

LUPUS & KCR 2023

「The 15th International Congress on Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
The 43rd KCR Annual Scientific Meeting & 17th International Symposium」

Tour Program

MAY						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
[Morning] T-01 T-02	[Morning] T-01	[Morning] T-2	[Morning] T-1			
[Full-day] T-06	[Full-day] T-07	[Full-day] T-06				
[Afternoon] T-03	[Afternoon] T-03 T-04	[Afternoon] T-04 T-05				
[Experience] T-11	[Experience] T-09 T-12	[Experience] T-10				
[Night] T-08						
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
[Morning] T-01 T-02	[Morning] T-01	[Morning] T-02				
[Full-day] T-06	[Full-day] T-07	[Full-day] T-06				
[Afternoon] T-03	[Afternoon] T-03 T-04	[Afternoon] T-04 T-05				
[Experience] T-11	[Experience] T-09 T-12	[Experience] T-10				
[Night] T-08						
[Post Tour] T-13 T-14 T-15						

* Half-Day Tour Programs - Morning

[T-01] Royal Seoul Walking Excursion

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 15(Mon), 17(Wed), 21(Sun), 22(Mon)		
Time	08:00AM - 13:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW72,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-01	Seoul	[08:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Gwanghwamun Plaza - Change the Guard Ceremony - Gyeongbok Palace - Jogyesa Temple - Pass by Cheonggyecheon Streamlet Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Gwanghwamun Square



Gwanghwamun Square is a public square with over 600 years of history. Located at the center of Sejong-ro Road, it focuses on people first, cars later. With Gyeongbokgung Palace and Bugaksan Mountain in the background, the square restored the past, serving as a cultural and historical space. Various statues and structures were reproduced to bring back the historical look.

* Palace Royal Guard Changing Ceremony



In the Joseon dynasty, the royal guards of the palace were gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the the main gates of Gyeongbokgung Palace as well as the main gates of the city such as Heunginjimun Gate and Sungnyemun Gate. The royal guards worked in shift duties and were in charge of opening and closing Gwanghwamun Gate. Before the royal guard system was enforced in 1469, the palace gates were protected by soldiers of the central army. The Palace Royal

Guard Changing Ceremony held at Gyeongbokgung Palace and the Gwanghwamun area reenacts the guard-changing procedure that took place during the Joseon dynasty, along with the reproduction of costumes and weapons, based on historical records.

* Gyeongbokgung Palace



Built in 1395, Gyeongbokgung Palace is commonly referred to as the Northern Palace because its location is furthest north when compared to the neighboring palaces of Changdeokgung (Eastern Palace) and Gyeonghuigung (Western Palace). Gyeongbokgung Palace is arguably the most beautiful, and remains the largest of all five palaces.

Remarkably, the most representative edifices of the Joseon dynasty, Gyeonghoeru Pavilion and the pond around Hyangwonjeong Pavilion have remained relatively intact. The raised dias and stone markers of Geunjeongjeon showcase the representative art style of their time. The National Palace Museum of Korea is located south of Heungnyemun Gate, and the National Folk Museum is located on the eastern side of Hyangwonjeong Pavillion.

* Jogyesa Temple



As the main temple as well as the district head temple of the Jogye order in Seoul, Jogyesa Temple is the center of Korean Buddhism. The temple was built in the late 14th century during the Goryeo period but was completely destroyed in a fire. It was rebuilt under the name of Gakwangsa Temple in 1910 with the effort of many respectful monks, namely Han Yong-un and Lee Hee-gwang. The temple was given a role as the head temple of Korea's Buddhism and renamed to Tegosa Temple

in 1936. In 1954, a purification drive took place to eliminate Japanese influence and revive traditional Buddhism, which established the present day Jogyesa Temple as a result.

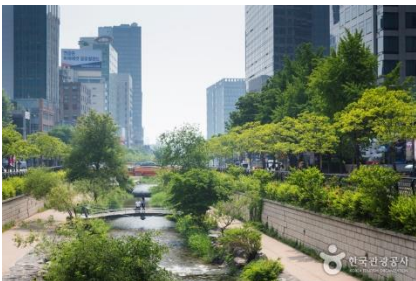
Jogyesa Temple plays an important role in Korean Buddhism as the head temple of the Jogye order. Jogyesa Temple's Dharma Hall serves as the main venue for several Buddhist events, holding rituals, lectures, ceremonies, and other events all year long. The annual lantern festival in celebration of Buddha's birthday also takes place at this temple.

* National Folk Museum of Korea



Located inside Gyeongbokgung Palace, the National Folk Museum of Korea presents historical artifacts that were used in the daily lives of Korean people in the past. Through the displays, visitors can learn about the domestic and agricultural lifestyles, as well as Korea's cultural beliefs. The National Folk Museum of Korea has three permanent exhibitions and two special exhibitions as well as a library, souvenir shop, and other subsidiary facilities.

* Cheonggyecheon Stream



Cheonggyecheon Stream starts from Cheonggye Plaza, just off Sejong-ro Avenue. Cheonggye Plaza roughly covers an area of 2,500 square meters, and is located at the starting point of Cheonggyecheon Stream. The square, created based on the design of traditional Korean bojagi (a colorful wrapping cloth), features the elegant beauty of traditional stonework that is colorful yet refined. The plaza also includes a model of Cheonggyecheon that provides visitors with a bird's-eye view of the

restored Cheonggyecheon Stream. At the plaza, there are plaques that provide detailed commentaries on the 22 bridges that span the stream, as well as a number of graceful fountains that add to the ambience of the area. The area commemorates the Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration Project, and also symbolizes gathering, harmony, peace, and unity.

* Half-Day Tour Programs - Morning

[T-02] Demilitarized Zone Excursion

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 16(Tue), 21(Sun), 23(Tue)		
Time	07:00AM - 14:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW136,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-02	Seoul	[07:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Imjingak Peace Park The Bridge of Freedom - DMZ Tour DMZ Theater & Exhibition hall The 3rd Infiltration Tunnel Dora Observatory Dora Station Unification Village Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

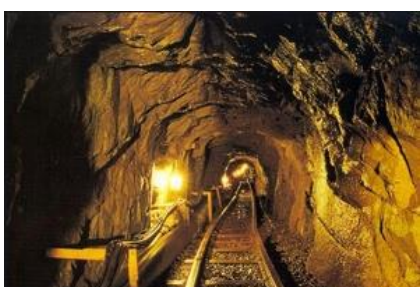
► Destination

* Imjingak



Located approximately 56 kilometers from Seoul City Hall and 7 kilometers from DMZ, Imjingak is an important part of Korean history. Imjingak Resort has various war-related artifacts as well as spacious Pyeonghwa Nuri Park. The resort preserves the Freedom Bridge and Imjingang rail bridge from the Korean War to remind people of the past, along with a Memorial Hall, memorial monuments and recreational areas.

* The 3rd Tunnel



The 3rd Tunnel was discovered by South Korea in 1978.

It spans over 1,635m in length, 2m in width, and 2m in height and is located 52km from Seoul. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 soldiers could move through the tunnel per hour. The scale is similar to the 2nd Tunnel, but it was thought to be more threatening as an invasion tool than the 1st and 2nd Tunnels. Located only 4km away from Imjingak toward the southwest and 3.5km from the Tongilchon area, it is accessible by car in approximately 45 min from Seoul.

* Dora Observatory



Situated in Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do and at the northernmost point of the Military Demarcation Line, Dora Observatory replaced the previous Songaksan Observation Post. From the observatory, visitors can overlook North Korea, including Gaeseong, Songaksan, Kim Il-Sung Statue, and Cooperation Farm (Geumamgol). The observatory has 500 spectator seats, a VIP room, and a large parking area. It was first opened to the public in January 1987.

* Dorasan Station



Dorasan Station, a railway station on the Gyeongui Line, is the northernmost stop on South Korea's railway line. Located 55.8 kilometers from Seoul and 205 kilometers from Pyongyang, the station was opened as a tourist attraction on April 4, 2002 right before the 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup.

To reach Dorasan Station, visitors can take the DMZ train on Gyeongui Line from Seoul Station or Munsan Station. As this area is located within the Civilian Control Line, visitors and tourists will only be granted access after going through an identification check at Imjingang Station.

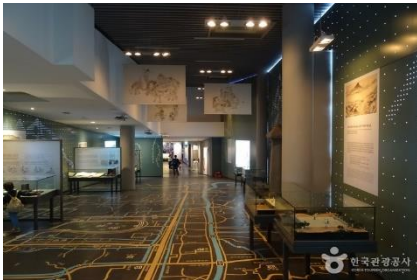
* Half-Day Tour Programs - Afternoon

[T-03] Old & New Excursions

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 15(Mon), 21(Sun), 22(Mon)		
Time	13:00PM - 19:30PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW72,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-03	Seoul	[13:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Cheonggyecheon Museum and Streamlet - Seoul Fortress & Museum - Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) - Gwangjang Market Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

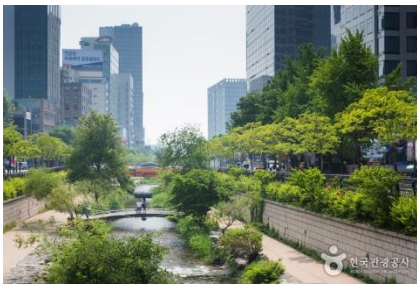
* Cheonggyecheon Museum



Cheonggyecheon Museum officially opened in October 2005. The museum's long, glass exterior represents the flowing waters of Cheonggyecheon Stream, which runs through the heart of Seoul. The museum has a permanent exhibition hall, special exhibition hall, educational hall, and an auditorium. The museum contains visual representations of Seoul before and after the transition of Cheonggyecheon Stream. The permanent exhibition hall was remodeled

in October 2015, and now offers even more ways to view the history of Seoul as shaped by Cheonggyecheon Stream.

* Cheonggyecheon Stream



Cheonggyecheon Stream starts from Cheonggye Plaza, just off Sejong-ro Avenue. Cheonggye Plaza roughly covers an area of 2,500 square meters, and is located at the starting point of Cheonggyecheon Stream. The square, created based on the design of traditional Korean bojagi (a colorful wrapping cloth), features the elegant beauty of traditional stonework that is colorful yet refined. The plaza also includes a model of Cheonggyecheon that provides visitors with a bird's-eye view of the

restored Cheonggyecheon Stream. At the plaza, there are plaques that provide detailed commentaries on the 22 bridges that span the stream, as well as a number of graceful fountains that add to the ambience of the area. The area commemorates the Cheonggyecheon Stream Restoration Project, and also symbolizes gathering, harmony, peace, and unity.

* Hanyangdoseong Seoul City Wall



Built in 1396, Hanyang City Wall, also known as Hanyangdoseong or the Seoul City Wall, has protected Seoul for over 600 years. Even though some parts were demolished through modernization, it has kept its original form well to be designated as a valuable cultural asset.

Located inside Dongdaemun City Wall Park, Seoul City Wall Museum exhibits historical artifacts relating to the transformation of the city, and has a permanent exhibition hall, special exhibition hall, information

center and multi-purpose lecture room.

* Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP)



Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) has a meaning of Dream, Design, and Play. It holds various exhibitions, fashion shows, forums, conferences, and other domestic and international events. The building complex is divided into sections, which are named Allimteo, Beaumteo, Sallimteo, DDP Design Museum, Design Market & Eoullim Plaza, and Dongdaemun History & Culture Park. Designed by world-renowned architect Zaha Hadid, the building's exterior attracts the attention of many photographers with its delicate curves and bold shapes.

* Gwangjang Market



Gwangjang Market was the first permanent market in Korea and continues to thrive as a popular tourist destination today. The name Gwangjang means "to gather from afar and keep altogether." The market began as a small trading center that brought in goods from nearby regions, but has now grown into a large wholesale market selling a variety of goods, including upholstery, imported goods, groceries, dried fish, traditional goods, and more. The most popular section of the

market is the food street connected to the East Gate, North Gate 2, and South Gate 1. The food street caters to a wide range of patrons due to the plethora of menus available. It is also one of the most recommended tourist attraction for international travelers.

*** Half-Day Tour Programs - Afternoon**

[T-04] Suwon Hwaseong Fortress Excursion

Itinerare			
Date	May 15(Mon), 16(Tue), 22(Mon), 23(Tue)		
Time	13:00PM - 19:30PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW72,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-04	Seoul	[13:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide	
		Drive to Suwon	
	Suwon	- Hwaseong Fortress Experience of Archery - Hanggung Palace	
		Drive to Seoul	
	Seoul	Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
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► Destination

* Suwon Hwaseong Fortress [UNESCO World Heritage]



Suwon was one of four main regional government centers during the Joseon dynasty. Hwaseong Fortress, built to protect the city, was designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site on December 12, 1997 for its historical value. The fortress offers various performances daily as well as the Suwon Hwaseong Cultural Festival every fall. The walls stretch for 5.7 kilometers, with Paldalsan Mountain at the center. The fortress, constructed from 1794 to 1796, was built as a display of King Jeongjo's filial piety towards his father and to build a new pioneer city with its own economic power.

* Hwaseong Haenggung Palace



A haenggung is a temporary palace where the king and royal family retreated to during a war. Hwaseong Haenggung Palace is the largest one of these, used by the Joseon kings since the time of King Jeongjo (r. 1776-1800). In addition to being used as a shelter during war, King Jeongjo also stayed here during trips to worship at his father's tomb. The palace was the location of a splendid feast held on the 60th birthday of his mother, Hyegyeonggung Hong, and many other events,

including award certificates for successful candidates of special national exams. These days, the palace serves as a venue for many traditional cultural performances and activities.

* Half-Day Tour Programs - Afternoon

[T-05] Korean Folk Village Excursion

Itinerare			
Date	May 16(Tue), 23(Tue)		
Time	13:00PM - 19:30PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW98,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-05	Seoul	[13:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide	
	Yongin	Drive to Yongin - Visit Korean Folk Village	
		Drive to Seoul	
	Seoul	Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Korean Folk Village



Korean Folk Village introduces traditional culture from the late Joseon period to both local and international visitors through cultural classes experience, shaman faith, seasonal customs and others. It recreated the past through the restoration of houses from the Joseon dynasty.

Performances including nongak (farmer's music), martial arts on horseback, traditional wedding ceremony, and other special events are available by season. In particular, "Welcome to Joseon," an event held every May, takes visitors back to the past. In addition, a family-friendly theme park equipped with 15 exciting attractions is also available. Visitors can also try various Korean foods at the market street.

* Full-Day & Night tour Programs

[T-06] UNESCO Heritage Exploration

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 16(Tue), 21(Sun), 23(Tue)		
Time	08:30PM - 18:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW102,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Meals (1 lunch) at local restaurant 4. Admission Fees 5. Bottle of water 6. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-06	Seoul	[08:30] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Changdeok Palace - Secret Garden - Bukchon Hanok Village - Insadong Street - The War Memorial of Korea - National Museum of Korea Return to COEX Hall	L : Local Food
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
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► Destination

* Changdeokkung Palace Complex [UNESCO World Heritage]



Changdeokkung Palace was the second royal villa built following the construction of Gyeongbokgung Palace in 1405. It was the principal palace for many kings of the Joseon dynasty, and is the most well-preserved of the five remaining royal Joseon palaces. The palace grounds are comprised of a public palace area, a royal family residence building, and the rear garden. Known as a place of rest for the kings, the rear garden boasts a gigantic tree that is over 300 years old, a small pond and a pavilion.

Changdeokkung Palace's garden behind the inner hall, called the Secret Garden, was constructed during the reign of King Taejong and served as a rest area for the royal family members. The garden had formerly been called Bugwon and Geumwon, but was renamed Biwon Garden, or Secret Garden, after King Gojong came into power. The garden was kept as natural as possible and was touched by human hands only when absolutely necessary. Buyongjeong Pavilion, Buyongji Pond, Juhamnu Pavilion, Eosumun Gate, Yeonghwadang Hall, Bullomun Gate, Aeryeonjeong Pavilion, and Yeongyeongdang Hall are some of the many attractions that occupy the garden. The most beautiful time to see the garden is during the fall when the autumn foliage is at its peak and the leaves have just started to fall.

Though it has been treasured by Koreans for centuries, Changdeokkung Palace was recognized as a World Cultural Heritage site by the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Committee in December of 1997 during the committee meeting in Naples, Italy.

* Bukchon Hanok Village



Surrounded by Gyeongbokgung Palace, Changdeokkung Palace and Jongmyo Shrine, Bukchon Hanok Village is home to hundreds of traditional houses, called hanok, that date back to the Joseon dynasty. The name Bukchon, which literally translates to "northern village," came about as the neighborhood lies north of two significant Seoul landmarks, Cheonggyecheon Stream and Jongno. Today, many of these hanoks operate as cultural centers, guesthouses, restaurants and tea

houses, providing visitors with an opportunity to experience, learn and immerse themselves in traditional Korean culture. As Bukchon Hanok Village is an actual neighborhood with people's homes, visitors are advised to be respectful at all times while looking around.

* Insadong Culture Street



Insa-dong, located in the heart of the city, is an important place where old but precious traditional goods are on display. There is one main road in Insa-dong with alleys on each side. Within these alleys are galleries, traditional restaurants, teahouses, and cafes.

The galleries are the heartbeat of Insa-dong. There are about 100 galleries in the area offering every example of traditional Korean fine art from paintings to sculptures. The teahouses and restaurants are the perfect complement to the galleries. They are hidden deep within the twisting alleyways, making it feel like a treasure hunt. The shops in Insa-dong are very popular among all age groups, because each one is unique. Every Saturday, the main street is blocked to vehicular traffic and it becomes a cultural space. There are traditional performances and exhibits as well. Insa-dong is especially popular among international tourists. This is where they can experience and see traditional Korean culture first-hand, and also purchase pieces of fine art.

* The War Memorial of Korea



The War Memorial of Korea, located in Yongsan-gu, Seoul, exhibits and preserves materials related to the Korean War and serves as a national moral educational venue. It was established on June 10, 1994 by the War Memorial Service Korea Society to commemorate the noble sacrifice of patriotic martyrs. The museum houses approximately 33,000 artifacts with about 10,000 on display at indoor and outdoor exhibitions.

There are six separate indoor halls, including Expeditionary Forces Room, Patriotic Memorial Room, War History Room, 6-25 Korean War Room, Development Hall and Large Machinery Room. The outdoor exhibition showcases large-sized weapons. Visitors of all ages from children to adults can also participate in 20 various educational programs and diverse cultural events such as military music and honor guard events, drawing contest, cultural event and more. The character of War Memorial of Korea is 'Mudori' featuring a helmet symbolizing the protection of the nation and a bay leaf meaning peace.

* The National Museum of Korea



The National Museum of Korea houses a vast collection of over 420,000 artifacts from ancient times to the modern era in a wide range of topics, including art and culture. The museum houses a Children's Museum, where visitors can learn more about the nation's history through educational programs and experiences. The outdoor grounds feature pagodas and other stone artworks too large to be on display inside.

In addition to galleries with a wide array of national and international pieces, the National Museum of Korea is the stage for a number of cultural activities related to collection, preservation, research and analysis, social training, academic publications, intercultural exchange programs, concerts, and more.

* Full-Day & Night tour Programs

[T-07] Time Travel Adventure in Seoul

Itinerare			
Date	May 15(Mon), 22(Mon)		
Time	09:00PM - 18:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW116,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Meals (1 lunch) at local restaurant 4. Admission Fees 5. Bottle of water 6. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-06	Seoul	[09:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Royal Guard Changing Ceremony - Tongin Market - Seochon Village - Samcheong-dong Street - Gwanghwamun Square - Namsan Seoul Tower - Myeong Dong Shopping Street Return to COEX Hall	L : Local Food
Announcement			
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Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Palace Royal Guard Changing Ceremony



In the Joseon dynasty, the royal guards of the palace were gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the the main gates of Gyeongbokgung Palace as well as the main gates of the city such as Heunginjimun Gate and Sungnyemun Gate. The royal guards worked in shift duties and were in charge of opening and closing Gwanghwamun Gate. Before the royal guard system was enforced in 1469, the palace gates were protected by soldiers of the central army. The Palace Royal

Guard Changing Ceremony held at Gyeongbokgung Palace and the Gwanghwamun area reenacts the guard-changing procedure that took place during the Joseon dynasty, along with the reproduction of costumes and weapons, based on historical records.

* Tongin Market



Tongin Market dates back to June 1941, as a public market set up for Japanese residents near the Hyoja-dong neighborhood when Korea was still under Japanese rule. After the Korean War, the nation experienced a swift rise in population, which led to a natural increase in consumption and demand. As a result the area's street vendors and stores used the former Tongin Market area as their marketplace. Now, Tongin Market consists of 75 stores, most of which are restaurants and grocery stores.

There are also some shops selling manufactured goods like underwear and shoes.

* Seochon Village



Seochon Village, literally meaning west village, is named in reference to its location west of Gyeongbokgung Palace. The old hanok houses lining the long alleys well harmonize with newly emerging shops and stores. Walking through the alleys that resembles a big maze, visitors will be nicely surprised by murals and adorable pictures.

A hint of Korea's tradition is truly well balanced with many modern and stylish spaces that bring out the authentic and simple beauty and coziness of Seochon Village.

* Samcheong-dong Street



It is said that Samcheong-dong was named from the story about the three "cheong" (Chinese character meaning clean) of the area, namely the mountain, water, and people. Another theory is that the origin of the region's name came from Samcheongjeon Hall where three tablets called "Taecheong," "Sangcheong," and "Okcheong," were set up based on Taoism. Samcheong-dong Street features a mixture of old scenes of hanok buildings with traditional beauty and modern scenes of galleries and cafés, creating a unique atmosphere. Visitors can feel the abundant cultural mood at every corner of the street through the art galleries, museums, antique shops, and quiet pathways.

* Gwanghwamun Square



Gwanghwamun Square is a public square with over 600 years of history. Located at the center of Sejong-ro Road, it focuses on people first, cars later. With Gyeongbokgung Palace and Bugaksan Mountain in the background, the square restored the past, serving as a cultural and historical space. Various statues and structures were reproduced to bring back the historical look.

* Namsan Seoul Tower



Namsan Seoul Tower was the first multipurpose tower to be established in Korea, effectively incorporating a sightseeing observatory to a broadcasting tower. For the past 40 years, Namsan Seoul Tower has served as an iconic landmark of Korea and a representative tourist attraction. The tower's observatory offers an unobstructed view of the whole city, allowing it to become one of the all-time favorite attractions of Seoul citizens as well as domestic and international tourists. Another highlight of the tower is the Namsan Cable Car. The cable car began its operation in 1962, transferring passengers from the foot of the mountain to the base of the tower. Shuttle buses to the Namsan Cable Car from downtown Seoul are also available for visitors' convenience.

* Myeong Dong Shopping Street



Myeongdong is probably the most famous shopping area in Seoul. There are several department stores, huge international labels like Nike, H&M, Forever 21, etc. as well as local brands. This is also the best place for Korean beauty products as a lot of Korea's best beauty brands have their flagship stores in Myeongdong. Shopping here can be a bit overwhelming, but you have endless shopping and food options to choose from!

* Full-Day & Night tour Programs

[T-08] Night Tour

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 21(Sun)		
Time	18:00PM - 22:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW110,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 4. Admission Fees 5. Bottle of water 6. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-08	Seoul	[18:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Namsangol Hanok Village - Dongdaemun Design Plaza(DDP) - Namsan Seoul Tower - Sebit Floting and Han River Park Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Namsangol Hanok Village



Namsangol Hanok Village opened in 1998 on the northern side of Namsan Mountain in the center of the capital. This village has five restored hanok (traditional Korean house) premises, a pavilion, traditional garden, performance art stage and a time capsule plaza, making it a perfect spot for both locals and tourists to take a leisure walk. Upon entering from the front gate, visitors will get a taste of Korea's traditional life while escaping from the bustling city life. The

traditional garden with its pavilion and old houses creates a peaceful ambiance before the forested Namsan Mountain. A time capsule commemorating Seoul's 600th anniversary was buried in 1994 at the highest point of the village and is scheduled to be reopened 400 years later in 2394.

The five hanok premises at Namsangol Hanok Village once belonged to aristocrats and government officials of the Joseon dynasty. Each house was originally located in different neighborhoods, but they were all moved to this area and restored to their original form. The houses were rebuilt using their original materials, except for one house, where the materials were too old and deteriorated to be reused. The premises were carefully restored and replicated according to their original form to depict the owners' social class and personality. These buildings are now used as an exhibit to portray the living environment during the Joseon dynasty as well as a venue for educational and cultural programs for children and tourists.

Some of the noteworthy programs and activities to participate in include wearing hanbok, folding hanji (traditional Korean paper), writing in Korean, traditional tea ceremony, traditional etiquette school and herbal medicine experience. There are also taekwondo demonstrations and other various performances held around the village. Visitors can also try traditional games such as yunnori (traditional board game), or understand more about the area through a guided tour.

* Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP)



Dongdaemun Design Plaza (DDP) has a meaning of Dream, Design, and Play. It holds various exhibitions, fashion shows, forums, conferences, and other domestic and international events. The building complex is divided into sections, which are named Allimteo, Beaumteo, Sallimteo, DDP Design Museum, Design Market & Eoullim Plaza, and Dongdaemun History & Culture Park. Designed by world-renowned architect Zaha Hadid, the building's exterior attracts the attention of

many photographers with its delicate curves and bold shapes.

* Namsan Seoul Tower



Namsan Seoul Tower was the first multipurpose tower to be established in Korea, effectively incorporating a sightseeing observatory to a broadcasting tower. For the past 40 years, Namsan Seoul Tower has served as an iconic landmark of Korea and a representative tourist attraction. The tower's observatory offers an unobstructed view of the whole city, allowing it to become one of the all-time favorite attractions of Seoul citizens as well as domestic and international tourists. Another

highlight of the tower is the Namsan Cable Car. The cable car began its operation in 1962, transferring passengers from the foot of the mountain to the base of the tower. Shuttle buses to the Namsan Cable Car from downtown Seoul are also available for visitors' convenience.

* Some Sevit



Some Sevit is a culture complex made up of three man-made floating islands located near the southern end of Banpo Bridge. The islands were created with the theme of "flowers of the Hangang River" and represent the view, life, and the earth, as well as a flower in various stages of life. The largest island, 'Some Gavit' symbolizes the view and takes the form of a flower in full bloom. It is a multi-functional cultural facility which can be used as a venue for performances, international conferences,

exhibitions and more. The second island, 'Some Chavit' looks like a flower bud, an image of life. A range of cultural experiences and event zones including Beat Square, Youth Woods and restaurants using 3D to bring themes to life are located here. The third and smallest island, 'Some Solvit' takes the form of a seed planted in the earth. This island has water sports facilities and an outdoor garden from which you may enjoy the picturesque scenery of the Hangang River. Around the floating islands are LED lights that create a fantastic night view under the theme of "a gleaming light in the mist."

* Experience Tour Programs

[T-09] Food & Fashion Cultural Excursion

Itinerare			
Date	May 15(Mon), 22(Mon)		
Time	13:00PM - 19:30PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW140,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-09	Seoul	[13:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Experience of Making Kimchi - Try on Korean Traditional Custom (Hanbok) - Walking around old traditional houses - Ikseondong Residence Alley Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

Delight your cultural senses in this deep-dive into traditional Korean culture!

Heading into the city centre, you'll go to a local restaurant and try your hand at making Kimchi. A staple of Korean cuisine, Kimchi is a centuriesold delicacy, so try your hand at mastering this culinary tradition.

Next, enjoy the opportunity to try on a traditional Korean Hanbok, the costumes worn by Koreans for formal occasions for centuries. In your new outfit, it's time to take to the streets of old Korea, exploring the ins and outs of traditional Hanok houses located in the heart of Seoul!

Despite the location of Ikseon-dong, the alleyways remain in their original form making this the oldest Hanok village in Seoul.



* Experience Tour Programs

[T-10] Minhwa Experience

Itinerare			
Date	May 16(Tue), 23(Tue)		
Time	14:00PM - 17:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW98,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-10	Seoul	[14:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Bukchon Hanok Village - [Gahoe Museum] exhibits folk paintings - Experience of Folk Painting on a fan Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

Minhwa refers to Korean folk art, literal meaning 'painting of the people' or 'popular painting'. You will experience, see and even create your own folk paintings during this excursion.

Firstly, you will visit the Gahoe Museum located in central Seoul. Opened in 2002, the Gahoe Museum exhibits folk paintings and amulets reflecting the lifestyle and wishes of Korean people from ancient times.

Inside the Hanok gallery, visitors can immerse themselves in Korean traditions, including old paintings depicting people's past lifestyles and religious beliefs, roof tiles in the shape of humans or goblins, folding screens and religious objects revealing the skills and knowledge of Korean ancestors.

You will also be able to create your own folk painting on a folding fan, to keep as a souvenir of traditional Seoul.



* Experience Tour Programs

[T-11] Dado Tea Ceremony

Itinerare			
Date	May 14(Sun), 21(Sun)		
Time	14:00PM - 17:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW120,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-11	Seoul	[14:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Making and Drinking the tea - Try on Hanbok (Tranditional Korean Costume) - Manners lesson Return to COEX Hall	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

You'll be stepping back in time for this cultural experience.

Enjoy a traditional Korean tea ceremony, and learn how the Korean ancestors developed dado into an art.

Using the correct heat source, boiling the water, and the unique process in brewing the tea – it's then time to enjoy the fruits of your labour and enjoy Korea's favourite delicacy.

You'll also have the opportunity to try on a traditional Korean Hanbok costume.



* Experience Tour Programs

[T-12] Korean Cooking Culinary Experience

Itinerare			
Date	May 15(Mon), 22(Mon)		
Time	14:00PM - 17:00PM		
No. of people	Minimum : 20 people		
Cost / per person	KRW150,000 / per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Admission Fees 4. Bottle of water 5. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Tour No.	Location	Detail	Meal
T-12	Seoul	[14:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide - Making 2 kinds of Korean dishes and tasting (beef bulgogi, Kimchi Pancake, Bibimap, etc / it can be changed) Return to COEX Hall	Beverages with meal
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

In this hands-on experience, it's time to put on your apron and get into the kitchen! You'll learn all about traditional Korean cuisine from your professional chef instructors, as well as learn how to make two Korean meals such as Bulgogi beef, Kimchi pancake, Bibimbap and more!

Make sure you're hungry for this experience, because there's plenty to eat!



* Overnight Post Tour Programs

[T-13] Mt. Seorak & East Sea

Itinerare			
Date	May 21(Sun) ~ 22(Mon)		
Time	Two days, One night		
No. of people	Minimum : 2 people		
Cost / per person	From 2 pp; KRW990,000 per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change. * Based on a minimum of 2 participants. Rate will be reduced if there are more participants.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. One night at either - Kensington Star Hotel or Lotte Hotel Hotel accommodation based on 2 people sharing Breakfast included 4. Two lunches at a local restaurant 5. Admission Fees 6. Bottle of water 7. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Day	Location	Detail	Meal
Day 1	Seoul	[08:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide Drive to Gangwon-do	L : Local Food
	Gangwon	- Mt.Seorak National park - Gwongeumseong by Cavle Car - Sinheungsa Temple	
	Gangwon	Overnight at Mt.Seorak or Sokcho City Accommodation check in and free time	
Day 2	Gangwon	[07:00~] Breakfast at the accommodation [09:00] Meet guide at the accommodation - Sokcho Tourist & Fishery Market (Formerly, Jungang Market) - Naksansa Temple - Naksan Beach	L : Local Food
		Drive to Seoul	
	Seoul	Arrival in Seoul	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Seoraksan National Park



Seoraksan Mountain is one of Korea's most famous tourist destinations that stretches across several areas including Sokcho, Goseong, Inje, and Yangyang in Gangwon-do. It was designated as Korea's fifth national park in 1970 after the designation of Hallyeohaesang National Park, and as Korea's first UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1982. It has been also registered in the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas, which is the global standard of best practice for area-based conservation. Having Daecheongbong Peak as the mountain's main peak, Seoraksan National Park, with a total area of 398 km², is divided into the outer section ("Oeseorak," eastern section), the inner section ("Naeseorak," western section), and the southern section ("Namseorak"). Daecheongbong Peak (1,708 m) is the third highest peak in Korea after Hallasan Mountain and Jirisan Mountain, and as the peak is covered with snow for five to six months of the year, the mountain got the name "Seorak" (meaning a snowy peak). The summit of Daecheongbong Peak commands the magnificent natural landscape of Seoraksan Mountain and the East Sea. In particular, it is known for the fantastic views of the sunrise and sunset. In addition to Daecheongbong Peak, Seoraksan Mountain has some 30 grand peaks, such as Socheongbong, Hwachaeobong, and Jungcheongbong. The mountain is also full of hidden scenic views of Biryongpokpo Falls, Ulsan Peak, Heundeulbawi Rock, and Geumganggul Cave. By using the cable car near Seoraksan Small Park, the disabled and the elderly can go up to the top and enjoy a panoramic view of the mountain.

* Gwongeumseong Fortress



Gwongeumseong Fortress is the site of a castle ruins located on Seoraksan Mountain, and it is also known as Onggeumsan Mountain Castle, or Toto Castle. It is located on the steep Dolsan Mountain of Seoraksan Sogongwon area. It is believed to have been built by the 23rd King of the Goryeo Period (918-1392), Gojong (r. 1213-1259). It is also called Gwon-Kim Castle, as there is a legend that two generals named Gwon and Kim, built the castle to avoid war.

At the left side of Sogongwon, past the Biryonggyo Bridge over the ravine, there is a path which leads to Gwongeumseong Castle, but it takes over an hour of travel through a steep, rocky path (2.5km), so cable car is used. The cable car was installed by Dr. Gi-Sup Lee in 1971 and is still used by many tourists. It runs from 07:00 to 18:00 or 18:30 p.m., departing every 7 minutes, and you can only purchase round-trip tickets at the ticket counter for that day.

* Sinheungsa Temple



Sinheungsa Temple was founded under the name of Hyangseongsa Temple by Buddhist monk Jajang during the reign of Queen Jindeok of the Silla dynasty. It was first established at the site of Kensington Hotel, but after being destroyed by fire several times, it was rebuilt at the present position during the reign of King Injo of the Joseon dynasty. According to a legend, Monks Yeongseo, Hyewon, and Yeonok all had envisioned the location in their dreams in which a white-haired heavenly

man appeared and indicated them the place of the temple. Thus, the temple was re-constructed at the current location and renamed as "Sinheungsa," meaning "the temple was blessed by God (sin) and became prosper (heung). However, the Chinese character sin of the temple's name was changed in 1995 from sin meaning god to sin meaning "new," wishing that the temple will revive Buddhism again in the Yeongdong area (eastern part of the Taebaek Mountain Range). Sinheungsa Temple is home to many cultural heritages including the Geungnakbojeon Hall at Sinheungsa Temple (Treasure) and the Three-story Stone Pagoda at Hyangseongsa Temple Site (Treasure), which is standing on the opposite side of Kensington Star Hotel . The temple also offers the temple stay program in which participants can experience a temple life by doing activities such as communal Buddhist meal service (baru gongyang), ceremonial service involving chanting, 108 bows aimed at removing 108 earthly desires, as well as programs of making a lotus lantern and Buddhist rosary.

* Sokcho Tourist & Fishery Market



The Sokcho Tourist Fish Market, an essential tourist attraction in Sokcho, offers all sorts of things. The market includes a large building with a basement and two floors above ground and specialized alley stores. The building consists of shops for clothes, daily necessities, and other general products; the Nonghyup Hanaro Mart; and the Raw Fish Center, which sells fresh live fish and seafood at a reasonable price. The alley market is divided into several alleyways specialized in each product such

as a vegetable & fruit alley, a chili pepper alley, a blood sausage alley, a salted seafood market alley, a chicken alley, and so on. Especially, fresh agricultural and fish products, and dried seafood products will draw visitors' attention. The chicken alley is popular among tourists with various crunchy and spicy dak gangjeong (glazed fried chicken bites) stores, which offer their own taste. The alley market has a rain protection facility and a clean and pleasant environment, and a wide parking lot for visitors' convenience.

* Naksansa Temple



This ancient temple was built in the 11th year of King Munmu's reign of Silla (671) by the Buddhist monk Uisang. Naksansa Temple is one of the foremost sights of Yangyang, and one of the most historic sites in the region. Along with Ganghwa's Bomunsa Temple and Namhae's Boriam Hermitage, it is said to be one of the three centers of the cult of Avalokitesvara in Korea. Its handsome view overlooking the East Sea has earned it a spot in the Eight Sights of Gwandong (eight famous sights in Yeongdong region of Gangwon-do), documented throughout the ages in many classic literature and poetry. Today's Naksansa Temple is a product of many restorations and expansions, and has many examples of cultural heritage within its walls. There is a 16 meter-tall statue of the Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva to Uisangdae, a pavilion built to overlook the sunrise over the East Sea on a coastal cliff, Hongnyeonam Hermitage, built over the crashing waves, Seven-story Stone Pagoda of Naksansa Temple, Yangyang (Treasure No. 499), a Joseon-era pagoda with Goryeo-era style, and Stupa, Stele, and Reliquaries of Naksansa Temple, Yangyang (Treasure No. 1723), including a number of sarira. A mountain fire in 2005 resulted in the loss of 20 buildings, including the building that housed its bronze bell (formerly Treasure No. 479 of Korea).

* Naksan Beach



Naksan Beach is one of the most famous beaches in Yangyang, located in Joseon-ri, Yangyang-eup, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do. Since its opening in 1963, it has attracted more than 1 million visitors each year, its reputation being rivaled only by the Gyeongpodae Beach on the east coast of Korea. The 4 kilometer-long sand beach contrasts magnificently with the lush pine trees of the area. The water is less than 1.5 meter deep, making it a good place for all ages. Naksanhang Port marks one end of the beach, behind which Naksan Mountain, the location of Naksansa Temple, can be found. The other end has a lake formed at the delta of Namdaecheon Stream, which originates from Seoraksan Mountain. Many cafes, convenience stores, restaurants, and accommodations cater to the needs of the visitors. The beach sees considerable traffic in winter as well, when it serves as a popular venue for sunrise-watching, particularly for the New Year's Day festival.

* Overnight Post Tour Programs

[T-14] Gyeongju

Itinerare			
Date	May 21(Sun) ~ 22(Mon)		
Time	Two days, One night		
No. of people	Minimum : 2 people		
Cost / per person	From 2 pp; KRW1,160,000 per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change. * Based on a minimum of 2 participants. Rate will be reduced if there are more participants.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Round trip on KTX bullet train (Seoul - Gyeongju - Seoul) 4. One night at Gyeongju - Hyundai or Hilton Hotel Hotel accommodation based on 2 people sharing Breakfast included 5. Two lunches at a local restaurant 6. Admission Fees 7. Bottle of water 8. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Day	Location	Detail	Meal
Day 1	Seoul	[08:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide Transfer to Seoul Station - KTX to Gyeonggu	L : Local Food
	Gyeongju	- Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb) - Cheomseongdae Observatory - Gyeongju National Museum - Night at Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond	
	Gyeongju	Overnight at Gyeongju Accommodation check in and free time	
Day 2	Gyeongju	[07:00~] Breakfast at the accommodation [09:00] Meet guide at the accommodation - Gyeongju Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage] - Gyeongju Seokguram Grotto [UNESCO World Heritage]	L : Local Food
		Drive to Seoul	
	Seoul	Arrival in Seoul	
Announcement			
1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances. 2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.			
Specialized Service			
1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate 2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date			

► Destination

* Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb)



Within Daereungwon Tomb Complex is Cheonmachong Tomb (Ancient Tomb No. 155), which was excavated in 1973. Cheonmachong Tomb consists of a wooden coffin placed inside an underground chamber mounded with boulders and earth, characterized as a typical upper class tomb of the Silla period. The mound has a height of 12.7 m with a diameter of 50 m, and consists of a layer of rocks collected from streams. Below the rock layer is a wooden chamber that is 6.5 m long and 2.1

m wide, reaching 2.1 m in height, with the wooden coffin at its center. A total of 11,526 artifacts were discovered within the tomb, including Cheonmado, an artwork considered highly valuable as it is Korea's first artwork to be excavated from an ancient tomb.

* Cheomseongdae Observatory



Cheomseongdae Observatory, constructed during the reign of Queen Seondeok (r. 632-647), is one of the landmark of Gyeongju. The observatory was built in a cylinder shape at approximately 9 meters in height. The observatory consists of 365 stones, symbolizing the number of days in a year. The rocks are piled in 27 layers symbolizing the 27th ruler, Queen Seondeok, and the days in a lunar month by adding the of two rock layers on top.

* Gyeongju National Museum



Sinheungsa Gyeongju National Museum houses numerous historical and cultural artifacts of the Silla dynasty (57 BC - AD 935). The museum provide various programs including at the Children's Museum School. Newly renovated Silla Art Gallery and Silla History Gallery lobby by Teoyang Studio is popular among visitors. This multi-complex center provides history of Silla with various artifacts.

* Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond



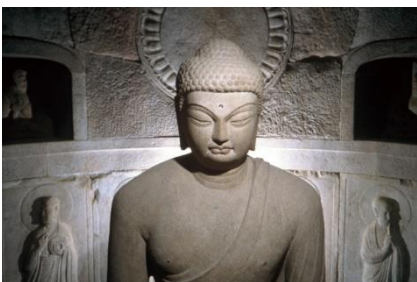
Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond was a secondary palace used by the crown prince of the Silla Kingdom. It also served as a banquet site for important national events and important visitors. The pond was created in 674, during the reign of King Munmu. The pond features three small islands, and a landscape of 12 small hills to the northeast. After the fall of Silla, the site was abandoned and forgotten. The pond was referred to as "Anapji" from the Goryeo and Joseon periods and onwards. In the 1980s, a pottery fragment with the letters "Wolji" (a pond that reflects the moon) carved onto it was found, revealing the true name of the pond. After the discovery, the site was renamed to the current Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond.

* Gyeongju Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage]



Bulguksa Temple is a representative relic of Buddhist culture from the Silla kingdom. The temple was built in 528 BC during the 15th year of King Beop-heung's reign (514-540) to wish for peace and prosperity for all. It was later rebuilt in 751 by Kim Dae-seong. Unfortunately, the temple caught fire during the Imjin War (1592-1598). After the war, the temple suffered serious damage and was often the target of theft. Starting in 1920, the temple has undergone continual restoration work. The temple now holds seven national treasures, a number of additional important heritages, and was designated a World Cultural Heritage Site along with the nearby Seokguram Grotto by UNESCO in December 1995.

* Gyeongju Seokguram Grotto [UNESCO World Heritage]



Seokguram Grotto was constructed by Kim Dae-Seong during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (742-765) of the Silla Kingdom. Located 3 kilometers away by hiking trail and 9 kilometers by car from Bulguksa Temple, the grotto was designed very harmoniously with the seated Buddha facing the East Sea.

* Overnight Post Tour Programs

[T-15] Gyeongju & Busan

Itinerare			
Date	May 21(Mon) ~ 23(Wed)		
Time	Three days, Two nights		
No. of people	Minimum : 2 people		
Cost / per person	From 2 pp; KRW1,900,000 per person * If the number of people changes, the tour cost will change. * Based on a minimum of 2 participants. Rate will be reduced if there are more participants.		
Included	1. English-speaking guide (full schedule) 2. Coach transportation / driver's fee, toll fee, parking fee 3. Round trip on KTX bullet train (Seoul - Gyeongju - Busan - Seoul) 4. One night at Gyeongju - Hyundai or Hilton Hotel One night at Busan - Novotel Ambassador or Westin Chosun Hotel accommodation based on 2 people sharing Breakfast included 5. Three lunches at a local restaurant 6. Admission Fees 7. Bottle of water 8. Taxes		
Not Included	Personal expenses, All out-of-schedule expenses		
Day	Location	Detail	Meal
Day 1	Seoul	[08:00] Pick up at COEX Tour Desk, meet with guide Transfer to Seoul Station - KTX to Gyeongju	L : Local Food
	Gyeongju	- Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb) - Cheomseongdae Observatory - Gyeongju National Museum - Night at Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond	
	Gyeongju	Overnight at Gyeongju Accommodation check in and free time	
Day 2	Gyeongju	[07:00~] Breakfast at the accommodation [09:00] Meet guide at the accommodation - Gyeongju Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage] - Gyeongju Seokguram Grotto [UNESCO World Heritage]	L : Local Food
	Busan	Forward to Busan, around 1.5hrs by car - Seaside Cable Car at Songdo Beach Busan Air Cruise - Nampo-dong Gukje Market - Jagalchi Fish Market	
	Busan	Overnight at Busan Accommodation check in and free time	

Day 3	Busan	[07:00~] Breakfast at the accommodation [09:00] Meet guide at the accommodation - APEC House - Haeundae Beach - UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea KTX Train back to Seoul	L : Local Food
	Seoul	Arrival in Seoul Transfer to hotel	

Announcement

1. This schedule is subject to change in 2023 depending on local circumstances.
2. As of Dec. 2022, price rise factors (attraction entrance fee, meal expense, transportation expense, etc.) occurred, and the price can be changed up to 5%. In the case of price change, reasons for the price change and the changed price will be informed to each person who reserved.

Specialized Service

1. An English-speaking guide who is fluent in Korean culture and history with a tourism interpretation guide certificate
2. A clean and safe Private Vehicle that is within 3 years of shipment date

► Destination

* Daereungwon Tomb Complex (Cheonmachong Tomb)



Within Daereungwon Tomb Complex is Cheonmachong Tomb (Ancient Tomb No. 155), which was excavated in 1973. Cheonmachong Tomb consists of a wooden coffin placed inside an underground chamber mounded with boulders and earth, characterized as a typical upper class tomb of the Silla period. The mound has a height of 12.7 m with a diameter of 50 m, and consists of a layer of rocks collected from streams. Below the rock layer is a wooden chamber that is 6.5 m long and 2.1

m wide, reaching 2.1 m in height, with the wooden coffin at its center. A total of 11,526 artifacts were discovered within the tomb, including Cheonmado, an artwork considered highly valuable as it is Korea's first artwork to be excavated from an ancient tomb.

* Cheomseongdae Observatory



Cheomseongdae Observatory, constructed during the reign of Queen Seondeok (r. 632-647), is one of the landmark of Gyeongju. The observatory was built in a cylinder shape at approximately 9 meters in height. The observatory consists of 365 stones, symbolizing the number of days in a year. The rocks are piled in 27 layers symbolizing the 27th ruler, Queen Seondeok, and the days in a lunar month by adding the of two rock layers on top.

* Gyeongju National Museum



Sinheungsa Gyeongju National Museum houses numerous historical and cultural artifacts of the Silla dynasty (57 BC - AD 935). The museum provide various programs including at the Children's Museum School. Newly renovated Silla Art Gallery and Silla History Gallery lobby by Teoyang Studio is popular among visitors. This multi-complex center provides history of Silla with various artifacts.

* Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond



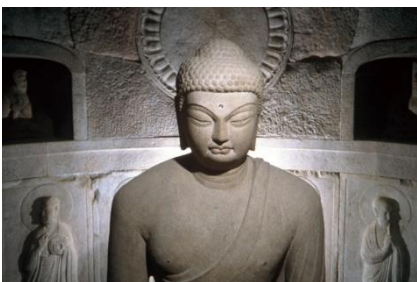
Gyeongju Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond was a secondary palace used by the crown prince of the Silla Kingdom. It also served as a banquet site for important national events and important visitors. The pond was created in 674, during the reign of King Munmu. The pond features three small islands, and a landscape of 12 small hills to the northeast. After the fall of Silla, the site was abandoned and forgotten. The pond was referred to as "Anapji" from the Goryeo and Joseon periods and onwards. In the 1980s, a pottery fragment with the letters "Wolji" (a pond that reflects the moon) carved onto it was found, revealing the true name of the pond. After the discovery, the site was renamed to the current Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond.

* Gyeongju Bulguksa Temple [UNESCO World Heritage]



Bulguksa Temple is a representative relic of Buddhist culture from the Silla kingdom. The temple was built in 528 BC during the 15th year of King Beop-heung's reign (514-540) to wish for peace and prosperity for all. It was later rebuilt in 751 by Kim Dae-seong. Unfortunately, the temple caught fire during the Imjin War (1592-1598). After the war, the temple suffered serious damage and was often the target of theft. Starting in 1920, the temple has undergone continual restoration work. The temple now holds seven national treasures, a number of additional important heritages, and was designated a World Cultural Heritage Site along with the nearby Seokguram Grotto by UNESCO in December 1995.

* Gyeongju Seokguram Grotto [UNESCO World Heritage]



Seokguram Grotto was constructed by Kim Dae-Seong during the reign of King Gyeong-Deok (742-765) of the Silla Kingdom. Located 3 kilometers away by hiking trail and 9 kilometers by car from Bulguksa Temple, the grotto was designed very harmoniously with the seated Buddha facing the East Sea.

* Busan Air Cruise



Busan Air Cruise was built to revive the reputation of Songdo Beach, the first public beach in Korea opened nearly 30 years ago. Thirty-nine cabins, including crystal cabins with transparent floors, travel over the ocean between Songnim Park on the east and Amnam Park on the west. Visitors can also enjoy the first cable car museum in the nation at Songdo Doppelmayr World, Asia's first midair swing Sky Swing, theme park photo services and more.

* Nampo-dong Gukje Market



Following the Korean War, refugees who fled to Busan set up stalls in order to make a living by selling smuggled or imported products, which developed into Gukje Market (gukje meaning "international" in Korean) of today. Gukje Market is one of Korea's largest markets. The market's alleyways are lined with stalls selling diverse goods, particularly machinery tools, kitchenware, and clothing. To the market's right is an alleyway lined with charity stores, and to the left is Kkangtong Market.

* Jagalchi Market



Jagalchi Market, located on the seaside road in Busan's Jung-gu, is Korea's largest seafood market, selling both live and dried fish. After the Korean War, the market solidified itself as a fish market. Most of the people who sell fish are women, so the vendors here are called Jagalchi Ajumma, "ajumma" meaning middle-aged or married woman in Korean.

This market represents Busan and is famous throughout the country. Visitors can eat fresh raw fish right at the market. Even nowadays visitors can see women selling mackerel, sea squirts (ascidians) and other seafoods on wooden boxes along the road outside of the market and along the shore.

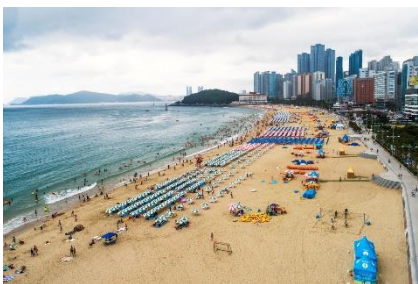
* Nurimaru APEC House



The name Nurimaru APEC House is created by combining the Korean words nuri ("world") and maru ("summit"), and "APEC House," which refers to an APEC conference hall. Collectively, it means "a house where the world summits gather together for an APEC meeting."

Located on Dongbaekseom Island, which is noted for its beautiful, natural landscape accented by dense camellia and pine trees, Nurimaru APEC House has been used as a memorial hall and a prestigious international conference hall since the APEC summit meeting. Nurimaru, a 3-story building, is a modernistic expression of "jeongja," a pavilion in traditional Korean architectural style. Its roof shape symbolizes the ridgeline of Dongbaekseom Island. Its interior design is a visual display of Korea's creative traditional culture. The terrace, which has a Korean wooden floor concept, towers over Oryukdo Island, Gwangan Bridge and Dalmaji Hill. Located near Haeundae Beach, it not only offers a spectacular view of the beach, but also has the appearance of a reputable international conference hall featuring both modern and natural beauty.

* Haeundae Beach



Haeundae Beach is the most famous beach in Busan. The white sand beach is roughly 1.5 kilometers long, over a 30- to 50-meter wide area, creating a beautiful coastline before a shallow bay, making it perfect for swimming.

People flock to Haeundae Beach every summer. All kinds of accommodations from luxury hotels to private guesthouses have developed in the area around the beach, making this the perfect summer vacation spot. Haeundae Beach is also famous for various cultural events and festivals held throughout the year. Other facilities in the area include Dongbaekseom Island, Busan Aquarium, a yachting dock, BEXCO, driving courses and more.

* UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea



The UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea honors UN soldiers from 16 countries and UN aids from five countries that were killed in battle during the Korean War from 1950-1953. It is the only memorial cemetery in the world dedicated to UN soldiers. While the cemetery originally held up to 11,000 graves, most of the fallen soldiers were repatriated at the request of their families, with only 2,300 graves remaining. The serene park spreads across a grassy plain area of 135,000

square meters. Some notable sites and memorials include: Memorial Service Hall, Memorabilia Hall, two Turkish Monuments, Greek Monument, Australian Monument, British Commonwealth Monument and two ponds.