

GUIDE FOR FOREIGNERS



♥ 평택시립장당도서관



HM0013133



Pyeongtaek City

.1159

Contents

About Pyeongtaek

6	Pyeongtaek at a glance
7	History of Pyeongtaek
8	Origin of Pyeongtaek / City Environment
9	Location / Climate / Population
10	A tale of U.S. Military in Pyeongtaek
14	Symbols / Regional product

Guide to Living in Pyeongtaek

16	Transportation
18	Public transportation
21	Waste
22	Housing
24	Health Insurance
25	Medical Service
26	Free Medical Examination for Foreigners
27	Bank Transactions
28	Mobile Phone / Telephone Service
29	High-Speed Internet / Postal Service
	Electricity/ Gas / Water
30	Shopping
31	Taxes / Keeping public order
32	Let's learn everyday - Korean conversation



Tourism Pyeongtaek

36 Tourist Attractions

Cultural Heritages and Historic sites

- 46 Cultural heritage of Pyeongtaek
- 49 Heistoric sites of Pyeongtaek

Festivals and Events

- 56 Festivals
- 59 Events
- 60 Good neighbor program for USFK and their famlies

Key contact sites

- 66 Major Contact Numbers
- 70 Pyeongtaek Tourist map

3



About Pyeongtaek

- · Pyeongtaek at a glance
- History of Pyeongtaek
- · Origin of Pyeongtaek
- · City Environment
- · Location / Climate / Population
- · A tale of U.S. Military in Pyeongtaek
- · Symbols / Regional product





Pyeongtaek at a glance

Pyeongtaek, a dynamic city of approximately 430 thousand residents, is located on the middle west tip of the Korean peninsula. The size of Pyeongtaek is 454km² which is 0.46% of the whole land of the Korean Peninsula.

The natural environment of Pyeongtaek is a perfect example of harmony between open fields, streams and sea. Its geography includes a coastline which provide excellent beautiful views.



Pyeongtaek enjoys four distinct seasons, the annual rainfall of Pyeongtaek is about 1,300mm and the annual average temperature is 12°C. Since Pyeongtaek is located at an open field adjacent to 34km seaside line, its climate is affected by the yellow sea's climate.

Pyeongtaek is the center of trade and distribution based on an integrated traffic network including three express ways, an express railroad, a Seoul-Busan railroad, and a metropolitan subway. It is one of the best places for an industrial operation and over 1,400 plants are in operation.



Pyeongtaek has national key industrial facilities including Pyeongtaek Harbor, one of the four biggest trade harbors in Korea, Pyeongtaek Power Plant, LNG bases and

LPG bases. Its deep harbor and gentle tides have allowed it to grow into the largest automobile handling port in the country.

History of Pyeongtaek

The first human presence on Pyeongtaek region can be traced back as far as the Paleolithic Age. By examining other remains of the Paleolithic Age(such as the hunting stones) collected in areas known today as Wonjeong-ri and the new urban development areas of Cheongbuk-myeon, it appears that people were present in Pyeongtaek area by the late Paleolithic Age.

A relatively large number of people lived at Peongtaek in Neolithic Age when farming began. Artifacts proving the existence humans include Bangchuk-ri artifacts, Jijedong artifacts. It appears therefore that our ancestors' life centered around fishing, hunting on a small scale in the mountain and streams of Pyeongtaek area during the Neolithic Age. As the Bronze and Iron Ages passed, our ancestors came to finally settle in this region. Until the Joseon Dynasty, the centers of Pyeongtaek were Jinwi-myeon, where is north side of Pyeongtaek and Paengseongeup where is west side of Pyeongtaek. The present Pyeongtaek downtown, where is south east side of Pyeongtaek was formed with the improvement of the Gyeongbu Railway in 1905.

As the business and habitation grew up around the railway station, the station area formed into downtown of Pyeongtaek.





Origin of Pyeongtaek

It is uncertain when people started calling Pyeongtaek by that name.

Yeondal-bugok, Pyeongtaek's original name, was from the Shaman federation(around 100 BC). The Pyeongtaek region became a district of Goguryeo Kingdom under the reign of King Jangsu in 475 AD and was renamed Busanhyeon.

In the 16th year of reign under King Gyeongdeok of Silla Dynasty(AD 757), it was renamed Jinwi-hyeon.

In the 23rd of reign under King Taejo of Goryeo Dynasty(AD 940), it was named Pyeongtaek by incorporating Jinwi-hyeon into Sujuimnae.

City Environment

Pyeongtaek, a city of beautiful mountains, streams and the sea, is also a important cultural city.

Pyeongtaek is the lowest area in Korea with a higher evaluation in the eastern region than west.

Mountains are, for the most part, of low evaluation and there are many plain fields and streams. The mountains are mostly in the northeastern region while the south western area is plains.

The highest mountain in Pyeongtaek is Mt.

Moobong-san(208.6m), while the lowest one is Mt. Deokdong-san.

The widest streams in Pyeongtaek are Anseong-cheon and Jinwi-cheon.

Anseong-cheon was called as Wungcheongang or Han-cheon or Honggyeong-cheon from the old time.

Jinwi-cheon had the name as Jangho-cheon and is the source of dozens of small and large streams including Osan-cheon and Hwangguji-cheon.



The precise geographical location of Pyeongtaek is 127°07′E, 36°59′N, which situates it at roughly the midpoint on the west coast of the Korean Peninsula.

Pyeongtaek shares roughly the same latitude as San Francisco, Washington and Madrid.

Pyeongtaek lies is southernmost part of Gyeounggi-do.

It is bordered by Yongin-si, Anseong-si in the east, Cheonan-si, Asan-si in the south and Asan bay in the west, Hwaseong-si, Osan-si in the north.

As for its geopolitical location, Pyeongtaek is the center of Pan-Yellow Sea region the interface of the G2 (USA and China) leading the global economy.



Climate

Pyeongtaek has a continental climate, but its coastal location also results in a partly maritime climate compared to inland regions, leading to a narrower annual temperature range.

The annual average temperature is 12°C, with the highest daily temperature recorded as 38.9°C and the lowest as -21.0°C.

The annual precipitation is

1,300mm, which is less than other regions of a similar latitude.

The annual average wind speed is 2.9m/s, the main wind direction being north-northwest, followed by north and northwest.

The winds are strongest from February to April, and weakest in September.

The yellow sand phenomenon is more frequent here compared to other regions,



and the duration of the annual yellow sand period is lengthening. Due to mobile high pressure moving from central China, heavier southwest winds are entering the region, leading to heavy fog at sea and lower daytime temperatures. The annual number of foggy days in Pyeongtaek is 49.5 days, with the period April-July accounting for 60% of the total.

About Pycongtack

Population

From its opening in 1986, the port city of Pyeongtaek quickly developed into a hub of trade, commerce and industry.

This development resulted in a rapid increase in its population, which had already reached

400,000 by 2006.

As of the end of December 2012, the population was 434,305 (male: 220,715 female: 213,590).

The number of registered foreigners in Pyeongtaek is 13,072.

A tale of U.S. Military in Pyeongtaek

Since outbreak of Korean war in 1950, two american military bases, such as Osan air base and Camp Humphreys have been positioned in Pyeongtaek.

Origin of Osan air base

Osan air base was founded in the year 1952, when the Korean war was in full swing.

Since the base was created 61 years ago, Osan air base has played an important role in the Korean airspace patron.

An heroic story regarding foundation of Osan air base has handed down as below.

The origin of Osan air base was just one small hill, not long after the 182.

But this hill was a place of strategic importance and also an important spot during Korean war. In February 1951, 'EG' infantry company under 25th division was surrounded by numerous Communist Chinese army at this hill. They fought bravely until they ran out of ammunition.

To make matters worse, they were suffered by enemy of many heavy weapons for anti-tank.

All of this was a desperate, but Captain Millet, who was a company commander, never gave up.

He raced toward the enemy who shot heavy weapons, while directing the bitter fighting at close quarters.

While he subdued heavy artillery, all in his company fought and fought against numerous enemies all day and night in the amidst flood of gun shots.



Finally, they could defend this hill to the last by routing the enemies.

In this bitter fighting, they killed 47 enemies and severely injured 61 enemies by shooting and hand-to-hand fighting.

Five 5 months after, Capt. Millet was awarded 'Medal of Honer', highest state medal which means national hero of USA.

Soon after then, Osan air base was situated at this hill side in July 1951 and this hill has been called as 'Bayonet', which means hill of rifles and swords.

Along side of base, street name has been called as 'Millet road', which was memorize Capt. Millet.

- December, 1952 : constructed runway and named as 'K-55'.
- September, 1956: Named the actual name of base as 'Osan airbase'.

Origin of Camp Humphreys

The origin of Camp Humphreys in Anjeong-ri was a Japanese air base.

In 1919, Japanese colonial period, Japanese air forces constructed air base around Anjeong-ri by its forced mobilization of innocent Pyeongtaek citizens.

In 1950, Korean war began and U.S. Air force participated a war.

They invested equipments and rebuilt this original Japanese air base in Anjeong-ri including runway construction.

This was a beginning of Camp Humphreys and has called as 'K-6' since that time.

During Korean war, K-6 was very important base for flight information-gathering.

Now, this camp becomes to be one of most important bases among all over sea bases of U.S. Army.

Changes of Camp Humphreys

- February, 1951: Rebuilt air base including construction of new runway and called' as 'K-6'
- To memorize Benjamin K. - 1962: Humphley, U.S. Army warrant officer, who died at his post of duty by Helicopter accident, Camp name was officially renamed as 'Camp Humphreys'.
- 1974: Received a mission as 'United States Army Garrison Humphreys'



Symbols



Simbol Mark

The city mark symbolizes Pyeongtaek-si's transformation into one the best cities in the world backed by citigen's united power and hope.

Character

'Mudong-i' character symbolizes kids' dancing performance of Pyeongtaek Nong-ak(Farmers' music of Pyeongtaek). It will be expected as a world-wide image.



Bird White Heron

This bird symbolizes peace and proudness (and pure heart) of humankind. The white heron is loved by the people because it is known to immigrate into a wealthy town only. The image of bird outstands the peculiarity of the city and the harmony of white color representing the lay people.

Flower Pear Blossoms

The flower reminds a pear, a predominant fruit of Pyeongtaek. Its clean and attractive image matches an image of Pyeongtaek.





Tree Pine Tree

It is a typical tree for Koreans' favorite which means the Koreans are the race of Baedal (It means that the everlasting people from ancient to the present under the same spirit). It represents Korean's potential power because it is strong under cold climate.

Regional product

rice



Pear





Super O'ning, the general brand for the premium agricultural products and specialties of Pyeongtaek, is an abbreviation of "Super the origin of the morning".

It refers to "clean, trusted food that helps us greet the fresh morning".

cucumber

cherry tomato

zucchini





Guide to living in Pyeongtaek

- · Transportation
- · Waste
- · Housing
- · Health Insurance
- · Medical Service
- · Free Medical Examination for Foreign
- Bank Transactions
- · Mobile Phone / Telephone Service
- · High-Speed Internet
- · Postal Service
- · Electricity/ Gas / Water
- ·Shopping
- · Taxes
- · Keeping public order





Transportation

1. Transportation Information

Go to the Pyeongtaek city website "http:// www.pyeongtaek.go.kr". Click "Transportation Environment

▶ Transportation Information" from the menu at the top. This will allow you to check the timetables for the International Port Passenger Terminal, Rail-ways, Subways, Express Buses, Intracity Buses, Cross-Country Buses and Shuttle Buses.

2. Transportation Card

A transportation card can be used for public transportation including buses and subways. A transportation card also gives a bit of a discount compared to cash payment.

You can buy a transportation card at any kiosk in a bus stop or other designated store. The



가는 맛질 원칙시장 확합신장되어서 5시민(항안되다 하려되기합니다 이상 중인 도시민입합 대한에(4.5건간) 나는데 세인의 노시민(항안되면 위원을 때문에) 참안한 가장된 위원 및 위원 경 에에 아이 있게 하는 원인의 세인의 노시민(항안되면 위원을 때문에) 참안한 가장된 위원 경 음식 노시를 송합하는 지역 통한 가에는스를 구축하여 노시만의 항약 환성하여 70여이자고 함 위상 보시를 송합하는 지역 통한 가에는스를 구축하여 노시만의 항약 환성하여 70여이자고 함 위상 보시

[02:08] 설달맞이 합동차례지내기

지난 '생기 NE 전투시 남쪽, 목무자의 노인축지원에서 만족 대충당한 남은 당이 함께 NetChiA

card can be recharged by increments of 1,000 Won.

Transportation cards are not currently available throughout the country.

Transportation cards available in Seoul, Gyeonggi-Do and Incheon include the T-Money Card, U-Pass Card and EB Card.

3. Driver's License

International Driver's License

Holders of an International Driver's License can drive in Korea for one year from the date of issuance of the license.

Required Documents for Changing a Foreign License to Korean License

Foreign license, passport or foreigner registration card, 3 photos, translated and

notarized copy of foreign license (except English), certificate from your embassy, processing fee of 1,000 Won.

Acquisition of a Korean Driver's License

A Korean driver's license is classified into two types- Class I and Class II- -depending on the vehicle type.

To acquire a license, you need to pass a written test, a course test and a road test.

Application Documents for the Driver's License Test in Korea

Written test: passport, foreigner registration card, 2 photos(3cm 4cm), processing fee of 9,000 Won.

Course test :passport, foreigner registration card, application form, processing fee of 13,000 Won.

Road test: passport, foreigner registration card, processing fee of 15,000 Won.

Aptitude Test and Renewal

Class I driver's license holders must take an aptitude test within the regular aptitude test periodspecified on the driver's license. A Class II driver's license holder must renew the license within the renewal period specified on the driver's license.

* For more information of driver's licenses including test centers, contacts and tests, please visit http://www.dla. qo.kr.

Information is available in English, Japanese and Chinese. Transportation

4. Useful Road Traffic Act

Careful driving is needed when driving on complicated or congested roads. You must abide by the Road Traffic Act.

Seat belts: The driver and front seat passenger must fasten their seat belts.

Always wear a helmet when driving a motor bike.

No mobile phone usage : A fine will be imposed for those who use their mobile phone while driving.

No drunk driving: Drunken driving will be punished per blood alcohol levels, including the suspension or invalidation of the driver's license.

Exclusive Bus Lanes: this system promotes the use of the bus as public transportation. This system is effective during the peak traffic times (Blue Lane)

Fines: Exclusive Bus Lane violation (40,000 ~ 50,000 Won), parking violation (80,000~90,000 Won), traffic signal violation (120,000~140,000 Won)

- * The Road Traffic Act is extremely strict.
- Any violation of the Road Traffic Act will cause the cancellation of the driver's license and the imposition of a fine (40,000 to 140,000 Won)
- Please call 112 or the nearest police station in the case of traffic accidents.





Language

Korean is the official language of the Republic of Korea. A unique language called "Hangeul"

created by king Sejong in 1443. Hangeul alphabet is composed of 14 consonants and 10 vowels. Hangeul is evaluated as a very significant alphabet because it is almost entirely phonetic for the Korean language.

Religions

The constitution of the Republic of Korea guarantees freedom of religion.

According to survey of the National Statistical Office in 2005, 52.1% of Koreans have a religion.

Buddhism (23% of the population), Protestant Christianity (18%), and Catholic Christianity (11%) are the three major religions.



Public Transportation

Buses

The bus is the most frequently used as public transportation.

Buses are divided into Intracity Buses and CrossCountry Buses. Intracity buses

include general buses and seated buses. If a general bus is not running or runs infrequently, a shuttle bus typically runs in a village.

Cross-country buses are used for travel to other cities.

the express bus travels on the

highway and cross-country buses use national roads

The bus fare is paid with a transportation card or with cash. The transportation card gives a discount.

You can check the time table and route maps of buses on the Pyeongtaek city website. the intracity bus announces and shows route maps and stops in Korean only.

Please pepare your route in advance to avoid complications if you have difficulty using the Korean language.

The intracity bus is 1,200 Won for the first 10km, with an additional 100 Won per 5km. The maximum fare is 1,800 Won.

How to Use an Intracity Bus Bus Stop ▶ Arrival of a Bus ▶ Transportation Card Reader

* When using a transportation card, place the near the front card reader when boarding the bus. When getting off, place the card near the rear card reader.

Taxi

General Taxis are of two types : a Deluxe Taxi and Call Taxi.

General Taxi: Use this taxi at a general taxi stop. A vacant taxi will have a lit indicator lamp reading "Vacant" in red in front of the assistant seat. The basic fare is 2,400 Won for the first 2km with an increase per mileage and time traveled.

A late night charge (24:00~06:00) is 20% of the fare.

Deluxe Taxis: Remarked "Mobeom Taxi" in Korean, the deluxe taxi offers a higher quality of service than a general taxi.

The fare is more expensive than a general taxi. No Deluxe Taxis are available in Pyeongtaek.

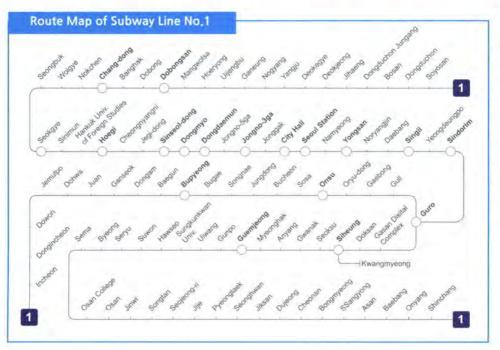
Call Taxi: You can request a taxi to come to the place where you are or to a house. Add 1,000 Won to the fare of a general taxi.

Subway

A subway has more stations than the train.

A subway with moderate fares runs from Seoul to Cheonan. Pyeongtaek Station, Jije Station, Seojengri Station, Song-tan Station and Jinwi Station are the stations located in Pyeongtaek.





Trains

Trains include the KTX (a rapid transit railway), Saemaeul and Mugunghwa.

KTX (raipid transit railway)

This is the quickest means of ground transportation and enables travelers to go to any place in Korea within 3 hours. It is equipped with facilities for the physically

challenged, phones, faxes and multimedia facilities.

* Pyeongtaek has no KTX station. The nearest

station is the Cheonan/Asan Station in Asan, CHungcheongnam-do

General Trains

M ugungwha-Ho and Saemaeul-Ho, with mobile public phones and dining cars.

※ Fares vary per day.

For more information including time tables and online reservations, please visit http://www.korail.com.

	Trains	Hours	General Coach	Specila Couc
Pyeongtaek <> Seoul	Saemaeul-Ho	1 Hour	6,600 Won	10,100 Won
	Mugunghwa-Ho	1 Hour	4,900 Won	21
	Nuriro-Ho	1 Hour	4,900 Won	-

Car Ferry

A car ferry runs from the International Port Passenger Terminal of Pyeongtaek Port (http://www.pyeongtaek.go.kr/pub/hbr/hbr. jsp) to 4 cities of China including Rongcheng City Shandong Province in China and Jeju, Korea

Bound for	Ship owners	Traveling time	Schedule	Telephone
Longyan Port, Rongcheng, Shandong Province	Daeryung Haewoon Co. Ltd.	12 hours (388km)	3 times (MON/TUE, THU, SAT)	031) 683-9300
anyungang Port, Lianyungang, Shandong Province	Yeonwunhang Ferry Co. Ltd.	23 hours (733km)	2 times (MON, THU/FRI)	031) 684-3100
Weihai Port, Weihai, Shandong Province	Gyodong Ferry Co. Ltd.	13 hours (444km)	3 times (TUE, THU, SAT/ SUN)	031) 684-5999
Rizhao Sea Port, Rizhao, Shandong Province	Rizhao International Ferry Co. Ltd.	19 hours (685km)	3 times (MON, WED, FRI)	031) 686-5891



Guide to Living in Pyeongtack

Korea has been implementing a volume-based waste charge system to maximize the reduction of waste below. and effectively promote recycling for

the protection of the environment. Disposal by waste type is explained

1. General Waste (for incineration, landfill)

Place waste in a standard waste bag marked specifically for your district.

These are sold in corner stores and shops. Leave this bag in the designated place any evening (20:00~04:00) from Monday to Friday. The garbage will be collected at the specific time.

	Waste bag price (Won)					
31	5 ℓ	10 &	20ℓ	50ℓ	100 8	
80	130	250	500	1,250	2,500	

2. Food Waste

Place food waste into the bags designed specifically for food waste and place these bags in a nearby food waste collection bin or the food waste container for apartments.

The municipal waste service will collect the bags.

Food waste is re-cycled to produce feed therefore, harmful materials such as plastic and bottle caps should not be included.

Recycle organic food trash only.

For apartments, food waste bags are not needed because the cost for the food waste bag for each household is included in the management expenses.

Waste bags are sold in supermarkets or convenience stores (designated shops).

Waste to be separated from food waste (place the items listed below in general waste bags)

Fruit - Peelings of : walnuts, chestnuts, acorns, pineapple and coconut, pits of peaches, apricots and

Meats - Bones and skin of beef, pork and chicken Shells/Crustacea - Shells from clams, oysters, abalones, crab and lobsters, inside; inside of globefish Sediments - Tea bags, medical sediment



3. Recyclable Wastes

Place recyclable wastes including plastic, cans, bottles or paper in the desig- nated containers. Recyclable Wasters:

- Packing materials subject to the Extended Producer Responsibility system:
- cardboard, glass bottles, metal cans, plastics.
- Wastes subject to the Extended Producer Responsibility system:batteries, tires, lubricants, electronic goods, luorescent lamps.
- · Other recyclable wastes:

paper, scrap iron, clothes, farm waste and others.

How to Separate your Recyclables

- Recyclable waste collection days are designat-ed for each apartment and residential area.
- For residential areas, collection days are set up according to the regulations of the relevant local authorities.
- Remember to leave your recyclables in the designated area on the specific days to facilitate collection.

4. Large Items

To throw away large items such as furniture and home appliances, buy stickers for large items in a supermarket or a convenience store (designated shop) and attach them to the item (a fee will be charged).

Call the relevant government office to request the collection of the item.

The government office will then collect it on the day specified.



Food

Korean dishes are healthy foods generally rich in nutrients and low in calorie.

The main ingredients of Korean dishes are grains, seafood, and vegetables. Korean meals consist of rice, soup, and a variety of side dishes. Korean food is characterized by the development of fermented foods including soy sauce, bean paste, and Jangajji(slices of radish or cucumber dried and seasoned with soy)

Famous Korean dishes include Kimchi, Bulgogi, Galbi, Bibimbap, Naengmyeon, Gimchijjigae and Doenjagjjigae.

Housing

1. Housing Types

Cautions regarding Lease Agreements

- it is preferable to make a lease agreement through a real estate agency or realtor rather than a direct contract between the leaseholder and tenant, to ensure safety.
- A commission is paid to the real estate agency or realtor after the lease agreement or purchase agreement is drawn.
- Before executing agreements, the provisions related to the agreement (deposit, contract period, rent payment method, etc.) and the transcript of the land register(collateral security, provisional seizure, etc.) of the rented house should be carefully verified.
- The "verification date" is entered on the lease contract in a Dong office when providing movein notification after moving into a rented house.
 The "verification date" protects the tenant's right on a preferential basis.
- Maintenances expenses do not include the utility charges on electricity, gas, water, air conditioning or heating.

The tenant is responsible for these charges. In addition, it will be clearly specified between the tenant and the leaseholder regarding who will pay overhead charges (parking lot, elevators, etc.).

Types	Description
Apartment (Mansion)	 Row houses with more than 5 floors These are guarded Have subsidiary facilities (shopping centers, public parking lots)
singlie-Family House	· Single-family house built on private Inad
Villa	Low-rise apartment building of less than 5 floors Simpler and wider than apartment There are guards or caretakers
Officetel	Both offices and apartments exist in one building There are guards or caretakers Public parking lots
Row Houses	Small, low apartments No guards or caretakers. Public parking lots.

2. Purchase of House/Real Estate

To stimulate the real estate market, the Korean governmenthas entirely opened the real estate market to foreigners on the basis of the Foreigner's Land Acquisition Act, Foreign Investment Promotion Act and Foreign

Exchange Transactions Act (Real Estate).
For more information on the purchase of houses, real estate and apartments, consult a real estate agency specializing in transactions for foreigners.

3. Rent

Types	Description		
Jeonse (Deposit-based rent)	 A deposit is paid according to the lease agreement (for 1 to 2 years). The deposit is returned after the lease agreement is terminated. 10% of the deposit is paid as earnest money when executing the lease agreement. 90% of the deposit is paid when moving in. The house shall be maintained in the status at the time of move in. 		
Wolse (Monthly rent)	 A deposit is paid for one or two years. Rent is paid every month. This deposit is 10 to 20 times higher than monthly rent. 10% of the deposit is paid when executing the lease agreement as earnest money. 90% of the deposit and the first month's rent are paid when moving in. The deposit is returned when the lease agreement is terminated. 		

4. Move-In

In Korea, most people use a moving service which provides all move-related services from packing to delivery of belongings.

When using a moving service, contact the moving service company to get an estimate. The moving service company will visit the house for this. After receiving an estimated cost, you can make a contract after negotiations. Carefully check potential problems that might occur during the move when making your contract.

For any damages including loss or breakage while moving your belongings, you will need to ensure proof to verify the damage. Next make a claim for said damages with the moving company.

Health Insurance

Health insurance is classified into workplace health insurance and regional health insurance.

The health insurance system enables everyone to receive medical services according to the need of the insured using the fund formed by the premium paid by the insured.

Foreigners can become members of Korea's national health insurance. Members pay a certain amount of premiums every month. Members pay about 20~50% of the medical examination and treatment fees and the rest is paid by the National Health Insurance Corporation.

Eligibility

Spouses and children of nationals of the Republic of Korea who stay in Korea on family visitation visas (F-1 visa)

Foreigners who have lived in Korea for more than one year on the follow-ing visa types are eligible: cultural arts (D-1), overseas study (D-2), industrial training (D-3), general training (D-4), journalism (D-5), religious affairs (D-6), business supervisor (D-7), corporate investment (D-8),trade management (D-9), professorship (E-1), foreign language instructor (E-2), research (E-3), technology transfer (E-4), professional employment (D-5), special occupation(E-7), employed trainee (E-8). Their spouses and children who are less than 20 years old (F-3) are also eligible.

Those who reside in Korea with a residency visa (F-2)

Overseas Koreans who reside in Korea with an overseas Koreans visa (F-4)

Acquisition of Eligibility and Application When to Acquire Eligibility

- · After completing the foreigner registration
- For overseas Koreans, after reporting the domestic residency or completing the foreigner registration.

Application Procedure

- Submit the application form to your branch of the National Health Insurance Corporation.
- Required documents: Foreigner registration cards or certificates of domestic residency, certificate of income

Premium Standards

- the premium rate for the insured in the workplace is applied to foreign employees whose income can be verified.
- Average premium rates for an insured household in each area are applied to foreigners without income or those whose income is difficult to verify. (30% discount for overseas students)
- * For more information on health insurance, please visit the website of National Health Insurance Corporation (http://www.nhic. or.kr)
- * An English page is available now.



Medical Service

1. Types of Hospitals

General Hospitals

General hospitals have a wide variety of medical departments, and each department is staffed by medical specialists. General hospitals are equipped with extensive facilities including inpatient facilities accommodating more than 100 patients (Tertiary hospital)

Hospitals

Hospitals have several medical departments and have more than 30 beds. (Secondary hospital)

Clinics

Small hospitals specialized in a specific medical treatment (surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics, dentistry, etc.), often in a community (Primary hospital)

2. General Procedures of Medical Examination

Summit application ▶ Wait near the corresponding medical department ▶ Upon being called, consult with the doctor ▶ After treatment, pay fees and receive prescription, if any ▶ Submit prescription and purchase medicines at a pharmacy, if needed.

Oriental Medicine Clinic

Hospital treating illnesses on the basis of oriental medicine including acupuncture and traditional herbal medicine, etc.

Public Health Center

Public medical organization providing simple medical services at a low cost.

* Patients will receive a basic medical examination in primary hospital and will be referred to a secondary or tertiary hospital depending on the severity of the problem. This requirement is not applied to emergency cases. Health Insurance/Medical Service

3. Purchase of Medicine

Since the implementation of the SDP (Separation of Dispensing and Prescription) in Korea, it is necessary to bring doctors' prescriptions when purchasing medicine at pharmacies.

Medicine to treat simple symptoms such as headaches or indigestion can be purchased from pharmacies without prescriptions.



4. Vaccination for Infants and Children

Boosters are given on the 18th month after birth and between four and six years of age.

Polio: The polio vaccine is administered at the second fourth and sixth months after birth. A booster is given between four and six years of age.

MMR: The MMR is a vaccination against measles, mumps and rubella. The first MMR is administered between four and six years of age. Japanese Encephalitis: The 1st vaccination is given anywhere between the 12th to the 24th month after birth. The 2nd vaccination follows one week after the 1st. A 3rd vaccination is given one year after the 2nd vaccination.

Additional boosters are given to children of 6 full years of age and 12 full years of age.

Free vaccinations are available for infants and children at certified public health centers. Please contact the relevant public health center for more information.

Hospitals	Addresses	TEL	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Suwon Hospital	886-9, Jeongja 2-Dong, Suwon, Gyeonggi-Do	031)888-0114	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medica Center Uljengbu Hospital	433, Uijeongbu 2-Dong, Uijengbu, Gyeonggi-Do	031)828-5000	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Paju Hospital	798, Geumchon-Dong, Paju, Gyeonggi-Do	031)940-9173	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Icheon Hospital	215, Gwango-Dong, Icheon, Gyeonggi-Do	031)639-4800	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Anseong Hospital	455, Dangwang-Dong, Anseong, Gyeonggi-Do	031)674-7520	
Gyeonggi Provincial Medical Center Pocheon Hospital	243-4, Sineup-Dong, Pocheon, Gyeonggi-Do	031)539-9114	

Free Medical Examination for Foreigners

Eligibility

Free medical examinations are available for foreign workers, their children and married immigrant women before acquiring citizenship who are not covered by a health care system such as health insurance and medical benefits.

Benefits

Full coverage for the entire period from hospitalization to discharge from hospital, within a limit of 5 million Won per case (for cases requiring more than 5 million Won, benefits can be extended up to 10 million Won after review)

Available Services

In-Patient treatment, one day outpatient surgery One prior outpatient examination related to the hospitalization or surgery three outpatient examinations following treatment.

Medical Facilities for Free Medical Examinations

Korean Currency

The unit of Korean currency is the "Won." Coins come in four different denominations: 10 Won, 50 Won, 100 Won, and 500 Won.

Bills come in four different denominations: 1,000 Won, 5,000 Won, and 10,000 Won and 50,000 Won.

Opening a Bank Account

To open a bank account, visit at local bank with your foreigner registration card and the passport and fill out the application form. Personal data such as name and address must be provided.

Opening a bank account is completed after depositing a specified amount of money into the account.

Using the cash card issued at the time of opening the bank account, you can withdraw money from automated teller machines which are found in many locations.

Eligibility

Most credit card companies and banks issue credit cards to foreigners.

Requirements for the issuing of credit cards and the documents required differ by bank.

Visit your local bank for a consultation.

Money Exchange

Some banks provide foreign currency exchange services. To exchange money, a passport or foreigner registration card is required. As almost no Korean stores accept foreign currency, it is therefore recommended to change your foreign currency into Korean Won.



Take a number ticket from the ticket machine



When your number is called, go to the teller



Use an ATM for a bank card

Overseas Remittance

There are three ways to transfer money to overseas banks: wire transfer, tele-graphic transfer, and remittance check. Money can be transferred to overseas banks in any banks providing foreign currency service.

Wire transfer: This is the fastest and safest method. The name of the bank, the name of the branch of the bank, the bank account number, address, tele-phone number, and bank code must be supplied for the transfer.

Telegraphic transfer: A bank check is sent directly to the recipient abroad. Loss can occur.

Mobile Phone/Telephone Service

Mobile Phone

Subscription: Visit any agency of the 3 mobile operators in Korea (SKT, KTF, LGT).

Fill out the subscription form and pay the new subscription fee and mobile phone price. Charges vary by mobile operators so check each operator's service products.

Membership cards provide a discount to theaters, entertainment parks or restaurants.

Required documents : foreigner registration card, passport, bank account for automatic payment of monthly fees, etc.

Websites for the 3 mobile operators in Korea

SKT: www.sktelecom. com(available in English and in Chinese)

KTF: www.ktf.com (available in English)

LGT: www.lgtelecom.com (available in English) Bank Transactions/ Mobile Phone/Telephone Service

Payphones

Payphones use coins or credit cards.

The four kinds of payphone cards range from 2,000 Won

to 10,000 Won. Pre-paid phone card are sold in at transportation card kiosks or banks.

Collect Call: A collect call is useful if you do not have cash or credit card readily available. Collect call service is available for all calls excluding international calls.

Home phones

Visit the nearest branch of Korea Telecom (KT) with your foreigner registration card and passport to have your phone connected.

 It is important to provide an accurate address for the connection of your phone.

Paying phone bills using an automatic payment from your bank account is the most convenient way to pay.

 Installation fee: 60,000 Won / Basic rate per month: 5,200 Won.

* Caution regarding Application

시민 모두가 행복한

일류 문화 도시

Pveongtaek

It is necessary to provide an accurate address and your foreigner registration card when

requesting the connection.

Installation fees and basic rates vary by service provider. (Contact individual service providers for more information)

Websites and contact numbers of wired communication service providers

Korea Telecom: www.kt.co.kr (available in English and Chines)

2 100 without area code

Hanaro Telecom : www.hanaro. com (available in English)

2 106 without area code

International Calls

Service code ofinternational call

service provider + country code + area code + phone number.

Major international call services (service code)

Korea Telecom (001), Dacom (002), Onse Telecom (008), SK Telink (00700), Onse Telecom (00365).

** Rate plans vary by service providers. Contact individual service providers for more detail. Discounts up to 30~50 % can be received for calls made in the morning/after midnight and holidays.



High-Speed Internet

Subscription: Call Internet service providers to request service. New subscription fees and monthly fees differ depending upon the service providers.

The longer the contract period is, the cheaper the monthly fee is in general.

Websites and phone number of major service providers

Megapass: www.megapass.co.kr

☎ 100 without area codes Hanafos: www.hanafos.com ☎ 106 without area codes

LG Powercom: www.xpeed.com

2 1644-7000

* All websites not available in English. cheaper the monthly fee is in general.

Websites and phone number of major service providers

Megapass: www.megapass.co.kr

7 100 without area codes Hanafos: www.hanafos.com 2 106 without area codes

LG Powercom: www.xpeed.com

2 1644-7000

* All websites not available in English.

Postal Service

Domestic Mail

Domestic mail is classified into general postal service (express and normal) and parcel service. (express and normal)

Express service generally enables overnight delivery whereas it takes about four days in the case of normal service. Postage differs depending upon the weight of the postal item.

International Mail

There are three types of international mail: general, parcel post and international express

mail.

Postal items up to 30kg can be mailed. Postage depends on kinds, sizes and weights.

Business Hours

Weekdays: 09:00 ~

18:00

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: closed.





Electricity/ Gas/ Water

Electricity

The standard voltage for home appliances is 220 volts in Korea. Foreigners should check the voltage for any appliances that they bring from their home countries.

Gas

To use city gas, contact a city gas provider in the relevant area to request gas supply. An engineer from the city gas provider will

visit your home and connect the gas on the appointed date.

If LP gas is used in the residence, contact a nearby gas provider for the connection of LP gas.

Water

Water is available in almost all houses. Check the water valve first if the water doesn't run after turning on the tap.

Shopping

Traditional Markets

The traditional markets of Korea have a long history and are run by a number of small-scale merchants.

Drop by any traditional market in Korea and you will feel affection from the people there.

You may also be able to buy goods at a cheaper price by bargaining with the vendors.

Department Store

A department store is a massive retail establishment that is organized through classifying shop by product and customer and by managing all affairs for the promotion of sales and improvement of service.

Discount Store

A discount store or Wholesale market" is a general distributor selling products at prices lower than those asked in general markets using mass-sale system of self-service.

Supermarket

A supermarket is a retailer focusing on groceries item. Small supermarkets are generally located in small communities with larger supermarkets found in cities.

Convenience Store

A convenience store is a retailer operating for 24 hours. It sells simple miscellaneous goods.

Markets	Location	TEL 665-0489	
Tongbok Market	7-29 Tongbok-Dong, Pyeongtaek		
Anjung Market	221-10 Anjung-Ri, Pyeongtaek	682-2665	
Seojeong Market	317 Seojeong-Dong, Pyeongtaek		
Songbuk Market	745-12 Jisan-Dong, Pyeongtaek	662-3368	
Jungang Market	317 Sinjang-Dong, Pyeongtaek		
Paengseong Market	148 Anjeong-Ri, Pyeongtaek	691-9440	



Taxes

Taxes in Korea consist of national taxes collected by the central government (in come tax, corporate tax, education tax, etc.) and local taxes collected by local governments (sales tax, registration tax, property tax, etc.)

Foreigners residing in Korea must pay taxes.

Tax Payments

Upon receiving tax notices, taxes can be paid at financial institution including banks and post offices. Taxes can be paid by automatic transfer from banks or by credit card.

 For more information on tax payment, please visit the website of the National Tax Service www.nts.go.kr.
 Available in English.

Keeping public order

It is the obligation of all to observe the public order to keep the urban environment clean and secure an advanced system of order.

Those who violate the public order shall be fined.

You must observe the following

- No smoking in non-smoking areas, no spitting on streets,
- No urinating in streets, no illegal dumping of waste,
- No throwing butts/wastes, line-up,
- · No jaywalking,
- · Observing traffic signals,
- Fasten your seat belts in moving vehicles.





National Flag (Taegeukgi)

Taegeukgi is the flag symbolizing the yin and yang theory of Eastern philosophy. The upper red part of the circle in the center represents the yang, the active force of the universe, whereas the lower blue part represents the passive force. The two forces work together to ensure continuity, balance, and harmony.

The circle at the center is surrounded by four trigrams in the four comers of the flag. The trigrams symbolize heaven, earth, the sun (or fire) and the moon (or water), which are cosmic elements. the white background of the flag symbolizes peace and the Korean people's sincerity and homogeneity.



Let's learn every day - Korean conversation

How are you? 안녕하세요? an nyeong ha seyo?

My name is James. 저는 제임스입니다. jeo neun james ip nida.

Nice to meet you. 만나서 반가와요 man na seo banga wayo.

Good bye 안녕히 가세요 an nyeong hi ga seyo

Good morning 좋은 아침 joun achim Thank you 감사합니다. gamsa ham nida

l am sorry 미안합니다. mian ham nida

Forgive me please 용서하세요 yong seo ha seyo

Please 부탁합니다 butak ham nida

Please help me 도와주세요 do wa ju seyo Congratulation 축하합니다 chukha ham nida

Can I help you? 어서오세요 eo seo o seyo

Coffee please 커피주세요 coffee ju seyo

How much is it? 얼마입니까? eol ma ip nigga?

It's expensive 비싸요 bi ssa yo

Who is this speaking ? 누구세요 Nu Gu Seyo ?

Come on in 어서 오세요 eo seo oseyo

Go together 함께 가요 Ham Ggae Gayo

See you again 다시 만나요 Dasi Manayo

You are welcome 천만에요 Cheon Maneyo

I'm tired 피곤해요 Pigon Heyo It's pretty 이뻐요 I Bbeoyo

lt's delicious 맛나요 **Mannayo**

lt's hot 매워요 Mae weoyo

lt's salty 짜요 Xayo

It's warm 더워요 Deo Weoyo

lt's cold 추워요 Chu Weoyo

l like it 좋아요 Jowayo

l don't like it 싫어요 Sileoyo

I'm happy 기뻐요 **Gi Bbeoyo**

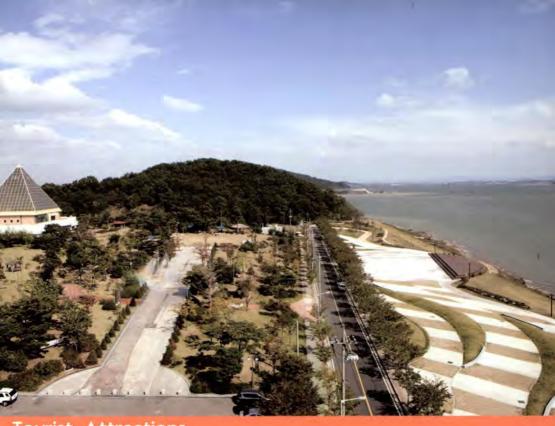
I'm sad 슬퍼요 Seul Peoyo



Tourism Pyeongtaek

· Tourist Attractions





Tourist Attractions

PyeongtaekHo Tourist Park

PyeongtaekHo is an extensive artificial lake formed by the construction of a sea wall in Asan Bay. Park-goers can relax on the grass, enjoy the pine forest pathway around the lake or savor some fresh seafood from the West Sea in the raw fish restaurants nearby.

Pyeongtaek-Ho is a representative tourist attraction of Pyeongtaek.

The wooden boardwalk along Pyeongtaek-Ho gives an opportunity to take a peaceful walk and appreciate the lake scenery.

A fountain sprays water up to 105m high in the middle of the lake and will refresh you mentally. The rape flowers and barley along the sandbank park lining the lake enhance the scenic beauty.

Experience facilities for water sports include yachting, wind surfing and waterskiing while family excursion facilities such as excursion boats, motor boats, paddle boats and tandem bikes are also available.

The boardwalk and formative overhead walkway, formative works, and tourist attraction symbolizing Pyeongtaek, the PyeongtaekHo Drive-in Theater, cafes, raw fish restaurants and roasted shellfish restaurants next to the Art Hall is also good attraction.



PyeongtaekHo Art Hall

The first floor of the hall is an art gallery, the second floor is a performance hall and the third floor is a meditation hall. Visitors can view works of art all throughout the years. The distinct pyramidal exterior is eye-catching as well. There are various things to see including an outdoor fountain and the museum is one of the best-known tourist attractions of Pyeongtaek, providing a bird's eye view of Pyeongtaek-Ho.





Hanguk Soriter

Hanguk Soriter is a Culture and Art Center and opened last year.

It is located at PyeongtaekHo Tourist park.

Inside the center, there are many interesting facilities including concert hall, open-air theatre, Korean traditional music theme park.

Visitors can enjoy various Korean traditional music, dancing and performances.

At this wonderful music center, full of beautiful traditional Korean folk music, various participatory programs, including traditional Korean music, dancing will be offered.

Participants can also experience various cultural art programs and events as well as folk arts performances.





Pyeongtaek Port Promotion Center

Pyeongtaek Port has been advancing as the hub port for trade with China and Southeast Asian countries. Export and import through Pyeongtaek Port reached 45.5 billion USD in 2007. Automotive vehicles, optical instruments and steel manufactures are exported through Pyeongtaek Port with major imports including gas, home appliances and farm products.

Car ferries run between Pyeongtaek Port and Jeju-island(Korea),Rongcheng City, Rizhao, Lianyungang and Quiandao in China.

Clearly highlighting the history and future vision of Pyeongtaek Port, the Pyeongtaek Port Promotion Center is located in an area overlooking Pyeongtaek Port opening to the West Sea. Groups are welcome to take a look around Pyeongtaek Port in port guide boat (reservations are required at least three days prior to the tour, TEL: 031-682-5663).





Jinwi-Cheon Amusement Park

This park has sports facilities including a swimming pool, campground, nature study field, basketball court and Jokgu court.

The upper area of the stream is crystal clear as a water supply source protection area. In warmer weather, it is an excellent place for spending a peaceful time with one's family, friends or colleagues.

Summer is the season for the "Catching Fresh in Jinwi-Cheon" festival while a "Smelt Festival" is held in winter. Visitors can enjoy a variety of activities in the experience yard (air walks, ice fields for sleighing, bottle gourd craftwork and a Found-Object Art gallery). Take a taste of the water at the Jinwi Water Intake Station, a nature protection area.











Wootdali Culture Village

This village is the experience center for culture and arts. The village was formerly a school in Geumgak-Ri , Seotan-Myeon. The Pyeongtaek Culture Center transformed the closed school into a creative culture and art space, Wootdali Culture Village.

The village provides about 40 experience programs including ceramic arts, stone flower art, wood crafts, rice cake mallet pounding and folk games.

There is also a performance stage on the grounds. Rabbits, goats, deer, ostrich and ducks live on an animal farm. Visitors can cultivate chemical-free vegetables including cabbages and sweet potatoes on the weekend farm. This village is a good place to visit for everyone from children to the elderly.

Accommodation facilities are soon to follow.





Agriculture Museum / Natural Theme Botanic Garden

Agricultural Museum is a place where visitors can get a sense of Korean agricultural development from prehistoric times to today and see about the past, present, and future vision of Pyeongtaek agriculture.

At museum, relics of farming life, Super O'ning Brand of Pyeongtaek premium agricultural products, and natural dyed textile are exhibiting.

Natural Botanical Garden is a natural learning place where visitors can observe some 5,200 flowers and plants, including 161 species of native and rare subtropical plants.

At this place, Grand Flower festival is held annually around early in May.

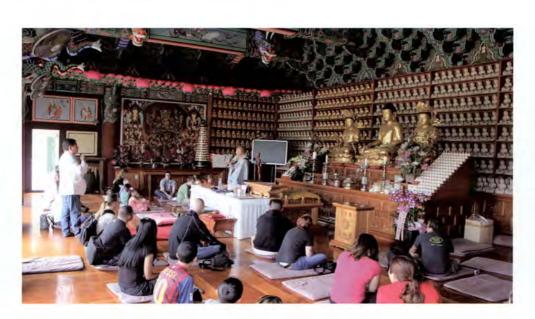




Sudosa Templestay

Temple stay is a very interesting and exiting experiences for foreigners.

During the temple stay, visitors can participate in various events such as trying on Buddhist shroud and also participate in Buddhist services including 108 repentance, Buddhist meal etiquette, tea ceremony, lantern making, walking along yellow soil road in pine tree forests, foot washing ceremony, listening to meditation music, copying Buddhist scriptures, and growing vegetables. Visitors can also learn about temple foods during the stay at Sudosa Temple which has maintained the tradition of authentic Korean temple foods.





Cultural Heritages and Historic sites



Munumun

· Heistoric sites of Pyeongtaek



Cultural Heritages of Pyeongtaek



Seated stone Buddha statue of Shimboksa Temple(Simboksa Seokjo Birojanabul Jwasang)

This stone Buddha statue named 'Simboksa Seokjo Birojanabul Jwasang', which was designated as national treasure(No. 565), is enshrined at Simboksa Temple, very old Buddhist temple. Legend says that around

700 years ago, three fishers found and pulled up those Buddha statue from waters. They, Buddhists, moved it to the land and built a temple to enshrine those Buddha statue. That temple was Shimbok-sa Temple.

Those Buddha statue presumed to be made in 10th century.



Seated steel Buddha statue of Mangisa Temple(Mangisa Cheoljo Yeorae Jwasang)

This steel Buddha statue named 'Mangisa Cheoljo Yeorae Jwasang', which was designated as national treasure(No. 567),

is placed at Mangisa Temple, very old Buddhist temple. They say Mangisa Temple was founded in AD. 942, in the reign of King Taejo, who was the first king of Goryeo Dynasty. This Buddha statue was also made in early Goryeo period. In this Temple, there is a well named 'Eojeong' having the legend that the King Sejo, early Joseon Dynasty, visited this temple on his trip and admired water taste of this well.

Royal certificate of meritorious subject for distinguished military service of Wonneung-gun Won Gyun

Royal certificate of meritorious subject for distinguished military service of Wonneung-gun Won Gyun', National Treasure No. 1133, is an important document showing the distinguished military service of Admiral Won who died heroically against the Japanese Invasion in 1592. Admiral Won Gyun was born at Pyeongtaek and scored impressive victories against Japanese fleet at many battles. In this document, his distinguished military services and heroic death against Japanese are described in detail.





Pyeongtaek-nongak

Pyeongtaek-nongak, farmers' music of Pyeongtaek, is a typical farmers' music of central region of Korea. It boasts the best skill having characteristics of both original farmers' music and farmers' music with professional entertainment. Pyeongtaeknongak was designated as a National Important Intangible Cultural Heritage in 1985.

The change of rhythm in the Pyeongtaeknongak is excellent and its performance is lively and gorgeous. Now, It gains best reputation all over the world.



Printing Wood blocks of Sambong-jip

Jeong Dojeon, whose pen name was Sambong, was a great politician and cofounder of Joseon dynasty, last kingdom of Korea, Sambong-jip is the major books collection written by Jeong Dojeon himself. Printing wood books of Sambong-jip was published editing as 14 books, 7 volumes in 1791 by the royal oder. It designated as the Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 132 and is now kept in Smabong Memorial Hall in Pyeongtaek.



Enforcement Monument of Daedong-beop

Those monument was erected to commemorate the contribution of Gim Yuk, who reformed the tax system of Joseon. Joseon Dynasty had a lot of problems in its tax system which local people should offer their specialities as taxes. To solve this problems, the government tried to enforce Daedong-beop, which is to levy taxes with rice instead of local specialities, but failed because of the objections of privileged

class. In 1651, when Gim Yuk was the third state councilor, he enforced those Law in Chungcheong-do(Central region of Joseon) regardless of objections of the ruling class. After he died, residents of Chungcheong-do erected 'Enforcement Monument of Daedong-beop' to express thanks for his accomplishment. It was designated as the Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 40 of Gyeonggi-do.

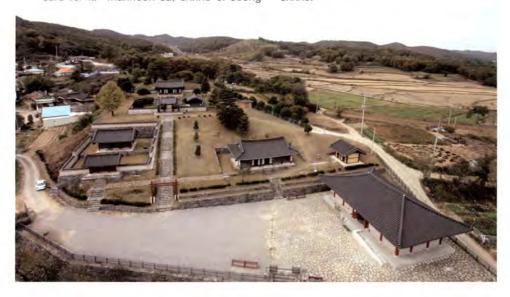
Historic sites of Pyeongtaek

Shrine of Master Jeong Dojeon

Master Jeong Do Jeon was a co-founder of Joseon dynasty and had a leading role in establishing ruling idea of the state. His descendents moved to Pyeongtaek and they have been living for more than 600 years after he was killed by Yi Bangwon, his political opponent, in the course of his trial to realize reign of virtue centered to councilors. As contribution of Jeong Dojeon was so great in founding Joseon Dynasty,

many of succeeding kings respected his accomplishment. King Gojong ordered to build shrine for him and let his descendents care for it. Munheon-sa, shrine of Jeong

Dojeon, designated as the Local Relic NO. 2 by Pyeongtaek-city, was founded in 1872. His tablet and portrait are placed inside the shrine



Tomb and Shrine of Admiral Won Gyun

Admiral Won Gyun made a great contribution in defeating Japanese navy when Japan invaded in 1592. He scored impressive victories at many fights including great victory of Hansan naval battle cooperating with Admiral Yi Sunshin. He fought for his life at Chilcheonyang, where he was defeated and sacrificed his life for

the country. At the Tomb of Admiral Won, there are one exploit monument, two stone statue of literary man, military man and one stone lantern. Right below his tomb, there is a tomb of his horse. The tomb and Exploit Monument were designated as the Monument No. 57 of Gyeonggi-do.





Paengseong-eup Gaeksa

'Paengseong-eup Gaeksa' was the place where provincial governor of Pyeongtaek expressed courtesy to swear his loyalty twice a month, keeping the 'Royal tablet' symbolizing the king. Also, it was used as the questhouse where officials on business trip to provinces stayed and were entertained in Joseon Dynasty. It is consisted of two rooms in both side, and additional rooms attached to the main gate in front side.

Overall, the building shows dignity and authority. It was designated as the Tangible Cultural Heritage No. 137 of Gyeonggi-do.

Pyeongtaek Hyanggyo

'Pyeongteak Hanggyo' was a middle school of old time. It is estimated that Pyeongtaek hanggyo, being run by central Government, was founded in the early of Joseon dynasty. It was destroyed by Japanese invasion and restored in the later of Joseon period. The purpose of foundation was cultivating competent young people, developing study and learning and enlightening local people. It is consisted of class room, lecture room, two dormitories and Hall of Confucius. Tablets of Confucian sages including Confucius are enshrined in the Hall of Confucius. It was designated as the Cultural Heritage Material No. 4 of Gyeonggi-do.



Jinwi Hyanggyo, The great Hall of Confucius

According to handed story, Jinwi hyanggyo was built in the early period of the Joseon Dynasty and was repaired twice. The remaining facilities include west hall, east hall, Hall of Confucius, Class room, inner gate and outer gate. In great Hall of Confucius, Chinese and Korean Confucian scholars' memorial tablets are stored and ceremonies are held there. The great Hall of Confucius has special cultural value, because it keep royal tablet which is supposed to be brought from the guesthouse of Jinwihyeon which no more exists now. This is designated as Gyeonggi-do Cultural Heritage Material No.40.



Tomb and Exploit Monument of General Yi Daewon

General Yi Daewon is a military official in the middle of Joseon Dyansty. He was born at Pyeongtaek in 1566. He was so bright that he passed the military service examination in his 18 age. He became a naval commander in youngest age throughout Joseon Dynasty. When Japanese fleets invaded to the south coast of Joseon in 1587, he defeated them completely but he died a heroic death on the battle field. In 1592, the King granted him a posthumous name and a commemorative arch of loyal subject. Exploit Monument was erected in 1699. The tomb and Exploit Monument were designated as the Monument No. 56 of Gyeonggi-do.



Monument Pavilion of Honghaksa

The monument was erected to honor the loyalty of Hongikhan who was one of the three loyal retainers during the invasion of Qing, China in 1636. His birth place was Pyeongtaek. During the Invasion of Manchu, Qing, he insisted on advocating war against Qing with another two loyal retainers. After the war was over, three loyal retainers including him was

taken in to Shenyang, the capital of Qing China, together with 50,000 prisoners. three retainers were executed there by refusing placation until last moment. Even Qing government who executed three Learned Gentlemen praised their loyalty by building monument for them. He was granted with the post of Chief State Councilor by the government. The monument pavilion is designated as the Cultural Heritage Material No. 5 of Gyeonggi-do.



Birthplace of An Jaehong

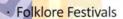
Master An Jaehong, was born and grew up at Pyeongtaek. He was a great politician, journalist and scholar in modern era of Korea. In colonial period of the imperial Japan, he contributed as a leader, activist of independence movement, a journalist and a statesman. Actually, he was put in jail for 9 times for independence movement. After the liberation of Korea, he assumed the post of representative of 'People's Party', and first Minister of Civil Rule of the U. S. Military Government, and contributed to construction of national state. In 1950, he got elected to the 2nd National Assembly at Pyeongtaek.



However, he was captured by North korean Government during the Korean War, and died in North Korea. His birthplace was designated as the Monument No.135 of Gyeonggi-do.



Fastival and Events



- · Art Festivals
- · Pyeongteak culture & Tourism Event
- · Good neighbor program
- For USFK and their Families





Folklore Festival

Sosabeol Dano Festival

The festival is to celebrate Dano day, one of Korean major traditional holidays which falls on the 5th day of 5th month in lunar calendar and is considered to have the highest energy in a year. The festival offers various experience events for visitors such as washing hair in water boiled with sweet flag(changpo), board jumping, beating rice-cake mallet, as well as an exhibition of Dano foods and tasting. Each village (eup, myeon, dong) also offers various events such as traditional farm music performances, Korean wrestling(ssireum), swinging trapeze, and jumping board contests.





Korean Intangible cultural property Festival

At one place, we can enjoy Group five Korean farmers' music, which are national important intangible cultural heritages.

Group five Korean farmers' music are major Korea traditional farmers' music and include Pyeongtaek Nong-ak, Jinju-Samcheonpo Nong-ak, Iri Nong-ak and Imsil-palbong Nong-ak. Festival is held in September.





Pyeongtaek Jeongwol Daeboreum Festival

Festival has been held at the night of the first full moon of the lunar year as a seasonal customs of village since 400 years ago. During festival, various interesting events, such as memorial ceremony, tug-of-war, campfire for the full moon are unfold. Aims of festival are to express wishes for public peace, unity of village and let the legacy continue.







PyeongtaekHo Weekend Performance

Pyeongtaekho Weekend Performance is performance of Pyeongtaek intangible cultural assets (Wootdali Pyeongtaek Nongak, Pyeongtaek traditional songs) and popular music starting from May to October. The performance is on every Saturday and Sunday for tourist and local citizens

Pyeongtaek Nong-ak

Pyeongtaek Nong-ak is a major farmers' music of central part of Korea including Gyeonggi-do, Seoul, and Chungcheong-do. It boasts the best skill having characteristics of both 'Dure-nongak' which is original farmers' music and 'Yeonheuipae-nongak' which is farmers' music of professional entertainment group'. it was designated as a National Important Intangible Cultural Heritage in 1985.

Pyeongtaek Minyo

Pyeongtaek Minyo is traditional folk music in Pyeongtaek and is classified to three branches, 'Nong-yo' which is farmers' song, 'Eoro-yo' which is fishers' song and 'Jangrye-yo' which is song in funeral ceremony.

It was recently designated as the Intangible Cultural Heritage.





Ji Yeonghi Art Festival

Ji Yeonghi was born in Pyeongtaek and led development and modernization of Korean classical music. In order to memorize his excellent works, this Festival is held. The festival is a national contest such as vocal music, instrumental music, percussion, farmers' music, sijo and traditional dancing.

Participants can enjoy high leveled Korean traditional classic concerts.



Sosabul Art Festival

It is the gathering of all Pyeongtaek artistic organization such as gukak (Koran classical music), music, and dance. As well as these performance citizen's writing contest, photography contest are also included to promote the cooperation with locals. It is a festival of by local artists and people.



Pyeongtaek Culture & Tourism Events

Pyeongtaek Spring Flower Festival

The festival, which is held annually around children's day, is a grand flower festival. During festival period, it offers various events and experience programs such as natural dyeing experience, rice cake making and face painting. Visitors also can enjoy various beautiful flowers at large-scaled Tulip garden, Rape flower bed and Wild flower garden.

Annually, more than 100 thousand peoples enjoy the festival and keep pleasant memory.





PyeongtaekHang, PyeongtaekHo Festival (around October)

The festival is a Cultural Arts events unfolded with Lake Pyeongtaekho and Pyeongtaek Port in the background. It offers many kinds of events such as typical Korean farmers' music, world folk performance. Visitors can enjoy various experience programs such as traditional games and traditional rice cake making. Besides, traditional temple food and world food experience events are held during the festival.



PyeongtaekHang Marathon Competition

The Pyeongtaek Port Marathon is held to improve citizen health and has turned into a dynamic, energetic race along with the development of Pyeongtaek Port as the hub port for Northeast Asia trading and logistics.

The race is classified into 5km, 10km, and half-marathons (21.0975km).

The half-marathon is open to those who are over 18 years old while the 5km and 10km races welcome ever one. About 15,000 people take part in this race in Oct. every year. Winners receive a variety of prizes and presents.

This is a large-scale amateur marathon that excludes marathoners registered with the Korea Athletics Federation from the winners list.

Good Neighbor Program for USFK and their families

Korea and America Friendship Cultural Festival

The Festival is very interesting and exciting event that can be experienced only at Peongtaek along with the art performances by the U.S. Military band and Pyeongtaek Farmers' music performance.

Visitors can enjoy a regular event of Korean folk play, as well as the world's folk culture and foods.



Pyeongtaek City tour

Owing to its Pyeongtaek cultural properties and tourist attractions tour with various experience programs, Pyeongtaek City tour is very popular among tourists and citizens.

City tour, together with traditional arts performances is run twice per month and give a good chance for participants to enjoy the history, culture and attractions of Pyeongtaek.

Run periods: April - November annually (2nd and 4th Saturday per month).



Korean-American Children Summer School

In order to accomplish the mutual cultures and livelihoods understanding between Korea and USA, Summer school is opened for children. During this session, Children enjoy many

interesting programs such as Taegweondo exercise, tours of national historic sites, cultural experience and so on.

And also, Korean children visited to US Camp and understand about environment of USA. Exactly, It is our original opportunity differentiated of other cities of Korea.

Summer school has been contribute to close relationships between Korea and USA. and gave beautiful memories to children.







* Emergency Calls

Cases	TEL	Description	
Telephone issues	100	The telephone is not functioning	
Crime	112	Theft, assault, etc	
Fire/First-Aid/Rescue	119	For fire emergencies or injuries requiring emergency medical service	
Accidents/Civil Affairs	120	Call for any complicated events or issues	
Water Service Problems	121	Civil service consultation and reporting of problems related to water service	
Electrical Power Service Problems	123	For power outages or possibilities of electric shock	
Environmental Pollution	128	Environmental pollution and destruction are punishable by law	
Emergency Medical Services	129	Emergency medical service is required	
Lost Child/Runaway Report	182	A child has been lost or has run away from home	
Privacy Infringement	1336	Private information has been stolen	
Emergency Medical Service during Consecutive Holidays	1339	Emergency medical service is required during consecutive holidays	
Women In Crisis	1366	Hidden family and sexual violence	
Child Protective Services	1577-1391	Never hit a child! Child abuse is a crime	

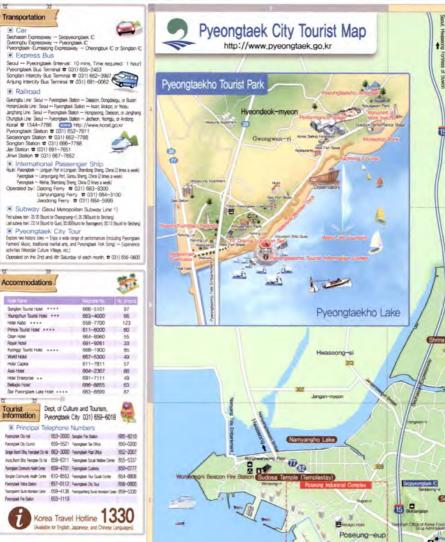
Inquiries	TEL	Description	
Directory Services	114	What is the phone number for 000?	
Accurate Standard Time	116	What time is it now in New York?	
Weather	131	A typhoon? Never. The forecast said it would be clear all week	
Law Information	132	Know the law for smart prevention and counteraction	
Information and Consultation related to Post Office	1588-1300	Inquiries related to the postal service	
Foreign Tourist Bureau	1330	Information ofr tourists in various languages 25 hours a day a through the year	
Traffic Conditions	1333	In a traffic jam? Information to avoid and get out of traffic jams	
Bank Service	1369	Banking services	
Teen Harassment	1388	Consultations or reporting cases of teen harassment	
Corruption	1398	Consultation or reporting of corruption	
Prohibited/ Illegal Food Report	1399	Consultation or reporting of prohibited or illegal food	
Telephone Area Codes	Seoul 02, Gyeonggi-Do 031, Incheon 032, Gangwon-Do 033, Chungcheong- nam-Do 041, Daejeon 042, Chungcheongbuk-Do 043, Busan 051, Ulsan 052, Daegu 053, Gyeongsngbuk-Do 054, Gyeongsangnam-Do 055, Jeollanam-Do 061, Gwangju 062, Jeollabuk-Do 063, Jeju 064		

Or	ganaizations	TEL	Services	
	Planning & Budget Dept	031)8024-2661	General administration and coordination for support of foreign residents in Pyeongtaek	
Pyeongtaek Municipal Government	Welfare Administration Dept.	031)8024-3294	Education through home visits of Multiculture Family	
	Enterprise Economy Dept.	8024-3423	Support for foreign investment companies	
	Pyeongtaek Health Center	8024-4350	Health care service for female marriage immigrants and their children	
		8024-4431	Free medical examinations for foreign residents	
	Songtan Health Center	031)610-8567	Free medical examinations for foreign residents	
	Women's Hall	8024-7432	Teaching Korean and skills and providing assistance for adaptation for foreign residents	
Pyeongtaek	Police Station	031)8053-0376	Ensuring safety for foreigners residing in Pyeongtaek	
Suwon Immi	Suwon Immigration Office		Foreigner registration, extension of stay, application for citizenship	
Pyeongtaek Job Center		031)646-1260	Business related to foreign worker employment permit system Instruction, monitoring and guidance for workplaces employing foreign workers Business for foreigners residing in Korea	
Pyeongtaek Multiculture Family Center		031)659-8196	Research and policy suggestion for supporting foreign residents Cultivating instructors for teaching Korean to and supporting foreign residents	
Pyeongtaek Migrant Community Center		031)652-8855	Teaching Korean and skills and providing assistance for adaptation for foreign residents Consultation regarding difficulties faced by foreigners Providing a place for sharing information and friendsh and cultural events	
Burak Community Socail Welfare Center		031)611-4820	Teaching Korean to female marriage immigrants and operating self-supporing groups	
Hapjeong Co Center	Hapjeong Community Socail Welfare Center		Teaching Korean to foreign residents	
Hyeondeok	Hyeondeok Elementary School		Teaching Korean and providing assistance for adaption for female immigrants	
Wonpyeong-Dong Residents* Committee		031)8042-5712	Cultural experience program	
Multiculture Family Support Center		031)659-4323	Education Counseling and Culture Program for Multiculture Family	
pansung center for international cooperation & exchange		031)692-4301~3	Total support center for foreigners living in Pyeongtaek	
songtan international community center		031)667-2353	Total support center for foreigners living in Pyeongtaek	

Key

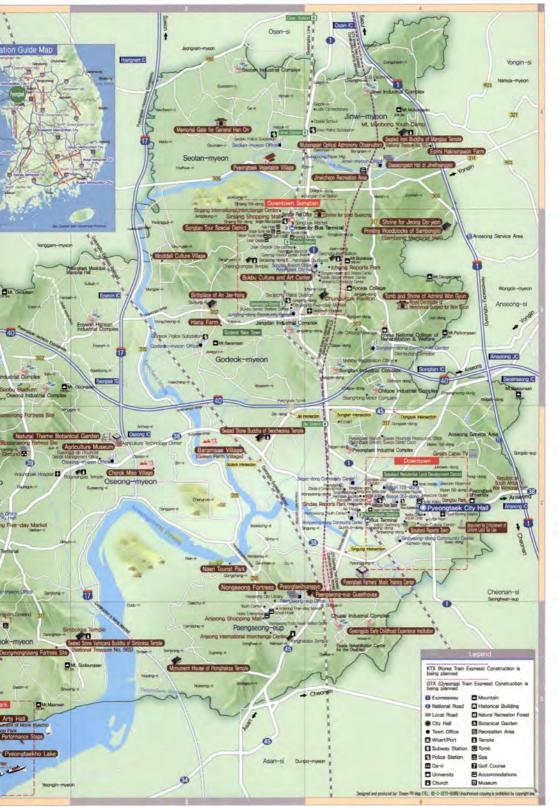
* Information Calls and Websites

	Organizations	TEL	Homepage
Pye	eongtaek Municipal Government	031)653-3000	http://www.pyeongtaek.go.kr
Pyeongtaek Council		031)610-8265	http://www.ptcouncil.net
Pyeongtaek Police Station		031)657-0112	http://pt.ggpolice.go.kr/
Р	yeongtaek Office of Education	031)650-1205	http://www.goept.kr/
Pyeongtaek Fire Station		031)652-1119	http://www.pt119.or.kr
Songtan Fire Station		031)662-2119	http://www.st119.or.kr
Pyeongtaek Post Office		031)655-2800	http://450.epost.go.kr/
Suwon Immigration Bureau		031)278-3316	http://suwon.immigration.go.kr/
National Health Insurance Corporation		1577-1000	www.nhic.or.kr
	Pyeongtaek Job Center	031)646-1266	http://pyeongtaek.jobcenter.go.kr
Korea Telecom		100	www.kt.co.kr
Ko	orea Electric Power Corporation	123	www.kepco.co.kr
Korea Railroad		1544-7788	http://www.korail.com/
	Korean Airline	1588-2001	http://kr.koreanair.com/
	Asiana Airline	1588-80000	http://www.flyasiana.com/
Incheon International Airport		032)741-0114	http://www.airport.kr/
Gimpo International Airport		02)2660-2475	http://gimpo.airport.co.kr/
Bagae General Hospital		031)652-2121	http://www/bagaehospital.com/ (41-2 Pyeongtaek- Dong)
Goodmorning Hospital		031)659-7736	http://www.goodmhospital.co.kr/ (883 Hapjeong- Dong)
Pyeongtaek Dongyang Express Bus Terminal		031)655-2453	55-5 Pyeongtaek-Dong
Pye	eongtaek Inter-City Bus Terminal	031)652-2618	185-245 Pyeongtaek-Dong
	ongtan Inter-City Bus Terminal	031)662-5331	770-6 Jisan-Dong
Pyeor	ngtake Port Internation Passenger Terminal	031)8024- 8983	http://www.pyeongtaek.go.kr
	China	02)738-1038	FAX 738-1077, 54 Hyoja-Dong, Jongno-Gu
	Philippines	02)796-7387	FAX 796-0827, 34-44 Jinseong Bdg., Itaewon 1-Dong, Yongsan-Gu
	Thailand	02)795-3098	FAX 798-3448, 653-7 Hannam-Dong, Yongsan-Gu
Em	Vietnam	02)739-2065	FAX 739-2064, 58 Samcheong-Dong, Jongno-Gu
nbassy in Korea	Indonesia	02)783-5675	FAX 780-4280, 55 Yeoui-Dong, Yeongdeungpo-Gu
	USA	02)397-4114	FAX 795-3606, 32 Sejong-Ro, Jongno-Gu
	Sri Lanka	02)735-2966	FAX 737-9577, Unit No. 2002, Gyobo Bdg., Jongno 1-Ga, Jongno-Gu
	Mongolia	02)794-1350	FAX 794-7605, 33-5 Hannam-Dong, Yongsan-Gu
	Japan	02)2170-5200	FAX 794-4528, 18-11 Junghak-Dong, Jongno-Gu
	Uzbekistan	02)574-6554	FAX 578-0576, 701 Diplomatic Center, 1376-1 Seocho 2-Dong, Seocho-Gu









Living in Pyeongtaek

GUIDE FOR FOREIGNERS

Date of Publication: April, 30, 2013

Pulished by : Rok - US Cooperation team, Pyeongtaek city

Inquiry: 031) 8024-5324 Organized by: Areum Ko Compiled by: Dongrin Park

Design by : Mizi

Edited by : 🕸 평택문화원

GUIDE FOR FOREIGNERS

Living in Pyeongtaek

