E, J
Job seeking	Work n Play	www.worknplay.co.kr	E
	Korea4Home	www.korea4home.com	E
Seoul Global Center	Seoul Global Center	www.global.seoul.go.kr	E, C
Student association	Korea International Student Association	www.kinsa.org	E, C, R, Spanish, Portuguese
Community	Community Korea	www.communitykorea.com	E
Learning Korean	Koreanclass101	www.koreanclass101.com	E
	Koreanchamp	www.koreanchamp.com	E
	Korean Immigration and Integration Program	www.socinet.go.kr	-
Emergency	E-Gen	www.e-gen.or.kr	E
Test of Proficiency in Korean	TOPIK	www.topik.go.kr	E
Living in Seoul	Seoul Metropolitan Government	www.english.seoul.go.kr	E, C, J, F, Spanish
	Visit Seoul	www.visitseoul.net	E, C, J
Living in Daejeon	Living in Daejeon	www.livingindaejeon.or.kr	E, C, J
Living in Gwangju	Gwangju Guide	www.gwangjuguide.or.kr	E, C
Living in Daegu	Daegu Metropolitan City	www.daegu.go.kr	E, C, J, Arabic
Living in Ulsan	Ulsan Metropolitan City	www.ulsan.go.kr	E, C, J
Living in Pohang	Pohang	www.pohang.go.kr	E, C, J, R
Living in Busan	Dynamic Busan	www.english.busan.go.kr	E, C, J
Living in Suwon	Human City Suwon	www.suwon.go.kr/index.do	-

City	Name	Website	Language	Int'l call center	Language
Incheon	Incheon International Airport 인천국제공항	www.airport.kr	E, C, J	1577-2600	E
Gimpo	Gimpo International Airport 김포국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/gimpo/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Jeju	Jeju International Airport 제주국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/jeju/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Gimhae	Gimhae International Airport 김해국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/gimhae/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Cheongju	Cheongju International Airport 청주국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/cheongju/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Daegu	Daegu International Airport 대구국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/daegu/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Yangyang	Yangyang International Airport 양양국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/yangyang/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Muan	Muan International Airport 무안국제공항	www.airport.co.kr/muan/main.do	E, C, J	1661-2626	E
Gunsan	Gunsan Airport 군산공항	www.airport.co.kr/gunsan/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Yeosu	Yeosu Airport 여수공항	www.airport.co.kr/yeosu/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Pohang	Pohang Airport 포항공항	www.airport.co.kr/pohang/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Ulsan	Ulsan Airport 울산공항	www.airport.co.kr/ulsan/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Wonju	Wonju Airport 원주공항	www.airport.co.kr/wonju/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Sacheon	Sacheon Airport 사천공항	www.airport.co.kr/sacheon/main.do	E	1661-2626	E
Gwangju	Gwangju Airport 광주공항	www.airport.co.kr/gwangju/main.do	E	1661-2626	E

14 Useful Applications

Category	Name	Icon	Introduction	Language	OS
Life	Living in Korea 리빙인코리아		If you are planning to visit or live in Korea, there are so many Korea-related contents.	E	Android
	My Seoul 마이서울		It is an application for international residents including international workers, multicultural families, and international students staying in Korea. My Seoul supports multiple languages.	E, C, J, R, Tagalog, Mongolian, Khmer, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia	iOS, Android
Public transportation	Kakao Metro 카카오지하철		Includes subway information for Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, and Daejeon.	E	iOS, Android
	Kakao Bus 카카오버스		You can check bus information for 57 cities. If you have a bus that you use frequently, you can save it as a bookmark and check it on the first screen.	E	iOS, Android
	Kakao T 카카오T		Taxi, designated driver service, carpool, parking, and GPS are included in this app. You can reserve a taxi or designated driver, or search for a nearby parking lot. If you register your credit/debit card, fares will be automatically paid via that card after you arrive.	E, J	iOS, Android
Map	NAVER Map, GPS 네이버 지도, 내비게이션		Naver Map and GPS provides public transit, GPS, and maps based on your current location. One of the popular map and GPS apps in Korea.	E, C, J	iOS, Android
	Korea Tour		Offline maps including of Seoul's metro system.	E, C, J	iOS, Android
	Kakao Map 카카오지도		GPS service is divided into car, public transportation, walking, or bicycle. Map includes current traffic conditions. Also provides bus information.	E, C, J	iOS, Android
Messenger	Kakao Talk 카카오톡		The most popular messenger app in Korea. Send messages, photos, videos, and voice notes for free. Contains an array of emoticons and stickers.	E	iOS, Android
Translator	Naver Papago Translate 파파고		In Esperanto, Papago means a parrot. The biggest search engine company of Korea, Naver, developed this translation app. It supports 13 languages and can translate text, voice, conversation, and images.	13 languages	iOS, Android

Category	Name	Icon	Introduction	Language	OS
Translator	Google Translate 구글번역기		Google developed this translation app with support for translate between 103 languages by typing and 37 languages by photos. Offline language packs can be downloaded for when you have no internet connection.	103 languages	iOS, Android
	BBB Korea BBB 코리아		The app will help you call a interpretation service. Their phone number is 1588-5644. Select the desired language and you will be connected to the relevant volunteer.	20 languages	iOS, Android
Travel	Visit Korea		Created by the Korea Tourism Organization, this travel app offers information on Korea's attractions, foods, accommodations, festivals, shopping centers, and more for an all-in-one resource. Also includes map service for directions and public transit information, current exchange rates, and emergency contact numbers.	E	iOS, Android
	Korea Travel Books		Created by the Korea Tourism Organization, this is an e-book application that provides various tourist publications. Contents include tourist maps, travel guidebooks, unique accommodations, transportation, themed and special interest tours, and other publications on Korea and its culture. It also contains content published by regional governments and the Korea Culture and Information Services.	E, C, J	iOS, Android
	1330 Korea Travel Hotline		Travel information and travel-related interpretation in 8 languages. Korean, English, Japanese and Chinese services are provided 24 hours a day, and others are provided between 8 am and 7 pm daily.	E, C, J, R, V, Thai, Malay, Indonesian	iOS, Android
	I Tour Seoul 아이투어서울		The app provides Seoul-based information about tourist attractions, restaurants, shopping destinations, hospitals, events, and more. It also detects your current location and recommends nearby content.	E, C, J	iOS, Android
	71 Seoul Best Places		List of Top 20 Places to visit in Seoul in around a week. If you have more time, the app recommends 71 locations.	E	Android
	Visit Jeju		Visit Jeju is an official travel guide of Jeju Island provided by the Jeju Tourism Organization and Juju Island. Hot spots, restaurants and other travel information are shared in real-time. It offers Korean, English, Chinese, and Japanese language support.	E, C, J	iOS, Android

Category	Name	Icon	Introduction	Language	OS
Learn Korean	Learn Korean Phrasebook		Learn Korean is a mobile Korean phrasebook to give a good start in the language. Audio is recorded with native Korean speakers.	E	iOS, Android
News	The Korea Herald 코리아헤럴드		The Korea Herald offers real-time English news and educational contents.	E	iOS, Android
	The Korea Times 코리아타임스		The Korea Times delivers the latest information on all events and stories taking place in Korea.	E	iOS, Android
Radio	KBS World Radio Mobile KBS 라디오월드		KBS World Radio is an international broadcaster for South Korea. It provides a variety of programs and news in 11 languages. You can listen to two real-time streaming broadcasts on two channels. Now includes Korean language learning content with daily conversations and a food section covering history and recipes for 52 dishes.	E, C, J, R, V, F, German, Spanish, Bahasa Indonesian, Arabic	iOS, Android
	Arirang Radio 아리랑라디오		Arirang Radio is Korea's first all English radio station, providing facts and information about Korea for international residents and English learning tools for Koreans. Arirang Radio is broadcast 24 hours a day. Through this application, you can hear the broadcast.	E	iOS, Android
Recipes	Korean Food Guide 800		Korean foods such as rice, side dish, stew, and soup are provided in English and Spanish. It also provides basic recipe of Korean favorites.	E, Spanish	Android
	Easy Korean Food Recipes		Korean food recipes.	E	iOS, Android



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