



Korea



한국



GUIDEBOOK for International Students

2021 Revised Edition



Ministry of Education
National Institute for
International Education



Korea



한국



GUIDEBOOK for International Students

2021 Revised Edition



Ministry of Education
National Institute for
International Education

Hallasan



Changdeokgung

Cheomseongdae







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Chapter 1 Get ready for studying in Korea

1 Collect information

Once you have decided to study in Korea, it is important to collect practical information to begin for preparations. Many international offices of Korean universities and study-abroad organizations provide lots of information on their websites where you can search and acquire such information.

The most recent information in Korea, its education system, universities & colleges and education fairs are offered at www.studyinkorea.go.kr (which is serviced in 12 languages-Korean, English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Mongolian, Japanese, Spanish, Turkish, Arabic, French and Indonesian.)



Especially, National Institute for International Education(NIIED) provides most up to date information regarding Korea (education system, study in Korea, universities & colleges and education fair and so on). In addition, NIIED manages Study In Korea System website(www.studyinkorea.go.kr) where prospective students can find information about university degree program admission applications and Korean Government Scholarship Programs. You can also find more information about Korea and study in Korea on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. (www.mofa.go.kr)

In addition, National Institute for International Education(NIIED) holds education fairs all around the world every year in cooperation with the Korean Ministry of Education and universities. As university staffs participate in these education fairs to provide all information concerning studying in Korea such as the Korean education system, curricula, training, scholarships, dormitory, and others.

Tip NIIED International Student Service Center

The International Student Service Center managed by NIIED provides counseling international students and assistance for their successful studies in Korea as well as give a wide range of information about studying in Korea.

- * **Contents:** Information about studying in Korea, scholarships, life in Korea, etc.
- * **Target:** Foreigners studying in Korea or interested in studying in Korea
- * **Service hours and contact information**

Day	Service language	Time	Contact information	
			Phone	Email
Mon-Fri	English, Korean	9am - 6pm	02-3668-1490	studyinkorea@korea.kr
	Chinese, Korean		02-3668-1491	niiedcounselling@korea.kr
Mon	Indonesian	1pm - 6pm	02-3668-1492	webmaster @studyinkorea.go.kr
Tue	Spanish			
Wed	French			
Thu	Mongolian			
Fri	Russian			

※ Online counseling is available throughout the year./ Office closed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

※ Service language, schedule are subject to change, please check details on the Study in Korea website.

2 Note for Admission

It is crucial to obtain all necessary information regarding school admission including required qualifications, application procedures, required documents and estimated cost for a successful study abroad program in Korea. Korean universities and colleges offer many different programs of varying lengths so it is important to collect specific information about the desired program.

The admission period for spring is between September to November, and for fall, it is between April to June. The exact application period may start at different times depending on universities, thus it is important to check application schedules and deadlines in advance.

- Admission qualifications for each program

Program	Qualifications	Program period
Doctoral degree	The applicant who has completed a master's degree	At least 3 years
Master's degree	The applicant who has completed a bachelor's degree	At least 2 years
Bachelor's degree	The applicant who has completed primary and secondary education in his/her country of origin (12 years total)	4~6 years
Associate degree	The applicant who has completed primary and secondary education in his/her country of origin (12 years total)	2~3 years
Language course	The applicant who has completed secondary education or beyond	1~2 year(s)
Exchange student	Anyone enrolled at a partner university	1 semester ~1 year
Short-term self-funded Study	Study at a Korea university on an exchange program with the home university and/or a student on leave or who has graduated from the home university	1 semester ~1 year
Vacation Study for foreigners	Foreign students participating in programs related to Korean Language or Korean studies held during the summer or winter vacations	2~3 months

※ Students from countries with school systems which are less than 12 years should submit documentary evidence to prove the completion of complete schooling from elementary school through high school to the President of the university they intend to enroll in.

3 Applying for and receiving a visa

Students wishing to study abroad must first receive a university admission letter and prepare the necessary documents for entry into Korea. You must then obtain a visa from a Korean embassy or consulate in your country of residence. The type of visa required differs according to the type of study you undertake at your chosen Korean university (for example, regular degrees, Korean culture program, or language training). Foreign students who will pursue a standard degree must receive a D-2 visa, whereas students who plan on enrolling in non-degree seeking programs (such as Korean language study or other foreign language study) will need to obtain a D-4 visa. Excluding extraordinary circumstances, all foreign students must first obtain a certificate of visa issuance approval before applying for a visa in order to accelerate the visa issuance process.

(1) Certificate for Confirmation of Visa Issuance

◎ What is certificate for recognition of visa issuance?

Upon request for visa issuance approval by a foreign visa applicant or a Korean national trying to invite a foreigner, the Minister of Justice or the head of the Immigration Office can do a preliminary inspection on the subject. Should they deem it necessary after the inspection,

they may issue a certificate of visa issuance approval (or visa issuance approval number) prior to the actual visa issuance by the head of the overseas consulate.

◎ Procedure

- A foreigner who intends to enter Korea or a Korean trying to invite a foreigner can apply for a certificate of visa issuance approval to an Immigration Office (including local branch offices) within their jurisdiction along with the required documents for visa issuance.
 - Send the certificate of visa issuance approval (or visa issuance approval no.) to the person intending to enter Korea
 - Upon receiving the certificate of visa issuance approval (or visa issuance approval no.), the person can obtain a Korean visa by presenting it to the Korean consulate.
- ※ The certificate of visa issuance approval is valid for 3 months and can only be used for a single visa issuance only.

◎ Eligible subjects of visa issuance approval

- Nationals of countries that lack diplomatic relationship with Korea or otherwise specially designated countries
- Anyone who is eligible for an extended stay visa, excluding working holiday visas (H-1)
- Anyone who the Ministry of Justice determines is required to obtain a certificate of visa issuance approval

※ According to the standing of the university in the International Education Quality Assurance System and the applicant's nationality, student (D-2) and language trainee (D-4) visas may be issued directly by diplomatic missions System

◎ Notification of Confirmation of Visa Issuance

- Confirmation of Visa Issuance number is notified through e-mails in principle.
- As an exception, Confirmation of Visa Issuance is directly issued for unavoidable circumstances where notification of Confirmation of Visa Issuance number is not possible.

※ You need to give a correct e-mail address for notification of Confirmation of Visa Issuance when applying for Confirmation of Visa Issuance.

(2) Student visa (D-2)

◎ Eligible Applicants

Study and research at educational, academic institutions (junior college or higher)

- A person who wants to study, research or enroll in a full-time program (i.e. Bachelor's, Master, Ph.D.) at academic institutions (junior college or higher) established under either the Higher Education Act or the Special Act.

◎ Maximum length of stay

2 years

◎ Application Center

By principle, you must apply at a Korean diplomatic mission in your country or in a country where your last school is located.

◎ Required Documents

※ Please indicate your English name on the Korean version and enclose a photocopy of your passport.

COMMON DOCUMENTS

- ① Visa application form (see attached form #17), passport, one standard passport photo, application fee
- ② Photocopy of Business Registration Certificate of the respective academic institution or a unique number certificate
- ③ Standard Acceptance Letter (issued by the dean/president of the university)
 - ☞ However, government scholarship students invited by the Ministry of National Defense or National Institute for International Education may substitute this document with an invitation letter issued by the Minister of National Defense or the Director of the National Institute for International Education (such as a certificate verifying scholarship status of a foreign student invited by the government).
- ④ Documents proving your family relations (only needed when submitting documents such as certificate of your parent's bank balance)

Examples of Family Relations Certificates

China: Family relations certificate (亲属关系证明) or Hokubu (居民户口簿), **Philippines:** Family Census, **Indonesia:** Family relations certificate (KARTU KELUARGA), **Bangladesh:** Jeommeo Kakus or Jeommeo Sidetiket, **Vietnam:** Hojeokbu (So Ho Khau) or birth certificate (Giay khai sinh), **Mongolia:** Certificate of kinship, **Pakistan:** Family certificate, **Sri Lanka:** Pauler certificate, **Myanmar:** Certificate of family relations (Yingtaususayen), **Nepal:** Jeonmadalda, **Kyrgyzstan/Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan/Ukraine/Thailand:** Birth certificate

- ⑤ Documents for proving your highest level of education

- As a rule, students should submit original copies of all documents for proving your highest level of education. However, a copy of your diploma or other proof of degree can be accepted if a relevant school authority signs the document verifying its authenticity. When submitting a proof of degree document obtained by an individual directly from an institution, only documents which are not past their validity period will be recognized. This period of validity is usually 30 days, but extensions are possible.
- Citizens of the following 21 countries, as well as students who have received degrees from universities in foreign student critical management countries, must choose one option from A, B, or C when submitting proof of highest level of education. (For China, only C is available)
 - Above mentioned 21 countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Iran, Egypt, India, Indonesia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines
 - Foreign student critical management countries: Guinea, Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cameroon
- A) An apostilled copy of diploma
- B) A copy of diploma verified by a Korean consulate in the country of the university that issued diploma, or a copy of diploma verified by your country's diplomatic mission in Korea
- C) For China, an authorized document such as a diploma issued by a degree/diploma certification center run by the Chinese Ministry of Education (limited to individuals who received a degree in China)

- ※ Graduates of technical high schools which do not issue certified documents such as diplomas must submit one of the following:
 - i) Certification of graduation issued by the school (must be verified by provincial-level office of education and Korean diplomatic mission in China), or
 - ii) A certificate of graduation issued by provincial-level office of education (must be verified by Korean diplomatic mission in China)
- ※ In the case of individuals who received a diploma from a South Korean university, diplomas which have not received official verification will be accepted
 - For individuals not from the above mentioned 21 countries, in cases of suspected forgery, documentation corresponding to A~C (specified above) may be demanded at the discretion of the director of the immigration office (or local branch director).
- ⑥ Proof of financial ability
 - A sum of money equal to one year's tuition and living expenses
 - Students from Vietnam must submit a bank statement issued by a bank proving funds to be used for study abroad that are guaranteed to be distributed in delayed payments during the course of study

• Required documents according to course of study

Specific Research Program	⑤ Documents proving your highest level of education (must hold a master's degree or higher) ⑥ Proof of financial ability (i.e. bank statement, verification of research allowance) ⑦ Documents proving specific research program (i.e. certification of research student status issued by university president)
Exchange Program	⑤ Exempted from submitting documents proving your highest level of education (however, individuals must submit proof of language ability) ⑥ Proof of financial ability (on the assumption that tuition is paid in country of origin) ⑦ Letter of recommendation from the dean of the university you attend in your home country ⑧ Document proving your status as foreign exchange student (i.e. official invitation letter from university or agreement of student exchange between universities) ⑨ Document verifying you have completed at least one semester at your home university (i.e. proof of enrollment issued by home university)
Entrusted Foreign Solider Trainee Invited by Ministry of National Defense	④ Proof of family relations – exempt ⑤ Proof of your highest level of education – exempt ⑥ Proof of financial ability – exempt ⑦ Letter of invitation issued by the Ministry of National Defense

- ※ The director of a diplomatic mission may request additional documents in order to assess the validity of the reason for entry, the sincerity of the invitation, as well as the qualifications of the invitee and inviter.

(3) General Trainee (D-4)

◎ Range of Activities

- You are eligible to apply if you research, study or train at an educational organization, academic research center, private enterprise and other groups that do not fall under D-2 categories. For example, you are
 - A person learning Korean at a university-affiliated language center
 - A person studying at an educational organization or an academic research center that does not fall under D-2 categories

- A person practicing skills/techniques at a public/private research institute or training center
- A person who is on-the-job training, researching, or is an intern at a foreign investment company or foreigner-invested company.

④ **Limit on period of Sojourn:** 2 years (for Korean language trainees the maximum is 6 months)

⑤ **Where to apply**

Applicants should apply at a Korean diplomatic mission in their country of residence, or a Korean diplomatic mission in the country where they attained their highest level of education

⑥ **Required documents**

- ※ The Guidebook for International Students only covers information relevant to foreign language study (Korean language trainee: D-4-1).
 - ① Application for visa issuance approval (see attached form #17)
 - ② Photocopy of Business Registration Certificate (or distinct number certificate) of a respective academic institution
 - ③ Standardized acceptance letter* (issued by the President/Dean of university)
 - ④ Certificate of enrollment or proof of one's highest level of educational attainment
 - As a rule, individuals must submit original copies of all documents. When necessary, a copy signed by a relevant school authority may be attached instead.
 - ⑤ Documents showing proof of financial ability (equivalent of 10,000 USD)
 - ※ As a rule, individuals should submit original documents for proving financial ability (bank statement, bank book, proof of scholarship, history of bank account transactions). When necessary, a copy signed by the relevant authority may be attached instead (only bank statements issued in the last 30 days will be considered valid).
 - ※ Individuals planning to attend a language learning course at a regular university or other institution as designated by the International Education Quality Assurance System must submit a certificate of study abroad funds (a letter of guarantee is issued after purchasing a financial product from a commercial bank with legal branches in South Korea and Vietnam)
 - ※ When submitting your parent's bank statement, proof of family relations must also be submitted.
 - The evaluative standard for proof of financial ability is the cost of tuition and living expenses for one year (or six months in the case of language study).
 - ⑥ Training Plan (including lecture timetable, instructor list, and details of training facilities, etc.)
 - ※ In order for the director of diplomatic missions abroad to assess the validity of the reason for entry, sincerity of the inviter, and the qualifications of the inviter and invitee, additional documents may be requested.
 - ※ For more detailed information, please refer to;
 - Hi Korea (<https://www.hikorea.go.kr>) or
 - Korea Visa Portal (<https://www.visa.go.kr>)
 - Telephone: 1345 domestically, +82) 1345 / 2-6908-1345 when calling from abroad

※ Source: Korea Immigration Service

사증발급신청서 APPLICATION FOR VISA

■ 출입국관리법 시행규칙 [별지 제 17호 서식]

(제 1 쪽 / Page 1)

사증발급신청서 VISA APPLICATION FORM

<신청서 작성방법>

- 신청인은 사실에 근거하여 빠짐없이 정확하게 신청서를 작성하여야 합니다.
- 신청서상의 모든 질문에 대한 답변은 한글 또는 영문으로 기재하여야 합니다.
- 선택사항은 해당 칸[] 안에 √ 표시를 하시기 바랍니다.
- '기타'를 선택한 경우, 상세내용을 기재하시기 바랍니다.

<How to fill out this form>

- The applicant must fill out this form completely and correctly.
- The applicant must write in block letters either in English or Korean.
- For multiple-choice questions, the applicant must check [√] all that apply.
- If the applicant selects 'Other', please provide more information in the given space.

1. 인적사항 / PERSONAL DETAILS

PHOTO 여권용사진 (35mm×45mm) - 흰색 바탕에 모자를 쓰지 않은 정면 사진으로 활영일 부터 6개월이 경과하지 않아 야 함 A color photo taken within the last 6 months (full fa- ce without hat, front vie- w against white or off-whi- te background)	1.1 여권에 기재된 영문 성명/Full name in English (as shown in passport)	
	성 Family Name	명 Given Names
	1.2 한자성명 漢字姓名	
	1.3 성별 Sex 남성/Male[] 여성/Female[]	
	1.4 생년월일 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)	
	1.5 국적 Nationality	
	1.6 출생국가 Country of Birth	
	1.7 국가신분증번호 National Identity No.	

1.8 이전에 한국에 출입국하였을 때 다른 성명을 사용했는지 여부

Has the applicant ever used any other names to enter or depart Korea?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예' 선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details

(성 Family Name , 명 Given Name)

1.9 복수 국적 여부 Is the applicant a citizen of more than one country? 아니요 No [] 예 Yes []

→ '예' 선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please write the countries ()

공용란 FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

기본사항	체류자격	체류기간	사증종류	단수·복수(2회, 3회 이상)
접수사항	접수일자	접수번호	처리과	
허가사항	허가일자	사증번호	고지사항	
결재	담당자	가 [] 부 []	<심사의견>	

< 수입인지 부착란 >

사증발급신청서 APPLICATION FOR VISA

(제2쪽 / Page2)

2. 여권정보 / PASSPORT INFORMATION

2.1 여권종류 Passport Type

외교관 Diplomatic []관용 Official []일반 Regular []기타 Other []

→ '기타' 상세내용 If 'Other' , please provide details (_____)

2.2 여권번호 Passport No.

2.3 발급국가 Country of Passport

2.4 발급지 Place of Issue

2.5 발급일자 Date of Issue

2.6 기간만료일 Date Of Expiry

2.7 다른 여권 소지 여부 Does the applicant have any other valid passports ? 아니요 No [] 예 Yes []

→ '예' 선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes' , please provide details

a) 여권종류 Passport Type

외교관 Diplomatic []관용 Official []일반 Regular []기타 Other []

b) 여권번호 Passport No.

c) 발급국가 Country of Passport

d) 기간만료일 Date of Expiry

3. 연락처 / CONTACT INFORMATION

3.1 본국 주소 Home Country Address of the applicant

3.2 현 거주지 Current Residential Address *현 거주지가 본국 주소와 다를 경우 기재 *Please write the current address if different from above

3.3 휴대전화 Cell Phone No. 또는 일반전화 Telephone No.

3.4 이메일 E-mail

3.5 비상시 연락처 Emergency Contact Information

a) 성명 Full Name in English

b) 거주국가 Country of Residence

c) 전화번호 Telephone No.

d) 관계 Relationship to the applicant

4. 혼인사항 및 가족사항 / MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY DETAILS

4.1 현재 혼인사항 Current Marital Status

기혼 Married []이혼 Divorced []미혼 Single []

4.2 배우자 인적사항 Personal Information of the applicant's Spouse → 기혼으로 표기한 경우에만 기재 If 'Married' please provide details of the spouse

a) 성 Family Name (in English)

b) 명 Given Names (in English)

c) 생년월일 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)

d) 국적 Nationality

e) 거주지 Residential Address

f) 연락처 Contact No.

4.3 자녀 유무 Does the applicant have children?

없음 No []있음 Yes []자녀수 Number of children []

5. 학력 / EDUCATION

5.1 최종학력 What is the highest degree or level of education the applicant has completed ?

석사/박사 Master's /Doctoral Degree []대학 Bachelor's Degree []고졸 High School Diploma []기타 Other []

→ '기타' 선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Other' , please provide details (_____)

5.2 학교명 Name of School

5.3 학교 소재지 Location of School(city/province/country)

210mm×297mm[백상지(80 g / m²) 또는 중질지(80 g / m²)]

사증발급신청서 APPLICATION FOR VISA

(제3쪽 / Page3)

6. 직업 / EMPLOYMENT

6.1 직업 Current personal circumstances

사업가 Entrepreneur [] 자영업자 Self-Employed [] 직장인 Employed []
 공무원 Civil Servant [] 학생 Student [] 퇴직자 Retired []
 무직 Unemployed [] 기타 Other []
 → '기타' 선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Other', please provide details ()

6.2. 직업 상세정보 Employment Details

a) 회사/기관/학교명 Name of Company/Institute/School	b) 직위/과정 Position/Course
c) 회사/기관/학교 주소 Address of Company/Institute/School	d) 전화번호 Telephone No.

7. 방문정보 / DETAILS OF VISIT

7.1 입국목적 Purpose of Visit to Korea

관광/통과 Tourism/Transit [] 행사참석/Meeting, Conference [] 의료관광 Medical Tourism []
 단기상용 Business Trip [] 유학/연수 Study/Training [] 취업활동 Work []
 무역/투자/주재 Trade/Investment/Intra-Corporate Transferee [] 가족 또는 친지방문 Visiting Family/Relatives/Friends [] 결혼이민 Marriage Migrant []
 외교/공무 Diplomatic/Official [] 기타 Other []
 → '기타'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Other', please provide details ()

7.2 체류예정기간 Intended Period of Stay

7.3 입국예정일 Intended Date of Entry

7.4 체류예정지(호텔 포함) Address in Korea (including hotels)

7.5 한국 내 연락처 Contact No. in Korea

7.6 과거 5년간 한국을 방문한 경력 Has the applicant travelled to Korea in the last 5 years ?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details of any visits to Korea () 회 times,

방문목적 Purpose of Visit	방문기간 Period of Stay (yyyy/mm/dd)~(yyyy/mm/dd)

7.7 한국 외에 과거 5년간 여행한 국가 Has the applicant travelled outside his/her country of residence, excluding to Korea, in the last 5 years?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details of these trips

국가명 Name of Country (in English)	방문목적 Purpose of Visit	방문기간 Period of Stay (yyyy/mm/dd)~(yyyy/mm/dd)

210mm×297mm[백상지(80 g / m²) 또는 중질지(80 g / m²)]

사증발급신청서 APPLICATION FOR VISA

(제4쪽 / Page4)

7. 국내 체류 가족 유무 Does the applicant have any family member(s) staying in Korea?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details of the family member(s)

성명 Full name in English	생년월일 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)	국적 Nationality	관계 Relationship to the applicant

* 참고: 가족의 범위 - 배우자, 자녀, 부모, 형제

Note: Scope of family members - Spouse, children, parents, siblings of the applicant

7.9. 동반입국 가족 유무 Is the applicant travelling to Korea with any family member(s)?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details of the family member(s) the applicant is travelling with

성명 Full name in English	생년월일 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)	국적 Nationality	관계 Relationship to the applicant

* 참고 : 가족의 범위 - 배우자, 자녀, 부모, 형제

Note : Scope of family members - Spouse, children, parents, siblings of the applicant

8. 신청 사항 정보 / DETAILS OF VISA APPLICATION

8.1 체류기간(장·단기) Period of Stay(Long/Short-term)

90일 이상 장기체류 Long-term Stay over 90 days []

90일 이하 단기체류 Short-term Stay less than 90 days []

8.2 체류자격 Status of Stay

9. 초청 정보 / DETAILS OF INVITATION

9.1 초청인/초청회사 Is there anyone inviting the applicant for the visa?

아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details

a) 초청인/초청회사명 Name of inviting person/organization (Korean, foreign resident in Korea, company, or institute)

b) 생년월일/사업자등록번호 Date of Birth/Business Registration No.

c) 관계 Relationship to the applicant

d) 주소 Address

e) 전화번호 Phone No.

10. 방문경비 / FUNDING DETAILS

10.1 방문경비(미국 달러 기준) Estimated travel costs(in US dollars)

10.2 경비지불자 Who will pay for the applicant's travel-related expenses? (Any relevant person including the applicant and/or organization)

a) 성명/회사(단체)명 Name of Person/Organization (Company)

b) 관계 Relationship to the applicant

c) 지원내용 Type of Support

d) 연락처 Contact No.

11. 서류 작성 시 도움 여부 / ASSISTANCE WITH THIS FORM

11.1 이 신청서를 작성하는데 다른 사람의 도움을 받았습니까? Did the applicant receive assistance in completing this form? 아니요 No [] 예 Yes [] → '예'선택 시 상세내용 기재 If 'Yes', please provide details of the person who assisted the applicant

성명 Full Name	생년월일 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)	연락처 Telephone No.	관계 Relationship to the applicant

210mm×297mm[백상지(80 g/m²) 또는 중질지(80 g/m²)]

사증발급신청서 APPLICATION FOR VISA

(제5쪽 / Page5)

12. 서약 / DECLARATION

본인은 유의사항에 동의하며, 이 신청서에 기재된 내용이 거짓 없이 정확하게 작성되었음을 확인합니다. 또한 본인은 대한민국의 출입국관리법 규정을 준수할 것을 서약합니다.

I declare that I agree with the terms of application including the contents of the notice provided above, statements made in this application are true and correct, and that I will comply with the Immigration Act of the Republic of Korea.

/ / 신청일자 (년, 월, 일) DATE OF APPLICATION (yyyy/mm/dd)

신청인 성명
Applicant Name

(자필서명)
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

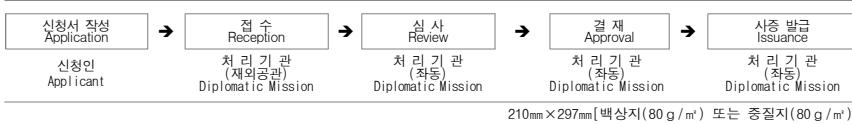
- * 17세 미만자의 경우 부모 또는 법정후견인의 서명을 기재할 것
- * Signature of Parent or Legal Guardian is required for a person under 17 years of age
- * 위 서명란에 본인의 성명과 서명을 기재하지 않는 경우 사증발급이 불허될 수 있음
- * Failure to provide name and signature may result in your application being denied.

첨부서류 ATTACHMENT	1. 「출입국관리법 시행규칙」 제76조제1항 관련 [별표 5] 사증발급신청 등 첨부서류
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유의사항 Notice

- 위 기재사항과 관련하여 자세한 내용은 별지로 작성하거나 관련 서류를 추가로 제출할 수 있습니다.
If extra space is needed to complete any item, record on a separate sheet of paper or submit relevant documents which could support the application.
- 대한민국 시증을 승인받은 후 분실 또는 훼손 등의 사유로 여권을 새로 발급받은 경우에는, 정확한 개인정보를 반영할 수 있도록 변경된 여권정보를 사증처리기관에 통보해야 합니다.
If you received Korean visa approval, and have new passport issued thereafter in lieu of lost/damaged passport, you must notify the concerned visa office of changes in your passport information.
- 시증을 발급받았더라도 대한민국 입국 시 입국거부 사유가 발견될 경우에는 대한민국으로의 입국이 허가되지 않을 수 있습니다.
Possession of a visa does not entitle the bearer to enter the Republic of Korea upon arrival at the port of entry if he/she is found inadmissible.
- 「출입국관리법 시행 규칙」 제9조제1항에 따라 C 계열 사증소지자는 입국 후에 체류자격을 변경할 수 없습니다.
Please note that category C visa holders are not able to change their status of stay after their entry into the Republic of Korea in accordance with Article 9(1) of the Enforcement Regulations of the Immigration Act.
- 허위사실 기재 또는 허위서류 제출이 확인되는 경우에는 사증발급·체류허가가 취소되며, 형사처벌·입국금지의 대상이 될 수 있습니다.
Providing false information or documents leads to revocation of a visa and permission to stay, and may result in criminal punishments and an entry ban to the Republic of Korea.
- 사증심사에 필요한 관련 서류 제출 요구에 따르지 않는 경우, 사증심사가 지연되거나 신청이 불허 될 수 있습니다.
Failure to submit all required documents may cause delay or denial of a visa.
- 사증발급 신청 결과는 「대한민국 비자포털(www.visa.go.kr)」에서 확인*하여야 하며, 사증발급거부통지서를 문서로 교부 받고자 하는 경우에는 직접 공관을 방문하여 신청하여야 합니다.
* 확인 방법 : 비자포털 초기화면 좌측 「조회/발급」 - 「진행현황 조회 및 출력」 - 「재외공관」을 선택하고 여권번호, 성명, 생년월일 입력 후 조회
- Visa applicants must check online on the Korea Visa Portal website* (www.visa.go.kr) for visa application results. To receive the disapproval notice in written form, visa applicants must visit the diplomatic office and apply in person.
- * How to check results: click 'Check Application Status' located on the left side of the Visa Portal main display - click 'Check Application Status & Print' - select 'Diplomatic Office' and input information in the blanks.

처리절차



4 Arrival in Korea

(1) Entry

- (a) Travelling Documents: Fill out declarations form given in flight by the flight attendants in order to expedite arrival procedures



* Example of Custom declaration form and Arrival card

This is a photograph of the Customs Declaration form (Korean version). It is a multi-page document with various sections for填写 (filling out) in Korean. The visible parts include sections for general information, travel history, and declaration of goods.

Customs Declaration form

※ Source: Incheon Main Customs

This is a photograph of the Arrival Card (Korean version). It is a single-page document with fields for personal information like Family Name / 姓, Given Name / 名, Nationality / 国籍, Date of Birth / 出生日期, and Occupation / 职业. It also includes a section for Address in Korea / 在韩地址 and a purpose of visit section at the bottom.

Arrival card

※ Source: Incheon Airport Immigration Service

(b) Immigration

- The Manned Immigration is the process of being approved at the border and distinguishes between nationals and foreigners.
- Foreigners (except for registered foreigners) must fill out the arrival card, and those who are eligible to register must visit the Immigrations Bureau within 90 days of entry to register.

(c) Baggage Claim: After immigration clearance, check your baggage carousel number on the monitor. Take the escalators or elevators to Floor 1.

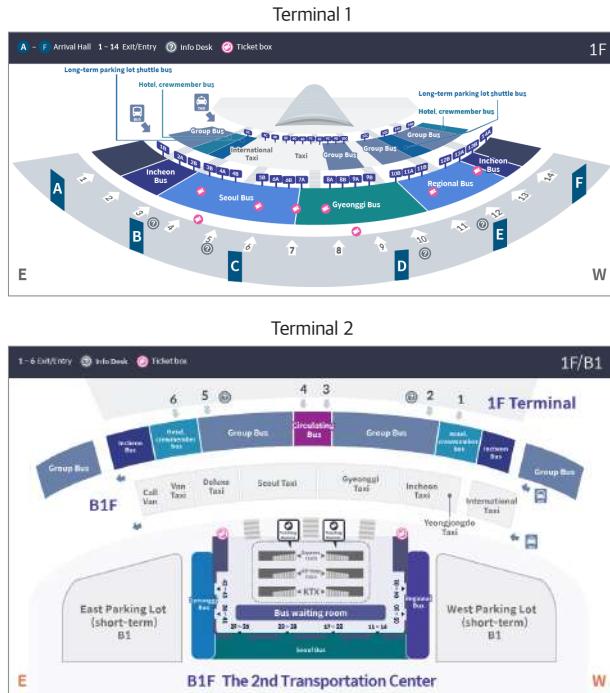
(d) Attention: If your baggage cannot be located, proceed to the lost baggage counter for assistance. Oversized baggage must be retrieved at the oversize baggage carousel.

(2) To & From the Airport

(a) Limousine Bus

Many limousine buses to Seoul or other cities are available at the Incheon Airport. You can purchase bus tickets and get information at ticketing offices next to Exit 4 and 9 in Arrival Hall Floor 1 (indoors) or offices next to Exit 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, and 9C (outdoors) at Terminal 1 and indoors on The 2nd Transportation Center (B1) at Terminal 2. The one-way ticket to Seoul usually costs max. 16,000KRW, to Gangneung 34,100KRW, to Daejeon 23,100KRW, Dongdaegu 37,600KRW, Gwangju 36,300KRW(39,900KRW for Night), Busan 44,900KRW(49,400KRW for Night).

※ Due to coronavirus, departure times, frequency, and fees of buses are subject to change. Please check beforehand.



* Contact information

- Seoul-bound bus: Dsasan call center 02-120
- Gyeonggi-bound bus: Gyeonggi call center 031-120
- Other cities: Contact local public transportation department or bus companies of each city

(b) Airport Railroad

For those landing in Incheon and traveling to Seoul, you can use the Airport Railroad. It is located in the Transportation Center on B1F of both Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. The regular all-stop train stops at several stations along the way. When leaving from Terminal 1, the all-stop train fare is 4,150. When leaving from Terminal 2, the fare is 4,750 won. The express train costs 9,000 won.



※ Source: Airport Railroad (<http://www.arex.or.kr>)

(c) Taxi

Taxi Stands: Taxi stands are located on the arrival level (1F) at the passenger terminal.



Terminal 1



Terminal 2

• Fare and Stop

Type	Base Fare(KRW)	Stop location		Note
		Terminal 1	Terminal 2	
Regular Taxi	Seoul: 3,800		5C	24:00~04:00 additional late-night charge 20%
	Gyeonggi: 3,800	5C, 6C, 6D	4D	
	Incheon: 3,800		3C, 3D	
First-Class/Oversized Taxi (Up to 9 passengers)	6,500	7C/8C	5D	No late-night surcharge or timed fare
International Taxi SEOUL SMART	Standard Seoul's distance fare applies	4C	1C	Taxis officially designated to provide foreign language service

(d) Call Van

Inquiries can be made at the airport call van information counter, and please be careful of scalpers looking to take advantage of travelers.

Terminal 1



Terminal 2



• Call van Information

Type	Terminal 1	Terminal 2
Contact	032-743-0828	032-743-0831
Information Desk	Near Exit 13 (1F) – Terminal 1	Near Exit 4 (1F) – Terminal 2
Call van stand	10C (1F) – Terminal 1	6D (1F) – Terminal 2
Operating hours	08:00 ~ 21:00 (year round)	
Target users	Passengers carrying 20kg baggage per person (a group of five or less passengers)	
Fee	Metered (toll not included)	

* Source: Incheon International Airport

Chapter2 Education in Korea & Admission Procedures

The Korean education is a single-track system, which operates on 6-3-3-4 basis, with six years of elementary school, three years of middle school, three years of high school, and four years at the undergraduate university level. There are nine years of compulsory education, including the six years of elementary school and three years of middle school. One academic year has two semesters, the first semester is from March to August and the second from September to February. There are two vacations, in summer from July to August and in winter from December to February.

1 Korean Language Education

Korean language courses are available at a Korea language institute which many Korean universities offer or at some free Korean language courses.

A. University Language Institutes

Enrollment at a university language institute is the most preferred method for most students who seek university level education in Korea. The student receives 15 to 20 hours of language education each week for 10 to 12 weeks. The tuition fee is around US\$1,100~\$1,600/10 weeks. Most courses are aimed at adult students. Some courses have special culture events where students can occasionally visit local cultural sites.

(1) Admission Procedures

Filling out the Application form → Document review → Tuition fee payment
→ Admission approval → Document Issued → Visa Application/Extension

(2) Example of Admission Documents

- * Application form
- * Copy of passport
- * Passport photo
- * Standard Acceptance Letter
- * Documents proving the final level of education, transcript
- * Documents showing proof of financial ability (equivalent to 10,000 USD)
- * Training Plan

(3) Example of the levels of Korean language programs

Beginners (Elementary 1A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning Korean characters, phonetic values and characteristics of syllable structure. Understanding of basic words and simple sentences and improving the ability to express oneself.
Elementary 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning Korean characters, phonetic values, and syllable structure characteristics. Learning basic words and configurations and basic sentence structures that are essential in everyday life. Acquiring the ability of greeting, self introduction, shopping, ordering food, expressing date and time and other conversations that are necessary in basic life.
Elementary 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring and correcting exact pronunciation and learning to distinguish phonological changes. Acquiring essential connection and word endings, as well as passive form sentences, causative form sentences, and indirect speech grammar. Acquiring a slightly more complex conversation skills for everyday life such as making phone calls, reservations, using the post office and bank.
Intermediate 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning basic vocabulary needed to perform everyday tasks such as general phenomena of society, as well as using public facilities. Learning complicated postpositions, connections and word endings, as well as supporting words. Learning to make a conversation about familiar social material and to understand advertisements, interviews, and weather forecasts. Acquiring language features of description, advising, and refusing, skills necessary to maintain social relationships.
Intermediate 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring onomatopoeic, mimetic word, proverb, basic current event vocabulary, metaphysical vocabulary and current event terminology that are frequently used. Complete complicated postpositions, word ending conjugation systems and learn various meanings as well as their use. Understanding Korean culture through general current events in the newspaper and on TV. Learn to judge comprehensively and logically opinions toward social problems.
Advanced 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring various idioms and loan words and learn social phenomena, related metaphysical vocabulary, and current event vocabulary. Learning to preview materials concerning politics, the economy, society and culture and reading relatively easy literature. Covers a wide range of the overall problems related to politics, economy, society and culture through discussion. Acquiring the language features needed for tasks, including summarizing, demonstrating, and convincing.
Advanced 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning extensive vocabulary, slang, argot and abbreviations of professional fields. Acquiring the ability fluently and accurately, in relation to the professional field, to be able to enter a school and gain employment. Write a treatise after researching reference materials and finding information about a topic.
Immersion Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing to enter University or graduate school and getting a job, setting a native speaker proficiency goal, acquiring the ability to study not only cultural subjects but also academic classes. Learning in-depth vocabulary and grammar, translation and reading of cultural books, listening activity through multi-media and power point production practice, key learning of composition through various topics of writing covered during that day.

※ When entering Korea as a foreigner for the purpose of studying at a university language institute, you must first obtain a visa (generally a D-4 visa) from a Korean embassy or consulate. In order to issue a visa, applicants need an admission letter from a language institute, a letter of guarantee or a financial certificate. This may differ by country that you should consult with the language institute in advance.

B. Korean classes

(1) Free online Korean programs

Some Korean institutions offer free online programs as well as offline programs.

- * King Sejong Institute: <http://www.sejonghakdang.org>
- * The Cyber University of Korea Quick Korean: <http://korean.cuk.edu>
- * EBS Durian: <http://www.ebs.co.kr/durian/kr/course>
- * Sogang Korean program: <http://korean.sogang.ac.kr>

(2) Local government and private organization programs

The local government and some private organizations for foreigners offer Korean language classes.

Organization	Phone	Website
Seoul Global Center	02-2075-4180	http://global.seoul.go.kr
Suwon Center for International Cooperation	031-248-9394	https://www.swcic.or.kr/
Ansan Multicultural Support Headquarters	1666-1234	https://global.ansan.go.kr
Daejeon International Center	042-223-0789	https://www.dic.or.kr
Jeollabuk-do Center for International Affairs	063-280-6100	https://www.jbcia.or.kr/
Gwangju International Center	062-226-2732	https://www.gic.or.kr/
Busan Foundation for International Cooperation	051-711-6878	http://www.bfic.kr
Ulsan Global Center	1577-2818	https://www.ulsan.go.kr/global/index
Migrant Workers Welfare Society in Korea	02-858-4115	https://miwel.modoo.at/
Korea Support Center for Foreign Workers	02-6900-8000	http://k.migrantok.org/

※ Danuri portal provides a searching page for Korean classes by regions and this website runs by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family in Korea.
(Provided in 13 languages <https://www.liveinkorea.kr>)



C. TOPIK: Test of Proficiency in Korean

The Korean government demands a certain level of English or Korean from international students because basic English or Korean skills are needed in order to have a comfortable stay in Korea.

The international students required to submit his/her Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK) scores to apply for a regular degree course in Korea. TOPIK aimed to providing the direction for the study of the Korean language to foreigners who don't speak Korean as their native language and evaluating their Korean language speaking ability to use the evaluation result for their study abroad and employment.

If international students would like to study in Korea for a regular degree course, it is generally required to submit TOPIK Level 3 or higher accompanied by the admission documents to the corresponding college or university and reach TOPIK Level 4 or higher to graduate. However, if international students would like to apply the courses are given in English, the applicants submit the certificate of English proficiency (ie. TOEFL) and they don't need to acquire TOPIK scores nor reach TOPIK Level 4 or higher to graduate.

For exchange students, government invited students, foreign government supported students, Korean language students, art & physical education applicants, the required test scores may be alleviated; For more information, please ask your college or university.

The test is held six times a year (in January, April, May, July, October and November) in Korea and the yearly test schedule is notified on the TOPIK website. The TOPIK test is divided into two test levels. TOPIK I (levels 1-2) is for beginners, and TOPIK II (levels 3-6) is for intermediate and advanced students. One's level is determined based on the total number of points a test taker receives on the test. For more information about the test, please refer to the TOPIK website. (<http://www.topik.go.kr>)



2 Higher Education

Higher education institutions in Korea are largely divided into junior colleges(2~3 year program), universities(4-year program) and graduate schools. In recent years, with the development of information and communication technologies, cyber universities that deliver education in the format e-learning are also growing. Graduate-level programs (Master's and Doctoral degree programs) are generally provided at 4-year universities. But recently, separate 'graduate schools' are also being established to exclusively offer graduate programs with no affiliation to universities. By establishment type, Korean universities are divided into national universities, which are established and operated by the central government, public universities that are established by local governments and private universities which are founded by private non-profit educational foundations.

To promote quality assurance, the Ministry of Education imposes certain requirements for higher education institutions with regard to faculty composition, curriculum, facilities, degree conferment, etc. Therefore, all private universities which take up the largest share of higher education institutions in Korea are regular educational institutions which have fulfilled the ministry's requirements for establishment and have acquired official accreditation.

The Ministry of Education and Korean universities have been actively promoting 'Study in Korea' with a view toward increasing international competitiveness, international exchanges and cooperation. As of 2020, there are roughly 150,000 international students studying in Korea, among which 110,000 students are in degree programs.

A. Universities & Colleges

Korean universities and colleges offer the following courses.

Degree Program	Foreign students can join a degree program offered during the regular semesters with Korean students. Degree programs are instructed either in Korean or English, after completion, a degree is awarded.
Exchange Student Program	Most of higher education institutions offer student exchange programs based on academic agreements with overseas universities
Summer/Winter Program	Universities run summer and winter programs offering regular courses and Korean language courses.
Courses taught in English	As many Korean universities are keen on internationalization, approximately 30% of courses are taught in English, some universities have a Department of International Studies which teaches all the courses in English.
Korean Language Course	Many universities have Korean language institutes which offer Korean language courses. Short intensive courses for three to four weeks aim to improve communication skills. 10 to 40 week intensive programs improve student's communication skills through many practical assignments and cultural activities, which will also enhance student's understanding about Korea.

B. Graduate Schools

Graduate schools are divided into general graduate schools within universities which offer academic programs and professional graduate schools which offer practical skills.

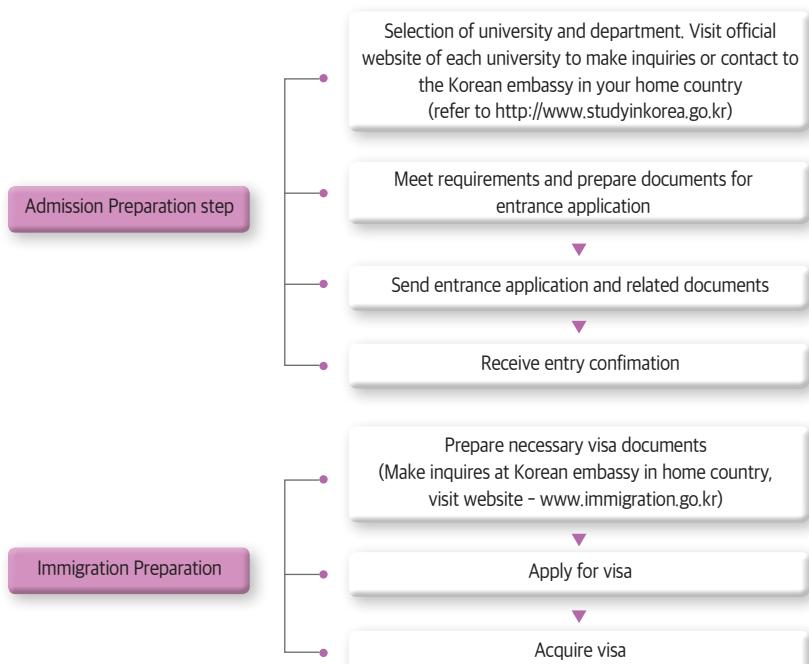
Master's programs require two or more years of study and 24 academic credits in general. Upon earning all required credits, students must pass a qualification exam, after which they should write and submit their master's thesis.

Doctoral programs require three or more years of study and 36 credits in general. After earning all required credits, students must pass a comprehensive qualification exam and write a doctoral thesis.

Graduate schools also offer post-doctoral programs for those who want to continue research after acquiring a doctoral degree.

C. Admission to Universities and Graduate Schools

(1) General Admission Procedures for Foreign Students



(2) Required documents

- * Application form
- * Photocopy of Business Registration Certificate (or distinct number certificate) of a respective education institution
- * Standard Acceptance Letter
- * Documents proving your family relations
- * Documents proving the final level of education
- * Documents proving your financial ability to support yourself

※ Documents required and application deadlines are different for each university. Refer to each university's homepage for details.

※ Information related to other universities and majors can be found at www.studyinkorea.go.kr

※ Depending on the document (usually a certificate proving the highest level of education) some places might require translation authentication or an Apostille confirmation.

* Apostille: A system that allows foreign documents to be used without the confirmation of the Korean embassy. 118(As of June 2020) countries are involved in the Apostille system.
(<https://www.apostille.go.kr/gb/app/appIndex.do>)

(3) Application Period

For spring semester, applications are accepted during the previous September–November period. For fall semester, applications are accepted during April–June period. Many university applications can be found and completed on the Internet. Undergraduate admission can be divided into two cases.

There are two types of undergraduate admission;

- a) regular entrance requires the completion of a high school education,
- b) transfer between universities requires a certain amount of credits from the transferring school or completion of undergraduate study.

(4) Application Methods

Although most universities use documents and scores to determine a student's level of competence, some universities prefer to conduct interviews or require that student applicants take specially prepared tests.

(5) General Information about Academic Affairs

Course Registration	Every year students should register for courses of their choice.
Course Evaluation	All the end of a semester, students can make comments and evaluations for their enrolled courses.
Seasonal Semesters (Summer/Winter School)	During the vacation period, students can take summer and/or winter school courses for a month, taking regular courses or re-taking courses in which a failing grade was received.
Leave of Absence	After getting permission from a school for a leave of absence, students must leave Korea within 15 days of approval.
Re-registration	Students have to apply for re-registration to restart their studies after the leave of absence.
Academic Warning	Students receive an academic warning when not having met the minimum requirement of academic competency, which is usually maintaining a GPA of above 1.5~2.0 out of 4.5 but differs depending on specific school regulations. When three warnings have been given, students will be dismissed from the school, which can cause problems for visa extension.
Changing Major	Students can change their major with the school approval.
English Courses	Some courses are delivered 100% in English.
Dismissal	For various reasons, students can be removed from a school register.
Withdrawal	Students can withdraw from a school by submitting required documents.

D. Tuition Fees in Korea

Students should consider the tuition fees before selecting the desired university at which to study. Typically, national universities have lower tuition fees than private universities. Since tuition fees may differ depending on colleges or universities, you need to confirm in advance the tuition fees for the college or the university you would like to enter.



- Tuition fees in Korea

Degree	Field of study	Tuition Fee (USD/ year)
Associate degree	Humanities	\$1,470~\$6,240
	Natural Science	\$1,790~\$6,520
	Art/Physical Education	\$1,710~\$7,260
	Engineering	\$1,710~\$6,270
	Medicine	-
Undergraduate degree	Humanities	\$1,580~\$7,600
	Natural Science	\$1,570~\$8,260
	Art/Physical Education	\$1,910~\$8,900
	Engineering	\$1,850~\$8,760
	Medicine	\$5,020~\$11,560
Graduate degree	Humanities	\$1,290~\$12,230
	Natural Science	\$1,550~\$8,570
	Art/Physical Education	\$1,550~\$6,720
	Engineering	\$1,550~\$8,940
	Medicine	\$2,510~\$10,960
Application fee	\$20~\$202	

※ Tuition will vary from university to university. Many universities have scholarships for foreign students.

※ Source: Higher Education in Korea (<http://www.academyinfo.go.kr>)

For a comfortable stay in Korea during the study period, we recommend considering the cost for transportation, study materials, dorm fees and miscellaneous expenses.

- List of expenses

Type	Estimated Fee (USD)
Dormitory	About \$360~\$1,710 per semester ※ Dormitory fee is vary depending on capacity of room type and inclusive meal plan.
Food	About \$300~\$400 per month ※ A meal in the school cafeteria typically costs around \$3.2~
Transportation	Bus: \$1.0~\$1.2 Subway: \$1.1~\$2.5
Additional expenses	Mobile phone and internet service, health insurance, etc.

E. Scholarships

(1) Scholarships in universities

Many Korean universities run a variety of scholarship programs for foreign students. Most universities support foreign students for 30-100% of their tuition depending on their academic results. See the website for guidance on scholarships from universities:
<http://www.studyinkorea.go.kr>

(2) Scholarships from the Korean government

Various ministries of the Korean government (Ministry of education, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign affairs, etc.) run scholarship programs for international students, and these ministries are gradually increasing the number of available scholarships.

1) Global Korea Scholarship (GKS) from the Ministry of Education (<http://www.studyinkorea.go.kr>)

- Global Korea Scholarship for Graduate Degrees

Eligibility	Countries with which Korea has established diplomatic relations (The number of beneficiary countries may vary each year.)
Fields supported	All Fields
Period of support	1 year mandatory Korean language course, 2 years of Master's degree, 3 years of Doctoral degree
Benefits	Airfare, settlement allowance, monthly allowance(1,000,000 KRW/month), medical insurance, Korean language training fee, tuition, research support fee, thesis printing fee, degree completion grants
Quota	Around 1,000
Application Period	February

- Global Korea Scholarship for Undergraduate Degrees

Eligibility	Countries with which Korea has established diplomatic relations (The number of beneficiary countries may vary each year.)
Fields supported	All Fields
Period of support	1 year mandatory Korean language course, 4 years of Bachelor's degree
Benefits	Airfare, settlement allowance, monthly allowance(900,000 KRW/month), medical insurance, Korean language training fee, tuition, degree completion grants
Quota	Around 185
Application Period	September

- Global Korea Scholarship for Associate Degrees

Eligibility	Countries with which Korea has established diplomatic relations (The number of beneficiary countries may vary each year.)
Fields supported	All Fields
Period of support	1 year mandatory Korean language course, 2~3 years of Associate degree
Benefits	Airfare, settlement allowance, monthly allowance(900,000 KRW/month), medical insurance, Korean language training fee, tuition, degree completion grants
Quota	Around 35
Application Period	September

- GKS Non-degree Program for Self-financed International Students

Eligibility	Must be an international student in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of the Bachelor's or Associate degree at a Korean university at the time of applying
Fields supported	All fields
Period of support	10 months(March–December)
Benefits	Monthly allowance(500,000 KRW/month), career guidance
Quota	Around 250
Application Period	February

- GKS Non-degree Program for Foreign Exchange Students

Eligibility	International students with excellent grades (available for bachelor's and master's degrees)
Fields supported	All Fields
Period of support	4 months(one term) or 10 months(two terms)
Benefits	Monthly allowance(500,000 KRW/month), settlement allowance(200,000 KRW/ one time), round trip airfare, medical insurance
Quota	Around 250
Application Period	Contact the university directly to ask for the application period

2) Scholarship program from the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
[\(<http://www.karts.ac.kr>\)](http://www.karts.ac.kr)

- Art Major Asian plus(AMA+) Scholarship

Eligibility	Undergraduate and postgraduate students with artistic talents from developing countries (142 countries)
Fields supported	Arts fields (music, dance, visual arts, film, drama, Korean traditional arts)
Benefits	Tuition, monthly allowance(800,000 KRW/month), airfare, Korean language training, medical insurance(limited coverage)
Quota	000
Application Period	February–May

3) Scholarship program from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.kf.or.kr>)

- Postdoctoral Fellowship

Eligibility	Scholars who have recently earned a doctoral degree in the humanities, social sciences, arts or culture on a Korea-related topic
Fields of study	Research activities including the revising of one's doctoral dissertation for publication
Period of support	12 months
Benefits	Annual research stipend (to be determined by the Foundation in consideration of actual costs)
Quota	Approximately ten per year
Application Period	Application and notification schedule is vary by region

(3) Other Scholarships

Institution	Name of scholarship	Website
Daewoong Foundation	Woongtoring school	http://daewoongfoundation.or.kr
Gasan Cultural Foundation	Gasan Global Scholarship	http://www.gasanfund.org
Hansae Yes24 Foundation	Scholarship for international students	http://www.hansaeyes24foundation.com
Hyundai Chung Mong-Koo Foundation	Hyundai Chung Mong-Koo Global Scholarship	http://www.hyundai-cmkfoundation.org
Lee & Won Foundation	Lee & Won Asia Fellowship	http://www.leewonfoundation.org
Pencil Scholarship Foundation	Pencil Scholarship	http://www.pensaf.or.kr
POSCO TJ Park Foundation	POSCO Aisa Fellowship	https://www.postf.org
Rotary Club	Rotary Scholarship	http://www.rotarykorea.org
Samsung Dream Scholarship Foundation	Samsung Global-Hope Scholarship	http://www.sdream.or.kr

3 Secondary Education

If you come to Korea with your children, generally speaking there are several options for their education. Information on each option follows.

A. Local Korean Schools

Foreigners are free to send their children to Korean school. This is an option especially for those children with sufficient Korean language skills. Children lacking fluency in Korean might find it difficult to adjust to Korean school. For more information about the entrance qualifications, please ask the corresponding local education office. Korean schools are divided into public and private schools. Public elementary schools are free (except for school lunches, for which you must pay). Private elementary schools tend to be much more expensive than their public counterparts, but at the middle and high-school level, prices are comparable. Regardless, private Korean schools are much cheaper and even cheapest than international school.

B. Foreign/ International Schools

Most foreigners eventually send their children to one of foreign/ international schools. Be prepared to spend US\$17,000~\$37,600 a year to send your child to an international elementary, middle or high school. That being said, international schools provide a quality foreign language educational environment. English language international schools usually follow American or, in some cases, British curricula. If you have children with special needs, be sure to check if the school provides the necessary services and facilities.

※ In cases where your children are born in Korea or are Korean citizens, please see the “Enrolling Your Child in School” reference documents published by the Central Multicultural Education Center. These materials offer detailed information about enrolling children in kindergarten, elementary, middle, and high school. See: <https://www.edu4mc.or.kr>

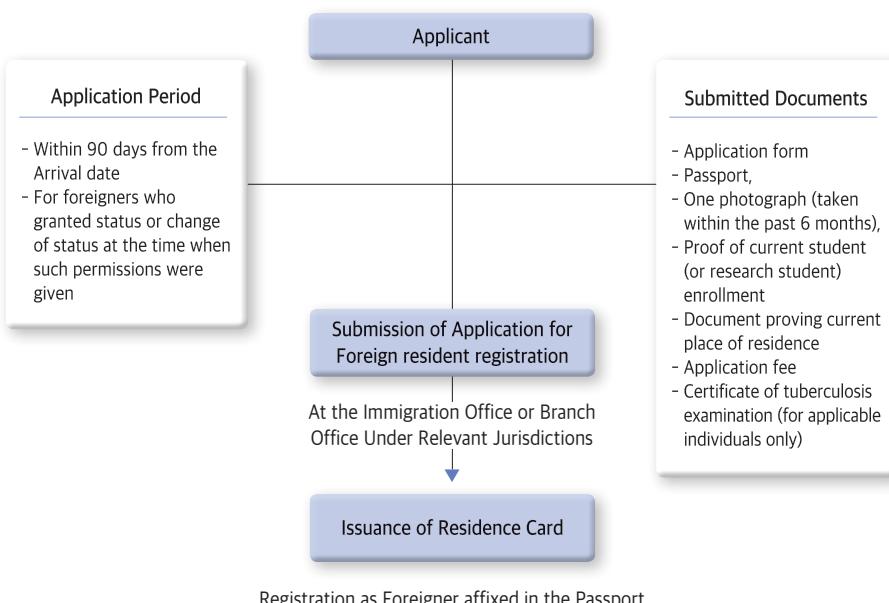
Chapter3 Living in Korea

1 Immigration Guide

A. Foreign Resident Registration

Those Eligible for Foreigner Registration

- Foreigners intending to stay in Korea for more than 90 days after entry
- A former Korean who have acquired a foreign nationality after losing the Korean one or a foreigners born in Korea, who are given residence status and intend to stay for more than 90 days.
- Exceptions to Foreign Registration: the following are exempt from registering as foreigners
 - Diplomat (A-1), Foreign Government Official (A-2), International Agreement (A-3)
 - Those who engage in important matters in diplomacy, industry, or national defense, and their family members
 - Others specially recognized by the Minister of Justice that the exemption from foreign resident registration is necessary
 - Canadian nationals who visit Korea without a visa and plan to stay less than six months



Foreign Resident Registration Period

- Foreigners intending to stay in the Republic of Korea for more than 90 days → within 90 days from the Date of Entry
 - Foreigners who are granted status of stay or permission for change of status → at the time of permission (immediately)
- eg) When a Canadian applies for Change of Status after staying for 5 months on B-2 (Tourist/Transit), foreign resident registration is required at the time of application for Change of Status

Required documents

- Application form, passport, one photograph (taken within the past 6 months), proof of current student (or research student) enrollment*, application fee
 - * In the event that you apply for a residence card before matriculating for such reasons as making a bank account or signing a rental agreement, you may substitute proof of enrollment for a proof of tuition payment.
- Certificate of tuberculosis examination (for applicable individuals only)
 - Foreigners from high-risk tuberculosis countries who have entered Korea on short stays and wish to change to long-term visas
 - Foreigners from high-risk tuberculosis countries in Korea on long-stay visas who have not submitted a tuberculosis exam after the enforcement of this decree (March 2, 2016) must submit exam results when changing their visa status or extending their stay.
- Document proving current place of residence

B. Reporting change of Foreign Resident Registration

Changes that must be reported

- Name, gender, birth date, or nationality
- Passport number, passport issuance date, period of validity
- Change of school (including school name changes)
 - In principle, changing (transferring) schools to an improperly run school is prohibited
 - After completing a masters or doctorate degree, it is prohibited to change schools in order to study for an identical degree (master's degree → master's degree, doctorate degree → doctorate degree). These individual should instead leave the country and apply for a new visa.

Period for reporting: any change must be reported within 15 days of the change occurring

Where to report: the local office within your jurisdiction, online reporting

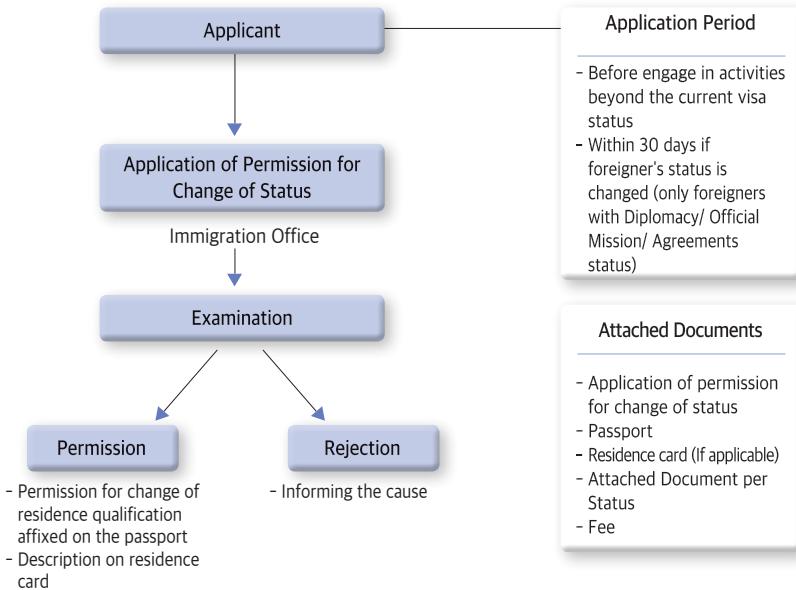
Required documents

- Application form, passport, residence card (of the relevant individual)
- Documents proving change of name or other personal details (of the relevant individual)

- Proof of enrollment from changed school and proof of previous enrollment from previous school
- Documents proving the necessity to change schools for the purpose of studying for an identical degree (for the relevant individual)

C. Change status of stay

Foreigners must receive permission to change status of their stay if they want to participate in new activities which are not relevant or permitted for current status



※ For detailed information, please visit the Hi Korea(e-Government for Foreigners) website (<http://www.hikorea.go.kr>) or call 1345 without area code.

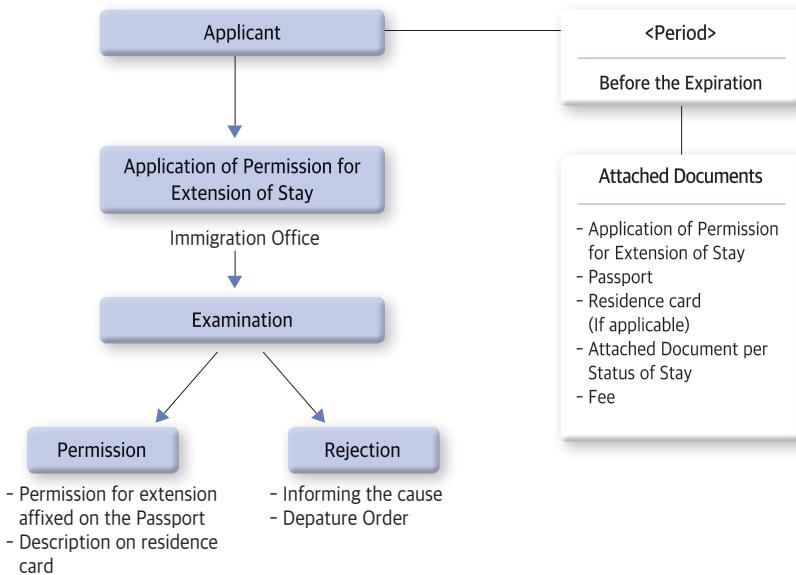
※ Source: Korea Immigration Service (<http://www.immigration.go.kr>)



D. Extension of stay

(1) Permission for Extension of Stay

In case of expiration of permission of stay, the foreigner shall receive permission for extension of stay if he/she desires to stay continuously in Korea



- Receiving permission for extension of stay for Student (D-2) and General Trainee (D-4) visa

(2) Student (D-2)

1) General regulations

Period of stay is granted considering the academic calendar

- Study abroad qualification(D-2-1~D-2-6)
 - When registering for foreign resident registration: residence card is issued after changing to the end of March or September of the next year
 - In case of Change or Extension: Permission until the end of March or September within the range of 2 years

Leaves of absence for delaying graduation or familial reasons will not be approved

- Those who have given up their studies (taking a leave of absence from school due to personal circumstances, insufficient credits, or other reasons) are prohibited from extending their sojourn periods. However, in exceptional cases where it is determined that a student has suffered an

unavoidable accident or disease, changing to an appropriate sojourn status is allowed.

Restrictions on extensions of stay in cases where a student's school registration details change during the study abroad period (including language learning program period)

- (Applicable to) any of the following circumstances
 - i) When an individual transfers to a different school on account of being dismissed from one's previous school (for reasons of taking a voluntary leave, failing to register, or the result of disciplinary action), or reenrolls in school
 - ii) In cases where upon applying for an extension, the student has already exceeded the total sojourn period due to reasons of switching majors within one's university or transferring universities (the total sojourn period is 3 years for an associate's degree students, 4 years for bachelor's degree students, and 5 years for master's and doctorate degree students).
 - iii) When an individual has changed to a weekend or night class program during a single degree program or while at the same school
- In principle, permission for extension of stay is prohibited, and one must leave the country and receive a visa for the relevant university before reentering

Maximum extension for cases of failing to fulfill graduation requirements

- 3 years after enrollment for associate's degree earners, 6 years for undergraduate or master's degree earners, and 8 years for doctorate degree earners

2) Required documents

- Application, passport, residence card, fee
- Documents proving enrollment (research)
 - eg) proof of enrollment, proof of extension for exchange student, proof of researcher, etc.
- Documents to prove that the studies have been pursued in a normal way.
 - eg) Transcript, certificate of attendance, etc.
- Documents proving financial ability
- Guidelines for applicants (with training schedule specified) or training plan (Korean Language Trainee only)
- Documents to prove place of residence (lease contract, certificate of accommodation, notification letter for expiration of period of stay, payment receipt of utility bills, receipt of boarding expenses, etc.)

(3) General Trainee (D-4)

Permission for Extension of Stay for language trainees (D-4-1, D-4-7)

1) General regulations

No approval of leave of absences for familial reasons

- Those who have given up studies (Leave of absence from school) for personal reasons, poor grades, etc. are restricted in Extension of Stay.

- However, Changing to a relevant status is allowed, as an exception, for unavoidable circumstances such as diseases, accidents, etc.

Provides incentives for students enrolled in an accredited university

- (Eligibility) Those enrolled in an accredited university with average grades of C (Grade Point Average 2.0) or higher (based on credits)
- (Required documents) No documents required in principle: Replaced with utilizing academic affairs information on FIMS and the documents to prove financial ability are not required.

Strengthening of evaluation of students attending lower-ranking universities

- (Applicable to) students enrolled at lower-ranking universities whose average grade (based on completed credits) is a D average (grade point average 1.0) or below, and language trainees with an attendance rate at or below 70 percent
- (Required documents) information on academic status from FIMS (enrollment status, grades, etc), documents proving financial ability

Restrictions on extensions of stay in cases where a student's school registration details change during the training period (including language training)

- (Applicable to) any of the following circumstances
 - i) When an individual changes or transfers to a different school for training purposes on account of being dismissed from one's previous school (for reasons of taking a voluntary leave, failing to register, or the result of disciplinary action), or reenrolls in school
 - ii) When an individual has changed to a weekend or night class program during a single degree program or while at the same school
- In principle, permission for extension of stay is prohibited, and one must leave the country and receive a visa for the relevant university before reentering.

It is encouraged to apply for extensions of stay either online or through the person in charge of international students at your university (this is aimed to reduce slowdowns)

- (Applicable to) those attending certified schools who do not need to make a direct visit to be evaluated
 - (Application examples)
 - Online application: student can either apply in person, or the person in charge of international students can apply on behalf of a student
- ※ Persons in charge of international students can apply for 8 students at one time
- In-person visits can be done directly by an international student or the person in charge of international students

2) Required documents

- Application, passport, residence card, fee
 - Documents to prove enrollment
 - Certificate of enrollment, certificate of extension for exchange students, research student certificate, etc.
 - Documents proving regular attendance and participation in classes
 - Transcript, certificate of attendance, etc.
 - Documents to prove financial ability
 - Guidelines for applicants (with training schedule specified) or training plan (Korean Language Trainee only)
 - Documents to prove place of residence (lease contract, certificate of accommodation, notification letter for expiration of period of stay, payment receipt of utility bills, receipt of boarding expenses, etc.)
 - certificate of insurance for international students, certificate of national health insurance for applicable elementary, middle, and high school students
- ※ Please check the necessary required documents according to your sojourn status. Additional documents may be requested of any applicant on a case by case basis.

※ Source: Korea Immigration Service (<http://www.immigration.go.kr>)



2 Housing

After deciding to study in Korea, the next things to do is to decide a school and accommodation. When deciding on a school, availability of dormitory should be considered. When unavailable, a boarding house or renting a room can be also an option.

A. Dormitory

Most of universities in Korea manage apartments on campus, dormitories, and/or various types of residences. In order to stay in a dormitory students have to follow the application procedures which can be different depending on the university so students should check the process on the university website.

- (1) Application period: February for spring semester, August for fall semester
- (2) Required documents: dormitory application form and other documents required by each university
- (3) Types: single, double, triple or quadruple rooms
- (4) Cost: 450,000 KRW - 1,500,000 KRW for one semester (sometimes meals can be included)
- (5) Period of residence: one semester (application to be submitted each semester)
- (6) Note: Rules and regulations of each university should be noticed and followed

B. Boarding House

When a dormitory is not available, the next option is a boarding house. A boarding house provides room and food and receives payment, which differs from room rent without meals. A boarding house is popular for young students because it is a good way to become familiar with Korean lifestyle. However, it is hard to maintain privacy in a boarding house because it is a communal type of residence.

- (1) Where to find: many boarding houses available around university campuses
- (2) Price: 300,000 KRW - 550,000 KRW per month (Prices vary depending on cities.)
- (3) Meal: Usually breakfast and dinner are provided at a fixed dining time.
- (4) How to find: The best way to find a proper house for you is to look for one by yourself. You can refer to the bulletin boards of your university. (Some universities offer housing information through the Office of International Student Affairs).
- (5) Contract: Directly contact the landlord of the house and to agree upon the contract.

Tip Important thing to consider when looking for a boarding house?

- * What time is breakfast and dinner?
- * What is the menu?
- * Is the kitchen available?
- * Is the bathroom clean?
- * How many students share a bathroom?
- * Is a laundry machine available?
- * What is furnished?
- * Is Internet available and included?

C. Goshiwon

A Goshiwon is a small room somewhere around three square meters that students will often live in for a number of months in order to focus on a test. It usually has very limited space but is commonly furnished with an air-conditioner, desk, and bed. Usually there is a shared laundry machine and some goshiwons have kitchen attached. Careful decision should be made considering safety and emergency procedures in case of incidents such as fire.

Goshiwons are very affordable near each college or university. The cost may differ depending on options such as facilities and meals. The cost ranges from 300,000 KRW - 550,000 KRW per month.

D. Renting a room

Renting refers to the act of finding a room and taking care of matters such as cooking and washing by yourself.

The types of available housing in Korea can categorized as follows:

- (1) Type of rental housing: one-room studio apartments, houses, and apartments
- (2) Types of rental payment agreements: wolse, jeonse
- (3) You can find places available to rent through real estate offices (using their personal webpages or through mobile phone apps) and online communities at your university. The advantage of using a real estate office is that it allows you to easily compare several room types and rates.
 - * Real estate offices are business that oversee rental agreements on behalf of another person or act as intermediaries and charge a fee.

(a) Wolse (monthly rent): This type of rent is paid every month. There are two types of wolse payments. In some cases, renters will pay a specified sum of deposit money up front and then continue to make monthly rent payments. In other cases, there is no upfront deposit, and renters will simply pay a monthly rental payment.

(b) Jeonse (Key money deposit): Jeonse or key money deposit is a housing rental system specific to Korea. Instead of paying monthly rent to a landlord, a large lump sum payment is deposited into the landlord's bank account for the duration of the contract. By law, Jeonse contracts are signed for two years. At the end of the contract, the deposited amount is returned to the renter.

① Studio flat(One Room): The rooms more furnished and closer to subway or bus stop are more expensive. One room includes facilities for eating, sleeping, and cooking.

② House: Students can rent one room or several rooms. The more expensive ones have better facilities and location.

③ Town house: It is composed of two bedrooms, living room, bathroom, and balcony.

④ Apartment

※ In Korea, it is common that no furniture and home appliances are provided to tenants. Therefore, tenants should their rooms by themselves.

When making a contract for a studio (one-room), flats or apartments, it is safest and wisest to use real estate agents.

Tip Things to consider when renting a room

- * What is furnished: air-conditioner, desk, bed?
- * Is the place furnished with a washing machine?
- * What are the conditions of the lease?
- * Are utilities included?
- * How much is the monthly maintenance fee?
- * Is Internet connection free?
- * How should I dispose of the garbage?

- Korean Legal Aid Cooperation: 132

3 Transportation

Throughout Korea, you can use the convenient public transportation system. Some big cities are densely populated and suffer from heavy traffic, yet the public transportation system is well developed in a systematic and up-to-date system. Various bus routes cover all corners of the city, and you will find that buses are a convenient way to get around the city once you get accustomed to the seemingly complex routes. Seoul city utilizes the bus-only lane system which allows buses to remain mostly unaffected by the city's heavy traffic.

In addition, you can use metro system in major cities in Korea. It is the most efficient and convenient method of getting around town. Not only it is cheap, the average travel time between stations is 2-3 minutes. In rush hours, it helps you get to your destinations much faster than using cars or buses.

You can also conveniently travel between cities using inter-city buses or trains.

A. Taking the Bus

(1) City Bus

Bus routes can be the hardest to master for newcomers. However, once you get accustomed to taking the bus, it may be easier for you to reach destinations not easily accessible by subway. Buses travel in five to fifteen minute intervals but it may take longer in busier parts of the city. Schedules vary depending on the bus routes but most routes start at 4:30 a.m. with the last bus of the day making its round at 1 a.m. If traffic worries you, bus routes do not get as congested as blue lanes marked in blue on streets of major areas in Seoul to provide a free flow of bus traffic. The bus fares vary by region, distance, and age, but they are generally available for 1,100~1,500 won.

- * Seoul Transport Operation & Information Service: <http://topis.seoul.go.kr>
 - * Incheon Transit Corporation: <https://www.ictr.or.kr>
 - * Busan Information Management System: <http://bus.busan.go.kr>
 - * Daegu Metropolitan city BUS LINE GUIDE: <http://businfo.daegu.go.kr>
 - * Gwangju City Bus Infomation System: <http://bus.gwangju.go.kr>
 - * It's Daejeon ITS: <http://traffic.daejeon.go.kr>
 - * Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City Traffic Information System: <https://bis.sejong.go.kr>
 - * Jeju Bus Information System: <http://bus.jeju.go.kr>
- ※ Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety
- ※ You can easily and conveniently check bus routes and schedules by downloading transportation-related applications on your phone.

(2) Intercity Bus

When planning a trip to regional cities, a bus is also one of the most convenient options to travel around the country. Buses are divided into express buses and intercity buses. The former will take you another region quickly through expressway(s) without any stop, while the latter will go through express way(s), national highway(s) or local road(s) via some regions. There are five bus terminals in Seoul: Central City, Dong Seoul, Sangbong, Seoul Express and Seoul Nambu Express buses come in two types: ilban and udeung. While udeung buses cost a little more, they are more comfortable with a row of single seats to the left and double seats on the right. This provides much more leg room for those long rides. Before travelling, confirm whether a certain region has separate express bus terminal and intercity bus terminal or an integrated bus terminal.

• Bus terminals in capital cities

City	Terminals	Telephone No.	Website
Seoul	Central City Terminal	02-6282-0114	http://www.shinsegaecentralcity.com/terminal
	Dong Seoul Terminal	1688-5979	https://www.ti21.co.kr/
	Sangbong Terminal	02-323-5885	http://www.sbtr.co.kr/
	Seoul Express Bus Terminal	1688-4700	http://www.exterminal.co.kr/
	Seoul Nambu Terminal	1644-3070	http://www.nambuterminal.com/
Incheon	Incheon Bus Terminal	1666-7114	http://www.ictr.or.kr/
Daejeon	Daejeon Terminal Complex	1577-2259	http://www.djbusterminal.co.kr/
Daegu	Dongdaegu Terminal	1666-3700	http://www.kobus.co.kr
Gwangju	U Square	062-360-8114	http://www.usquare.co.kr/
Ulsan	Ulsan Express Bus Terminal	1688-7797	http://www.kobus.co.kr
Busan	Busan Central Bus Terminal	1577-9956	http://www.kobus.co.kr

※ Ticket Reservation for intercity bus (also available in mobile application) <https://txbuse.t-money.co.kr>

※ Bus tago service website for intercity bus (also available in mobile application) <https://www.bustago.or.kr>

B. Subway

Metropolitan cities such as Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, and Daejeon have subway systems. Most people use the subway as their main transportation as the subway networks are very well developed and highly convenient with many lines. Seoul Metro has 22 lines, but other metropolitan cities have fewer lines, 1 to 3, but they are still very convenient compared with other transportation systems.

※ Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Seoul Metro

You will find that the subway is the most efficient way to get around the city. The subway system has grown significantly over the years since the inauguration of line 1 in 1974. With 22 lines connecting various parts of the city, Seoulites can often travel to their desired destination without the use of buses or taxis. The Seoul Metro is quite easy to use since the lines are color-coded and each station is labeled with a three-digit code. The first digit refers to the line and the last two digits indicate the station number.

For example, Myeong-dong station is 424, meaning stop number 24 on line 4. The subway operation hours are from 5:30 to approximately 24:00. The estimated travel time between subway stations are 2-3 minutes. The schedule can vary depending on the line so remember to make note of the schedule in advance.

Subway fares

Subway fares are calculated by unifying all metropolitan subway lines based on a distance proportional system (based on the shortest distance).

For adults, 1,250 won for up to 10km, 100 won for every 5km between 10~50km, and 100 won for every 8km for over 50km (100 won added to the transportation fare when using a single-use ticket). In addition, adolescents are charged with a 50% discount (basic fare of 450 won) after deducting 350 won from the general fare and a 20% discount (basic fare 720 won). Tickets can be purchased at a ticket office or vending machine.



Tip How to use a single-use ticket



1. Purchase a single-use ticket at the "Single journey ticket vending machine"



Example of a single use ticket



2. Swipe your ticket over the designated card reader(T-money) on the right side of the turnstile and go through.



3. Insert your ticket into the "Deposit Refund Device" and retrieve your deposit.

※ Source: Seoul Metro (<http://www.seoulmetro.co.kr>)

C. Taxi

Taxis in Korea are affordable, comfortable, and can be a convenient way to travel. In Seoul, taxis are widely divided into common taxis and luxury taxi.



(1) Regular(Illban) Taxi

While you can differentiate between a private and company owned taxi by the plastics caps on top of the cars, it is usually easy to spot company owned taxis as they have the company name and numbers on the side doors. The basic fare for these taxis is about 3,300~3,900 won. Keep in mind that there is a 20% fare hike from 12am to 4am.

※ National taxi call service: 1333 without area code

(2) Mobeom Taxi

Mobeom taxis are more expensive than regular taxis, but provide better service. Vehicles are mostly black with yellow plastic caps on top.

(3) International Taxi

International Taxis offer the most convenient and comfortable service both to foreign residents and visitors to Seoul. All drivers wear uniforms and display name tags indicating license.

※ Reservations by phone (1644-2255) or email (reserve@intltaxi.co.kr)

D. Train

Several options exist for those looking to travel to regional cities from Seoul. Although express buses are one option, it is better to use trains for domestic travel for the sake of overall convenience. Six types of trains exist in Korea: KTX, Saemaeul, Mugunghwa, Nuriro, ITX and SRT.

- KTX: The introduction of KTX in 2004 has made life easier for travel to regional cities. These high-speed trains travel at 305 km/h and have 20 cars with 935 seats in total. The special section has 127 seats with three per section while the general section has 808 seats with four per section. Standing room is also allowed on the KTX.
- Saemaeul trains stop at all major cities and were the fastest trains before the introduction of the KTX, taking Seoul riders to Busan in 4.5 hours. The length of the train varies from five to twelve cars.
- Mugunghwa trains, named after the national flower of Korea, are the slowest and the least comfortable of the group. These trains were commonly used prior to 2004 and are still widely used since they make many stops not serviced by KTX or Saemaeul trains.
- Nuriro trains, has been operating since 2009 and is the same level as the Mugunghwa. This train is currently running on some sections of the Janghang and Chungbuk Line.
- ITX (Intercity Train eXpress) are group of intercity services. First ITX service was introduced in 2012, which was named as ITX-Cheongchun on Gyeongchun Line.
- SRT: In 2016, SR will operate SRT over the Gyeongbu high speed line and the Honam high speed line. Each train consists of 10 cars including the power and passenger cars, and the company runs a fleet of 32 trains.

※ Source: KORAIL (<http://info.korail.com>), SR (<https://www.srail.co.kr>)

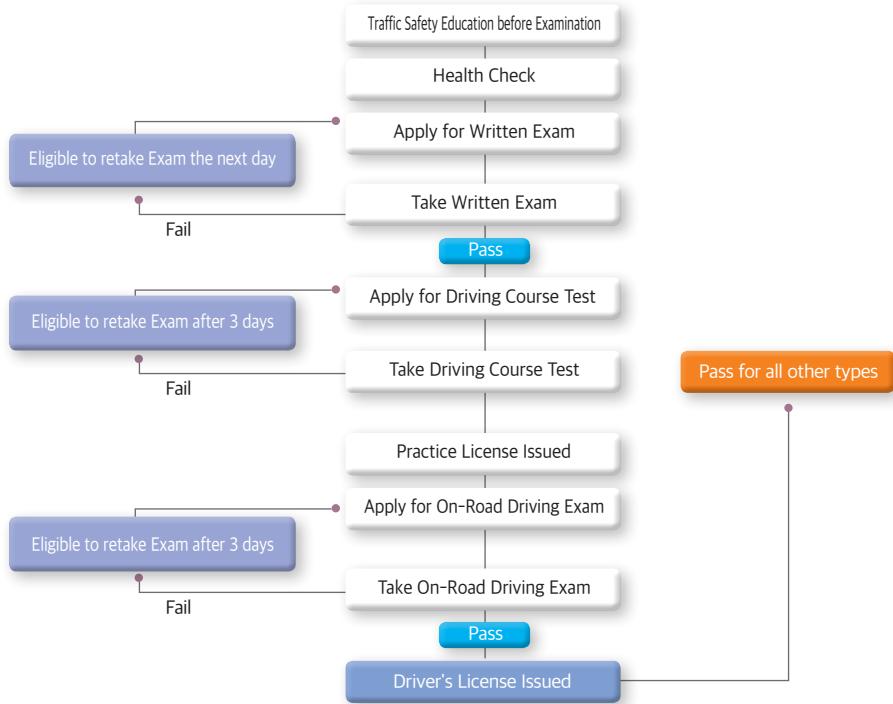
E. Domestic Flights

Korea has eight international airports (Incheon International Airport, Gimpo International Airport, Gimhae International Airport, Jeju International Airport, Daegu International Airport, Cheongju International Airport, Yangyang International Airport, Muan International Airport) and seven domestic airports (Gwangju Airport, Ulsan Airport, Yeosu Airport, Sacheon Airport, Pohang Airport, Gunsan Airport, Wonju Airport), making it simple and convenient to travel by plane. The majority of foreign airlines fly into Incheon and Gimpo international airports, but local airports can be utilized depending on your destination.



F. Driver License

(1) Procedure to obtain a driver's license



Foreigners legally residing in Korea can obtain a driver's license by following the procedures above. The written test can be taken either in Korean, English, Chinese, Vietnamese.

(2) Exchanging a foreign license into Korean license

An authorized foreign license can be exchanged in Korea into a Korean one. Firstly, all the required documents should be submitted and verified. Then, there will be take physical exam. The foreign license must be a full license: temporary, provisional, probationary, permit, certificate or motorcycle license cannot be exchanged.

* More information can be found at Road Traffic Authority Driver's License Examination Office.

- Website: <https://www.safedriving.or.kr>
 - Tel: 02-2075-4127

4 Insurance

A. National Health Insurance Program

International students must enroll for health insurance coverage with the National Health Insurance Service (<http://www.nhis.or.kr>) in order to receive insurance benefits when visiting a hospital in Korea. In order to receive health insurance benefits, students must register as foreigners. International students, their spouses, and children under 19 are eligible for insurance benefits.

* English call center service is available for foreign students at 82-33-811-2000.

Notice Upcoming enforcement of automatic enrollment in the National Health Insurance Program in 2021

- * As of July 15, 2019, foreigners and Korean nationals residing abroad who are staying in Korea for 6 months or longer will be automatically enrolled as local subscribers in the national health insurance program, and they will receive the same insurance benefits as citizens of the Republic of Korea. For more detailed information, please inquire at the institution you plan to attend, or at the National Health Insurance Service.
- ※ The automatic enrollment of international students (D-2) and general trainees (D-4) has been postponed to February 28, 2021.
 - For students who are currently eligible to be local subscribers, failing to pay the advance premium payment will result in a loss of eligibility status, and you will not be able to reenroll.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the NHIS website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'About Us', 'Social Security System of Korea', 'NHIS Program', 'Long-Term Care Insurance', 'Health Insurance Guide', 'Community', and 'Training Course on Skill'. The main header reads 'Welcome to the National Health Insurance Service' with a subtext 'Our National Health Insurance Service is a leading health insurance comparable to the welfare state developed as a social program'. Below the header, there is a large image of a smiling woman holding a red 3D logo. The page is divided into several sections: 'Branch Locations' (with a map of South Korea and a 'Seoul' callout), 'Usage Guide By Visa' (with an icon of a passport and a globe), 'e-Brochure Download' (with a magnifying glass icon), 'Long-Term Care Insurance for the Elderly' (with an icon of an elderly couple), and 'Frequently Asked Question' (with icons for Digital, Combination, Benefits, and Consulting). At the bottom, there is a footer with links for 'Call Center', 'Copyright © 2010 by NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICE. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.', and a phone number '82-33-811-2000'.

B. International Student Insurance

If students want to buy insurance from a private firm, they can buy medical and injury insurance for foreigners from traveler's insurance companies. In case of injury or illness, students can get treatment from clinics or hospitals and pay with their own money. Then, they can apply for reimbursement from the insurance company.

C. The Medical System in Korea



Various medical institutions in Korea including private hospitals, general hospitals, oriental hospitals, and public health centers provide high quality medical services through medical specialists and cutting-edge medical equipment. Highly advanced medical fields in Korea include ophthalmology, spinal surgery, dentistry, cosmetic surgery, heart surgery and infertility treatment. With the rapidly increasing number of foreigners visiting or residing in Korea, more medical facilities have opened international clinics and have endeavored to provide medical services that best meet foreigners' medical needs and global standards.

Korean medical facilities are categorized into three types by the number of medical departments and the size of the medical facilities. To use third-tier hospitals, a patient needs a referral letter from a first or second-tier medical facility. If the patient goes directly to a third-tier hospital without a referral letter, he/she cannot receive medical insurance coverage and will have to pay the high medical costs.

(1) First-tier medical facilities

These types of facilities include private clinics and public health centers. First-tier medical facilities have a limited number of medical departments and provide a comprehensive medical service for treating and preventing early symptoms of diseases.

(2) Second-tier medical facilities

Second-tier medical facilities have medical specialists and more than 4 medical departments and provide medical services for both inpatients and outpatients. In general, these types of facilities have 30 to 500 beds. Emergency treatment is available.

(3) Third-tier medical facilities

General hospitals or hospitals belonging to medical schools are categorized as third-tier medical facilities. These types of facilities have medical specialists in all different medical departments, more than 500 hospital beds and offer specialized medical services for emergencies.

Tip How to search for medical institutions

1. Medical institutions where foreigners can receive medical treatment

You can get some information of available foreign language service for pharmacy, clinic, and hospital from local health center website.

- Dongdaemun Health Center (<http://health.ddm.go.kr/eng/>) → Information for Foreigners
- Daegu Metropolitan city (<http://www.daegu.go.kr/english/index.do>) → Life in Daegu
→ Medical Services

2. Emergency Medical Services Portal (E-Gen)

The National Emergency Medical Center gathers treatment information for emergency medical institutions and other medical institutions and provides medical information for all citizens through the Emergency Medical Services Portal (E-Gen: <http://www.e-gen.or.kr/egegn/main.do>) and the Emergency Medical Services Information mobile phone application.

► Paying for medical treatment

For payment of medical costs, you need to go to the Administration office of the hospital. Most hospitals accept credit cards. At some hospitals with international clinics, you can pay the medical fees through the international clinics. In general, many hospitals can provide English receipts for medical treatment performed. The medical expenses vary depending on whether you have insurance or not. Some hospitals accept overseas health insurance from the insurance companies the hospital is affiliated with. For overseas health insurance coverage, the foreigner needs to pay first and submit a claim to his/her insurance company.

5 Banking



Many banking, insurance, financial products and services are available in Korea. There can be some restrictions imposed to foreign students in banking or finance due to strict national regulations. Depending on the types of international transactions, there can be some specific stipulations on documents and transaction amount.

- Service Hours: 9am to 4pm (Mon-Fri)

A. Making a bank book (and opening a bank account)

You can easily open an account by visiting a bank in your area.

How to Open an Account



Things you need to bring with you

Bring your identification card (passport, alien registration card, resident registration card) and a name seal (replaceable with signature)



Take a ticket and wait for your turn

Take a number from the ticket dispenser and wait for your number to be called or displayed.



Talk to the bank teller about opening an account

Tell your bank teller: "I am here to open an account." You can also inform the teller that you would like to apply for Internet banking and a cash withdrawal card (a card with cash deposit and withdrawal function at ATM) if you need them.



Fill out an account application form

Fill out an application form according to the instructions given. You will need to give your resident registration number or your alien registration card number, your birth date, address, and phone number. Be sure to sign the application.



Create your PIN

Create a 4-digit PIN for your account and another PIN for your cash withdrawal card.



Confirm your account

Keep your bankbook and cash withdrawal card in a safe place.

※ Source: Financial Supervisory Service, Financial Education Center (<http://www.fss.or.kr/edu>)

B. Making bank transfers

When sending money abroad as a foreigner, you can send money through a nearby bank. Wire transfers can be done at banks that provide foreign currency exchange, and up to 50,000 USD per year can be transferred without accompany documentation. If you attempt to transfer over 50,000 USD, you will have to submit documentation as requested by the bank. Moreover, when sending over 5,000 USD at one time, you have to submit proper documentation to the bank. There may be differences in fees between banks, so it's best to check them carefully beforehand.

Tip How to prevent becoming a victim of a financial crime

If anyone asks you for your account number, card number, or password over the phone, be cautious, as you may be a victim of voice phishing. Moreover, be careful not to participate in voice phishing schemes as a student.

- * When using internet banking, make sure to safeguard your ID and password. Also, carefully guard personal authentication certificates that are used for online banking.

C. Foreign Exchange

If you have a passport, you can easily exchange foreign money or traveler's checks for Korean money at Korean banks, including the Korean Exchange Bank, and the change booths at the airport. You can exchange up to \$10,000 (for one entry) at a time. The foreign exchange rates are not fixed and change depending on economic factors.

▶ Money & Currency in Korea

[Bills]



50,000 won

10,000 won

5,000 won

1,000 won

[Coins]

500 won

100 won

50 won

10 won

▶ List of banks in Korea

- Bank of Korea: <http://www.bok.or.kr>
- Citibank Korea: <https://www.citibank.co.kr>
- Industrial Bank of Korea(IBK): <https://www.ibk.co.kr>
- KB Kookmin Bank: <https://www.kbstar.com>
- KEB Hana Bank: <https://www.kebhana.com>
- Korea Development Bank(KDB): <https://www.kdb.co.kr>
- Korea Eximbank: <https://www.koreaexim.go.kr>
- National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives: <https://www.suhyup-bank.com>
- NH Bank: <https://banking.nonghyup.com>
- Shinhan Bank: <https://www.shinhan.com>
- Standard Chartered Bank Korea: <https://www.standardchartered.co.kr>
- Woori Bank: <https://www.wooribank.com>



6 Communication & Internet Services

A. High Speed Internet

High speed Internet has spread rapidly in Korea, one of the world's most internet savvy countries. High speed Internet services are available in many homes. There are three major companies offering high speed internet services: KT, LG Uplus and SK Broadband. If you call the companies for registration consultation or register for Internet services after signing up for membership online, an installation technician will visit you to install the Internet services.

To use an Internet service, you need wired equipment for wired internet service and wireless equipment for wireless Internet service. The initial cost for installment is 27,500 won (VAT included, same as 3 companies) and monthly service charges range from 22,000~88,000 won (VAT included). However, service charges vary depending on Internet service providers and different products. In general, there are 1 to 3-year contract periods. Discount rates are applied, depending on the period of your contract.

Telecommunication Company	Website	Phone number
KT	https://www.kt.com	without area code 100 (telephone) with area code 100 (mobile phone)
LG U ⁺	http://www.uplus.co.kr	without area code 101
SK broadband	http://www.skbroadband.com	without area code 106

B. Internet Cafe (PC bang)



Throughout Seoul, there are many places where you can use the Internet, and thus it is easy to find one in your neighborhood. These places are called "PC bang", the Korean word "bang" means room, but other names that can be seen include Internet cafe, or titles using 'cyber', 'net', and internet plaza in their names. When you need to use the Internet to check e-mail, surf the web, or work on/ print documents, please go to a PC bang in your neighborhood. You can use the Internet at a reasonable price.

C. Mobile phone

Mobile phones are widely and commonly used in Korea, and have various functions such as texting messages, taking pictures, and videos, and video calling. Major telecommunication companies in Korea are KT, LG U+ and T world. Detailed information can be found on each company's website. To buy a mobile phone, foreigners need to submit a passport copy, residence card and other required documents. In the case of an agent applies for a mobile phone, they can visit the branch with the applicant's required documents and agent's ID card.

• Telecommunication companies

KT	https://www.kt.com/ Call Center: 080-515-9000
LG U+	http://www.uplus.co.kr Call Center: 1544-0010
T world	http://tworld.co.kr Call Center: 080-011-6000

Telecommunication companies have different mobile plans depending on the lifestyles and needs of their clients. **Payment can be made via wire transfer, credit card, autogiro, ATM or online remittance.**

► Telephone calls

- Domestic calls: When making calls outside of your current city, first enter the area code and then the phone number you want to call.

(Example) When calling a friend in Daegu: dial the area code (053) + phone number (123-4567)

• Area codes in Korea

Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number
Seoul	02	Busan	051	Daegu	053
Incheon	032	Gwangju	062	Daejeon	042
Ulsan	052	Sejong	044	Gyeonggi-do	031
Gangwon-do	033	Chungcheongbuk-do	043	Chungcheongnam-do	041
Jeollabuk-do	063	Jeollanam-do	061	Gyeongsangbuk-do	054
Gyeongsangnam-do	055	Jeju	064		

- International calls: When calling someone abroad, enter the country code, followed by the area code and the phone number.

(For example) When calling a friend in China: 001 (international access code) + 86 (country code for China)+ 10 (area code) + 22477618 (phone number)

7 Sending Mail



A. Sending mail

You can mail letters, postcards, and little parcels by putting them in a mailbox on the street or by visiting a post office in your neighborhood. You should go to the post office when using non-standard envelopes or postcards. You need to write down the address and postal code when you send a letter or a package.

(1) Domestic mail

National postal code directories are available at post offices. You can use domestic postal services by writing down the recipient's postal code and attaching stamps for regular mail or express mail. When you choose registered mail, you should get a receipt. Registered mail is more expensive than regular mail. However, the process of the delivery of registered mail is recorded, so it is possible to track the mail.

► Customer service information

Domestic

- Phone: 1588-1300
- Service hours: 9am-6pm (weekdays), 9am-1pm (Saturday)

International

- Phone: 82-42-609-4295
- Service hours: 9am-6pm (weekdays), closed on Saturdays and public holidays

• General Postage Rates

Type	Content	Weight	Standard mail rates
Ordinary mail	Standard mail	Up to 5g	350 won
		5g~25g	380 won
		25g~50g	400 won
		Up to 50g	470 won
Non-standard mail		50g~1kg	120 won added every 50g
		1kg~2kg	120 won added every 200g
		2kg~6kg	400 won added every 1kg

※ The domestic express is up to 30kg. (Add 400 won for every 1kg extra for over 6 kg)

※ Up to 50g of postcards cost 350 won (25g of standard envelopes up to 25g)

(2) International mail

For International mail, a direct visit to a post office is required. Express Mail Service(EMS) provides the fastest and safest international postal service that delivers urgent letters, documents, and packages.

EMS is operated by the Korea Post under special agreements with reliable, international postal counterparts. Before sending your mail, make sure to write down the address and names of senders and recipients, phone numbers, the contents, quantities, and costs of items. Rates vary depending on the kind of mail and weight, so you need to check the information through website or at the post office counter. After sending your mail through EMS, airmail, or registered mail, you can check the status of delivery through the customer service center for international mail at the post office call center(1588-1300).

• Approved and prohibited items for international mail

Approved items	Prohibited items
<p>You can send letters, documents, gifts, and products that weigh up to 30 kilograms. However, in some countries, including Spain, Argentina, and Bangladesh, you can only send up to 20 kilograms. To find detailed information about prohibited items by country, please check the website of the postal service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official communications - Business documents - Computer data - Check clearances - Product samples - Magnetic tape and microfilm - Merchandise (some items are restricted by country of destination) 	<p>Items prohibited by the UPU (article 25 of the UPU convention, both business and personal packages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal drugs, psychotropic substances, explosive, flammable, or other dangerous substances, radioactive substances, obscene or immoral items - Items which are prohibited for import or distribution in the receiving country ※ Food stuffs (particularly kimchi), eastern medicine, animal and plant items, pine mushrooms, etc. - Any item or packaging that could harm a postal worker, or any item that may damage other letters, packages, or postal equipment <p>⟨Other prohibited items⟩</p> <p>Leger tender in the form of coins, bank notes, or paper money, remittance bills, securities payable to the bearer, traveler's checks, gems and precious metals such as processed and unprocessed gold and silver, credit cards, plane tickets, Eurail passes</p>

※ Prohibited items can be confiscated or the sender can be subjected to an additional tax so checking the list of banned items is advisable.

B. Sending packages

Using delivery services to send packages is more expensive than regular mail but it is faster and more reliable. Also, because the contact information of the receiver is given, it is unlikely the package will get lost. With a single phone call, you can summon a delivery worker directly to your door to take the passage and deliver it to anyone's front door across the entire country, with the delivery beginning the next day. (However, this excludes public holidays and days of commemoration. Deliveries to remote regions, islands, and mountain areas can take a day or two longer).

Pickup can be scheduled over the phone or online using the webpages of delivery companies. Fees may vary according to destination, type of package, size, and number of packages, so please inquire at each individual website.

- Postal service package delivery
 - When sending a package through the postal service, you must visit the post office directly to send your package, and packages are delivered the following day. Packages to Jeju are delivered three days after the day the package is brought to the post office.
 - Delivery fees are determined either by size or weight, whichever is the higher price. The total size (combination of height, width, and depth) cannot exceed 160 cm, and packages cannot be more than 100 cm in length. Packages must weigh below 30 kg.

C. Quick Service

Quick service is faster than using delivery services to send packages. Quick service delivers items to the recipient within 24 hours by a motorcycle or car. Many quick services are available through the Internet and operate 24 hours, all year round. You can pay for the service through various payment methods such as cash, credit cards, money transfer, or cell phones.

Rates for quick service are different depending on the distance between the place of origin and the place of receipt of the item, and the size of items. Information for this service should be checked in advance on the websites of quick service companies.



8 Information on separating and disposing of recyclables



Information on separating and disposing of recyclables

It is important that you separate out recyclables and place them in the proper receptacle.

Plastic bottles  <p>remove any remaining liquid remove the label crush the bottle separate by clear and colored plastic and place in the appropriate receptacle</p>	Corrugated cardboard  <p>Remove shipping labels, tape - Remove any material that is not paper - Fold up and discard so that it does not become contaminated with foreign substances</p>	Plastic  <p>Be certain to remove any foreign substances or liquids before discarding recyclable Dispose of after separating according to material - Beverage containers: remove any tin foil - Wet tissue wipes: remove plastic opening /cover</p>
Newspapers and books  <p>Remove binder rings and dispose - Dispose after removing any non-paper substances, such as binder rings</p>		
Paper packaging  <p>Paper packaging is differentiated from paper products and must be disposed of in a receptacle used exclusively for paper packaging. When there is no separate receptacle for paper packaging, bind it together and throw away in the paper waste receptacle.</p>		
Other  <p>Dispose of after removing any labels, etc. (labels → standard garbage bag, recyclable portion → recycle)</p>		
Disposing of small and large electronics (at no charge)		
Eligible items	Large items refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, televisions, vending machines, tread mills, copiers, water coolers, air purifiers, microwaves, dishwashers, water purifiers, humidifiers, etc.	Small items rice cookers, humidifiers, laptops, hair dryers, fans, clothes iron, juicers, blenders, cellphones (including batteries), bidets, etc.
Method of disposal	Pickup must be scheduled in advance for each item 1. Call center: 1588-0993 (weekdays 08:00 -18:00) 2. Internet: www.1588993.or.kr * Set items: For sets of PCs (desktop + monitor), audio equipment, or small appliances, there must be 5 or more items to request pickup.	
Large waste item disposal	Electric heat pad, jade bed mat, lighting fixtures, instruments, massage chairs, furniture (closets, beds, mattresses, etc.) Collection requests for large waste items are made with the local government (inquiries can be made with the relevant county office that manages garbage disposal) * Additional fees apply	

※ Source: Ministry of Environment (<http://me.go.kr>)

9 Leisure Activities

A. Sports

(1) Baseball Championship



From April to October the baseball championships are held. Baseball is one of the most popular sports in Korea. On weekends, many people go to watch baseball games with family and friends. There are 10 professional teams that play in such stadiums as Jamsil/ Mokdong in Seoul, Daegu, Gwangju, Busan, Daejeon, and Incheon. The ticket is from 8,000~60,000won depending on seats.

- Korean Baseball Organization: <http://eng.koreabaseball.com>

(2) Soccer League



From March to November the professional Soccer championships are held. Soccer is the most popular sport in Korea. 12 professional teams compete for the championship. The ticket is 14,000~40,000won.

- Korean Football Association: <https://www.kfa.or.kr>

(3) Basketball Championship



From October to March the professional basketball championships are held. Basketball is the most popular winter indoor sport in Korea. There are 10 male and 6 female professional teams. The ticket ranges from 11,000~72,000won.

- Korea Basketball League: <http://www.kbl.or.kr>
- Women's Korean Basketball League: <http://www.wkbl.or.kr>

(4) Professional Volleyball



From November to April is volleyball season. There are 7 male and 6 female professional teams. The ticket ranges from 10,000~20,000won.

- Korean Volleyball Federation : <https://www.kovo.co.kr>



B. Entertainment

(1) Movies



Koreans love the cinema and this is evident in the number of theaters, large and small, around the city. North American-style multiplexes and small independent theaters provide moviegoers with a variety of options. In general, you need to pay 8,000~13,000won for a movie. Most theaters, if not all, show foreign films with Korean subtitles, but for those interested, there are theaters that show Korean films with English subtitles.

- CGV : <http://www.cgv.co.kr>
- Lotte Cinema : <http://www.lottecinema.co.kr>
- Mega box : <http://www.megabox.co.kr>

Tip International Film Festivals in Korea

- Busan International Film Festival: <https://www.biff.kr>
- Jeonju Film Festival: <http://www.jeonjufest.kr/>
- Bucheon International Fantastic Film Festival: <http://www.bifan.kr>

(2) Performances and Musicals



Various venues exist in Seoul and are mainly used to host large scale performances and events. Some of the annual events and festivals include world renowned artists and performers, and for those involving local artists, subtitles in various languages are provided for foreigners in attendance. Traditionally Daehak-ro in Seoul has a hub for performances, musicals, and opera, but these days, near Chungdam-dong or Apgujeong-dong there are many theaters.

- National Theater Association of Korea Inc.: <http://ktheater.bravod.co.kr>
- National Theater of Korea: <https://www.ntok.go.kr>
- Seoul Arts Center: <https://www.sac.or.kr>

(3) Museums and Art Galleries



There are plenty of museums and art galleries sponsored by many different organizations, including national and regional organizations, schools, corporations, and individuals. There are various themes, sizes, and types. Therefore, there are many choices. As there are numerous museums and galleries, finding right information may be difficult, but the following association might be helpful.

- Korean Museum Association: <http://www.museum.or.kr>
- National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art: <http://www.mmca.go.kr>
- Daerim Museum: <http://www.daelimmuseum.org>
- Seoul Museum of Art: <https://sema.seoul.go.kr>

Tip Last Wednesday of Every Month Designated a Culture Day

Starting January 2014, the last Wednesday of every month has been designated a special “Culture Day” in Korea to help foster more involvement in the culture and arts. During Culture Day, there will be free admission for permanent exhibitions and in-house special exhibitions at art galleries and museums. Museums will offer a special discount for touring exhibitions, which tend to be relatively more expensive than their in-house special exhibitions.

- Website: <https://www.culture.go.kr/wday/index.do>

※ Source: Regional Culture & Development Agency



C. Amusement Parks

One of the most common outdoor entertainment attraction is an amusement park. There are many fun amusement parks in Korea where many people enjoy visiting with families and friends. Korean metropolitan cities have big amusement parks whereas there are some small ones in small cities.



- Lotteworld: <https://adventure.lotteworld.com> (240, Olympic-ro, Songpa-Gu, Seoul)
- Everland: <https://www.everland.com> (199, Everland-ro, Pogok-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do)
- Seoul Land: <https://www.seoulland.co.kr> (181, Gwangmyeong-ro, Gwachon-si, Gyeonggi-do)
- My Land: <http://www.my-land.kr> (252, Wolmi-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon)
- Eworld: <http://www.eworld.kr> (200, Duryugongwon-ro, Dalseo-gu, Daegu)
- Gyeongju World: <https://www.gjw.co.kr> (544, Bomun-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do)

D. Korean Sauna – Jimjilbang



Korean sauna called Jimjilbang is a unique aspect of Korean culture and has recently become a common leisure activity and place for relaxation. At Jimjilbang, Koreans can enjoy saunas with their family and friends at temperatures of 50 to 90 degrees Celsius.

There are different admission fees for adults and children and for different regions, but average fees range from approximately 8,000~18,000won. In the sauna, heat increases the circulation and makes users sweat profusely, creating relaxing cathartic effect. Jimjilbang reportedly increases the metabolism as well as helping to relieve shoulder, head, and neck pain. It also improves skin quality and loosens stiff muscles.

T-shirts and shorts are provided, and the facilities offered include such for internet PC room, sleeping, movies, fitness, and also there are cafeterias, restaurants, singing rooms, and massage services. There are also common areas for females and males, but public baths are separated as well as the sleeping rooms.

E. Shopping

(1) Traditional Markets

If you want to experience traditional Korean culture while shopping, buying things you like at a traditional market is a good way to do it. In smaller cities outside of Seoul, the market usually opens once every three to five days, and you can buy regional products and attend various cultural events and performances. Moreover, prices are low, meaning that if you are planning a countryside vacation, traditional markets are worth including in your itinerary.

(2) Street shopping

On Korean streets, you can find people selling clothing, accessories, shoes, and more. You can find things you like at reasonable prices. Also, the items being sold vary from place to place, making it fun to shop around for things that fit your taste and style.

(3) Online shopping

With the spread of the internet, online shopping has also become commonplace. Although online stores offer a wide variety of items and cheap prices compared to offline stores, returns and exchanges are comparatively more difficult. Because each online shopping mall has its own policies on returns and refunds, be sure to check these details before buying. Also, items which are priced low may be of poor quality, so it is important to compare a variety of products from different sellers.



Cost of Living in South Korea

※ Source: Numbeo (<https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>)

Type	Classification	Average Price in KRW
Restaurants/ Cafe		Meal, Inexpensive restaurant 7,280 won
		McMeal (or Equivalent Combo Meal) 6,500 won
		Cheeze (1kg) 19,450 won
		Cappuccino 4,520 won
		Kimbap (1 roll) 2,380 won



Type	Classification	Average Price in KRW
Market		1.5L Water bottle 1,350 won
		Milk (1 Liter) 2,440 won
		Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter) 1,680 won
		Loaf of bread (500g) 2,910 won
		Eggs (12, dozen) 3,200 won
		Banana (1kg) 4,210 won
		Apples (1kg) 7,950 won



10 Festivals in Korea

Although Korea is small in territory, it has many travelling attractions. With its natural, historical, and cultural sites located around the peninsula, Korea can be an interesting place for adventurous types. There are four distinct seasons and a number of things to see and do with the changing climate. According to personal interests and preferences, travel can be planned. Using a travel agent is also a good idea. If traveling individually is preferred, thorough preparations are essential to fully explore the beauty of Korea and widely enjoy the rich culture.

A good motivation to travel in Korea is to enjoy in one of the many local festivals. Local cities hold hundreds of exciting and exotic festivals, each with their own characteristics every year.

Detailed information can be obtained from the Korea Tourism Organization.

- Korea Tourism Organization: <https://visitkorea.or.kr>

Tip KOREA TOUR CARD



* The KOREA TOUR CARD, an exclusive card just for foreign tourists, allows you to use public transportation more conveniently, including the subway, bus and taxi.

* This card provides discount benefits for a variety of tourist spots, including shopping centers, restaurants, and theaters. Don't miss out on this must-have item for Korea tour. Once purchased and topped-up, KOREA TOUR CARD can be used in public transportation and affiliated stores. The special benefits such as discounts, additional coupons, welcome gift, will be offered by showing the card.

※ Source: Visit Korea Committee (<http://koreatourcard.kr>)

11 Libraries & Bookstores

A. Libraries

Libraries in Korea contain a variety of materials and you can use them to access books and research materials.

※ Universities often have a main library where you can check out books for your studies, as well as separate libraries belonging to each college within the university.

Library	Contact information	Characteristics
National Library of Korea	02-590-0500 http://www.nl.go.kr	This library contains copies of all materials that have been published in Korea. It is located on Banpo-Daero in Seocho District, and as the largest library in Korea, it contains over 10 million books.
National Assembly Library	02-6788-4211 https://www.nanet.go.kr	This library is located next to the National Assembly Building, and similar to the Library of Congress in the United States, it provides necessary information to members of parliament and their staffs, as well as to citizens, government agencies, local governments, public institutions, and more.
National Library of Korea, Sejong	044-900-9114 http://sejong.nl.go.kr	This library is located in Sejong City, and it is the first library exclusively dedicated to policy information in Korea. The magazine Designboom selected this library as one of the top 10 most beautiful libraries in the world.

B. Bookstores

Although libraries allow you to check out your desired books, you can buy books at bookstores if you want to own them.

Bookstores	Location & Contact information	Characteristics
Kyobo bookstore	Store location: 15 in Seoul, 11 in metropolitan, 16 in other provinces 1544-1900 / www.kyobobook.co.kr	This is one of the major bookstores in Korea with the largest number of foreign language books in Korea.
Youngpoong bookstore	Store location: 13 in Seoul, 13 in metropolitan, 19 in other provinces 1544-9020 / www.ypbooks.co.kr	There are about 430,000 books at the main store in Jongno.
Bandi & Luni's	Store location: 4 in Seoul, 2 in Busan, 1 in Daegu, 1 in Ulsan 1577-4030 / www.bandinlunis.com	This is one of the major bookstores in Korea and has a wide range of books.
Seoul Selection	Store location: Subway Line 3, Anguk station, Exit 1 (Near Gyeongbok Palace) 02-734-9565 / www.seoulselection.com	It has a large number of English books about Korea.
Internet bookstore	Interpark Books: http://book.interpark.com YES24: http://www.yes24.com Aladin: http://www.aladin.co.kr	

※ For more detailed information, please check the webpages of respective bookstores.

Tip Seoul Book Bogo

Seoul Book Bogo is a used book store established by Seoul City that gathers together various used book sellers in Seoul to highlight the value of old books. It is a mixed cultural space that combines used book stores, a library, and cultural programming.

- Hours of operation: Weekdays 11:00 - 20:00 / Weekends and Holidays: 10:00 - 20:00
(Closed every Monday, January 1st, and over the Korean New Year and Chuseok holidays)
- Website: <http://www.seoulbookbogo.kr>

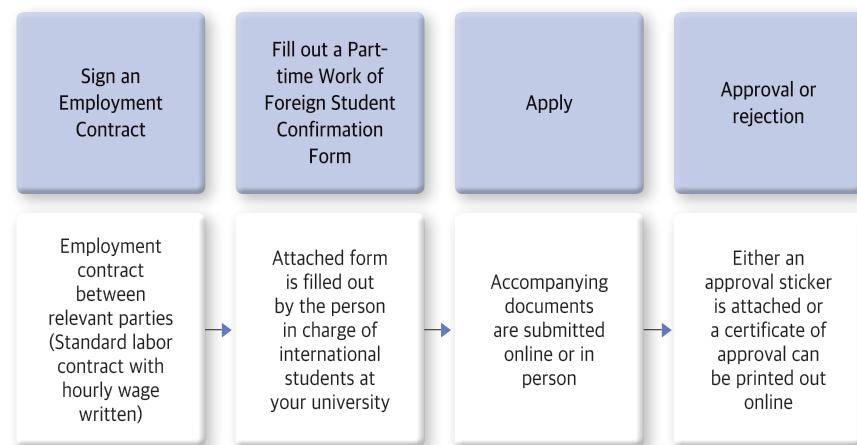
12 Job opportunities

A. Part-time Work for Foreign Students

(1) General regulations: In general, students are limited to part-time, hourly jobs that are commonly done by students (such as low-skilled labor).

- ※ When a student plans to work a job approved as per the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Ordinance (See chart 1-2 attached), specific guidelines are applied according to qualifications (For example, scholarship students of the Teach and Learn in Korea program, English conversation instructors, professional interpretation and translation)
- ※ Private tutoring is heavily restricted according to the location, tutoring recipient, and other factors.

Approval Process



(2) Eligible Individuals

- Those with student visas (D-2) or language trainee visas (D-4-1, D-4-7) who possess a certain level of Korean ability and have received confirmation from the person in charge of international students at their university.
- ※ Language trainees can hold a part time job 6 months after changing their visa status (for those entering on a visa, 6 months from the date of entry). Elementary, middle, and high school students receiving language training are not allowed to have part-time jobs despite holding D-4 visas (however, it is possible for expected graduates to receive approval).
- Those who have surpassed the study abroad period (2 years for associate degrees, 4 years for bachelor's degrees) and have been unable to fulfill graduation requirements due to a lack of credits or otherwise, and have therefore been granted an extension of stay, are restricted from holding part-time jobs.
- However, master's and doctorate degree earners who have completed their course work and are writing their theses can be granted permission to work. However, even in such cases, individuals who delay their graduation because of a lack of credits or poor attendance are not eligible for part-time jobs.
- ☞ Even in the above cases where students are approved to work, working time is limited to 30 hours per week, and the allowance of unlimited working hours on public holidays and during vacation is rescinded.

(3) Approved activities

- Organized according to Korean language ability and working hours allowed per type of degree

Type of school	Year in program	Korean language proficiency (TOPIK, KIIP)	When you are allowed to start working	Working Hour Limit		Increased weekday working hour limit for certified schools
				Weekdays	Weekend, during school breaks	
Language training program	N/A	Before '18.10.1.	After 6 months	20 hours		25 hours
		Level 2	X After 6 months	10 hours		10 hours
		O	After 6 months	20 hours		25 hours
Associate degree program	N/A	Before '18.10.1.	No limitations	20 hours		25 hours
		Level 3	X No limitations	10 hours		10 hours
		O	No limitations	20 hours	No limit	25 hours
Bachelor's degree program	Year 1-2	Before '18.10.1.	No limitations	20 hours	No limit	25 hours
		Level 3	X No limitations	10 hours		10 hours
	Year 3-4	Before '18.10.1.	No limitations	20 hours	No limit	25 hours
		Level 4	X No limitations	10 hours		10 hours
Master's/Doctoral degree program	N/A	Before '18.10.1.	No limitations	30 hours	No limit	35 hours
		Level 4	X No limitations	15 hours		15 hours
			O No limitations	30 hours	No limit	35 hours

※ English track programs: regardless of an individual's year in the program, they must possess a score of TOEFL 530 (CBT 197, iBT 71), IELTS 5.5, CEFR B2, TEPS 600 or above. Individuals from English-speaking countries are not required to provide proof of English ability.

(4) Required Documents

- Passport, residence card, application form
- Letter of recommendation for part-time employment (attached form #5), transcript or record of attendance (may be substituted with FIMS verification), document proving Korean language ability

(5) Special exemptions for needing to receive approval for part-time work

- One-time compensation or prize money that is earned during the course of everyday life and does not contradict with your purpose of stay as a student does not require prior permission.

(6) Penalties for working without prior permission

- Employers and employees who are engaged in illegal employment will be punished according to article 18 of the law (a violator may be deported or have their visa status revoked according to the judgement of immigration authorities)
- Those who work part-time jobs without receiving permission are restricted from changing to job seeking visas (D-10) after graduation.

Tip Special advantages for D-2-7 visa holders (work-study visa)

- * (Conditions for receiving special advantages) Must have normally completed their degree program and graduated
(E-7 employment visa requirements) When job seekers are signing an employment contract, they are except from the limit on the ratio of foreign workers at a company, the size of the company, or the similarity of the type of work to a student's major. Also, within the period of your employment contract, you can extend your period of stay once every three years.
 - * (Receiving a long-term residency visa status) Individuals are awarded 10 additional points when applying for a long-term residency visa (F-2-7) through the point system
 - * (Receiving a permanent resident visa) According to the type of permanent resident visa, relevant individuals are exempt from the income requirement and receive extra points
- ☞ When changing to permanent resident visa status (F-5-10), those who have received a PhD in Korea, those with bachelor's degrees in a high-tech field, and those with F-2 visas through the point system are exempt from the income requirement. Also, talented individuals in certain fields receive additional points (10→20).

B. Job Seeker visa (D-10)

When student (D-2) visa holders change to a job seeker (D-10) visa

※ The guidebook for international students only covers regulations concerning the point system job seeker (D-10-1) visa. For more detailed information, consult the Korean Immigration Service website.

(1) Eligible individuals

- Foreigners with at least a bachelor's degree (including associate degree) who are looking for a job corresponding to E-1 through E-7 visa status as per attached chart 1 in the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Ordinance
 - ※ However, for artistic employment (E-6) visas, hotel and adult entertainment (E-6-2) is excluded from eligibility. Among E-7 visas, individuals seeking skilled work jobs and semi-professional employment cannot apply from abroad.
- **Point system requirement:** In accordance with the attached job seeker visa point system chart, out of the total 180 points, eligible candidates must score a total of 60 points and receive at least 20 points in the basic requirements section.
- **Major and career:** Visa issuance will be approved when the applicant meets all requirements and the type of work they desire corresponds with their major and approved types of work.
 - When it is judged that an applicant possess particular expert or technical knowledge, a visa can be issued via recommendation by the Korean diplomatic mission abroad.
 - * Beyond the prescribed required documents, judging from submitted documents proving the person to be an outstanding individual (i.e. news reports, recommendation letter from an institution), the director of diplomatic missions abroad can issue a visa according to their discretion
 - When an applicant's desired type of work is directly or sufficiently related to their major, a job seeker visa will be approved.

(2) Maximum length of stay: 6 months

(3) Ineligible individuals

- **Violators of the law:** Those who in the past year have been ordered back to their country for violating the Immigration Act. Also, those who have received a total of 2 million won or more in fines and noticed dispositions* are not eligible.
 - * However, if your entry to the country has not been subject to regulation and you are scheduled to serve as an intern at the invitation of a company, you can be issued a job seeker visa one time (those holding a D-10 visa for the purpose of an internship may not hold this status for over a year).
 - Individuals who have worked illegally, partook in activities outside the scope of their sojourn status, violated part-time work regulations, or have otherwise violated the Immigration Act in the past 5 years are ineligible to apply for point system job seeker visa status (D-10-1).*
- * Criteria for exclusion: Those who have payed a fine or penalty over 400,000 won for violating the above-mentioned portions of the Immigration Act while in Korea.

- **Preventing system abuses:** in order to prevent imprudent use of the D-10 visa, in the following cases visa issuance will be denied
 - Cases where in the past year the applicant has stayed on a D-10 visa for more than 6 months
 - * However, if and you are scheduled to serve as an intern at the invitation of a company, a D-10 visa may be issued one time (a D-10 visa for the purpose of serving as an intern may not exceed 1 year)

(4) Required Documents

- General documents: application, photo, copy of passport, fee, copy of identification card
- Plan for seeking employment
- Diploma
 - graduates of associate degree or higher a degree in Korea: certificate of degree*
 - * When verifiable through Immigration Customer Relationship Management(ICRM) (Foreign Student Information System(FIMS)), this form is exempt
- For graduates of one of the world's best universities: certificate of degree*
 - * Submit 1 of the following: certificate of (expected) graduation, diploma, or certificate of degree attainment
- Proof of career (if applicable)
 - Documents proving career details, (i.e. proof of current employment) such as period of work, place of work, type of work
- Proof of training activities in Korea (if applicable)
 - Documents showing the content/subject matter of research or training institute, research or education period, whether any specific certification was attained
 - ※ Individual who completed research activities at research institute: completion certificate
 - ※ Individual who completed training activities as training institute: completion certificate
 - ※ Exchange student: Proof of exchange student's work experience signed by dean of university
- Proof of Korean language proficiency (if applicable)
 - TOPIK (within period of validity) or KIIP certificate of completion
- Letter of recommendation for employment (if applicable)
 - Recommendation from head of central administrative agency: letter of recommendation for employment issued by government office (delegated authority)
 - Recommendation from head of diplomatic missions abroad: diplomatic mission internal recommendation document
 - * certificate of degree, proof of work experience, recommendation letter from related organization or related supporting evidence (i.e. winning a large domestic or international contest, related news coverage)
- Proof of being a high-earning professional (if applicable)
- Proof of previous year's earnings issued by public institution in country of origin
- Proof of financial ability to support oneself (when transferring to D-10 visa from D-2 visa for first time, this is exempt)

- Letter of release (only in applicable circumstances)
- When E1-E7 visa holders leave their place of employment in the middle of a contract, they must receive permission from the employer.
- Proof of financial ability (applies equally for student visa holders)

(5) How to Apply

When your status changes (or is expected to change), immediately apply at the office in the jurisdiction of your place of residence

C. Employment information

▶ Job Fair for International Students

The National Institute for International Education(NIIED) and the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency(KOTRA) are launching a job fair for international students as an annual event.

※ Reference: Job Fair for International Students (<http://jobfair.contactkorea.go.kr>)

▶ What is Science Card?

Science Card is a type of reference issued by the Ministry of Science and ICT in order to facilitate the employment of the outstanding foreign scientists and engineers within Korea by offering them conveniences with visa issuance and the acquisition of permissions for stay in Korea.

※ Source: Ministry of Science and ICT (<https://www.mstic.go.kr>)

▶ What is Gold Card?

Gold Card is a type of letter of employment recommendation issued by KOTRA(Contact Korea), an affiliate of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy for those who have graduated from an university in Korea with a major in high-tech businesses.

※ Source: Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency(<https://contactkorea.kotra.or.kr>)

13 Tips on Safety

A. Sharing your contact information

After matriculating at a university in Korea, you should inform your family, university, and classmates of your contact information (phone number and email) and place of residence. If your contact information or address changes or you plan to spend an extended amount of time away, it is important to inform those around you.

In special circumstances where it is difficult to communicate with your parents, you should inform those around you of your whereabouts so that your parents do not become worried.

B. Complying with the law

Comply with traffic regulations, and in the event of a traffic accident, report it to the police.

C. Familiarizing yourself with emergency numbers

It is important to familiarize yourself with emergency telephone numbers and save them in your phone in case of a fire or other type of accident. Also, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, be aware of and abide by local rules and regulations.

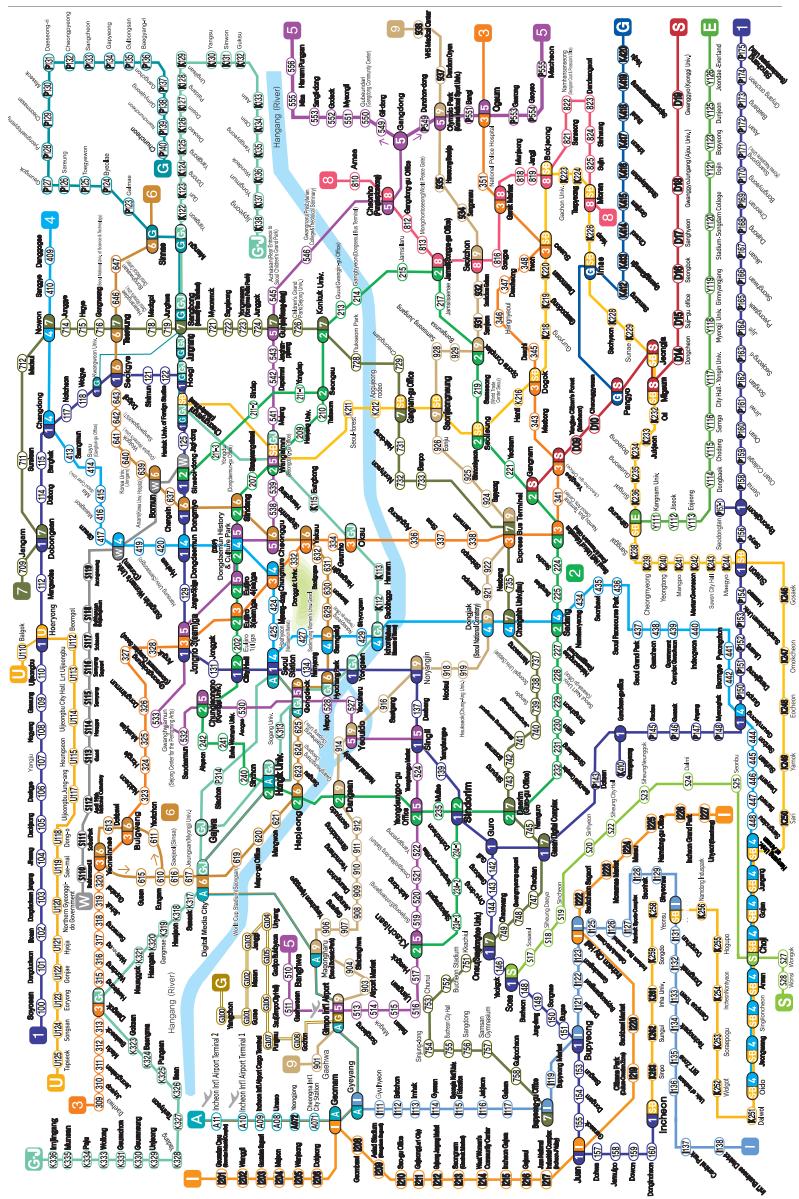
※ Numbers for reporting emergencies by agency can be found in section 1 ("Emergency Numbers") of appendix 5.

In addition, in the event of an emergency, you can also request help from the international student services office at your university.

Seoul Subway Linemap

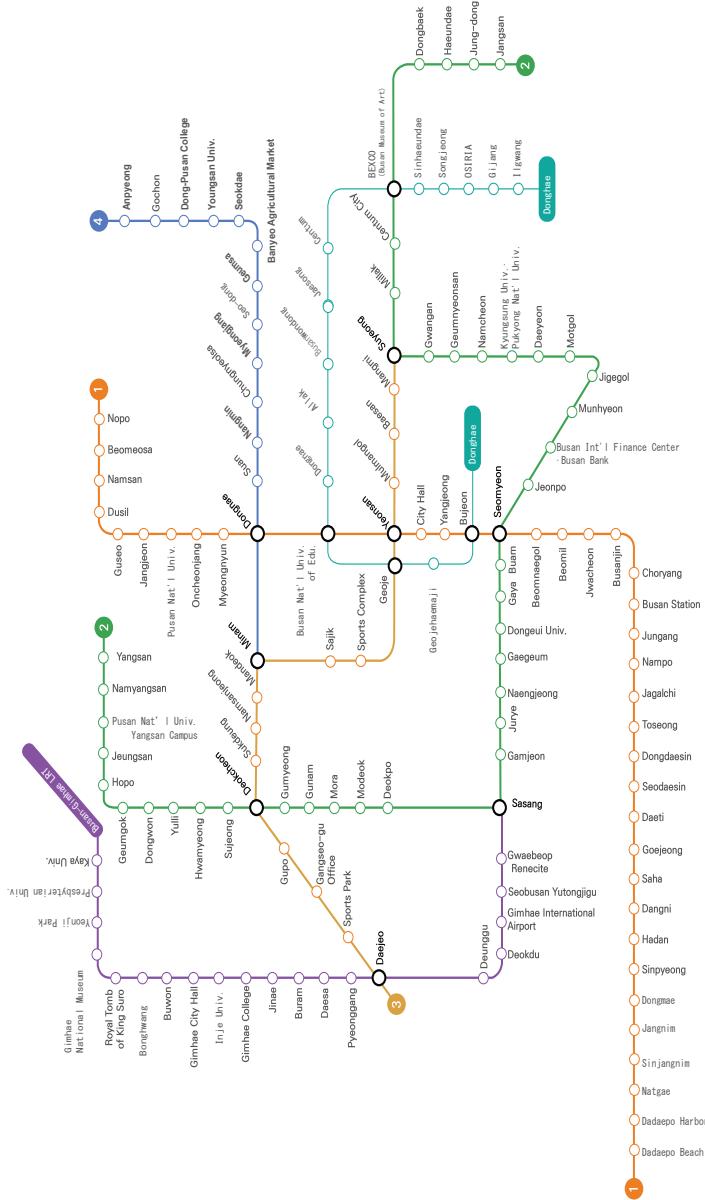
※ Source: Seoul Metro (<http://www.seoulmetro.co.kr>)

Appendix 1. Subway Lines (Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, Deajeon)



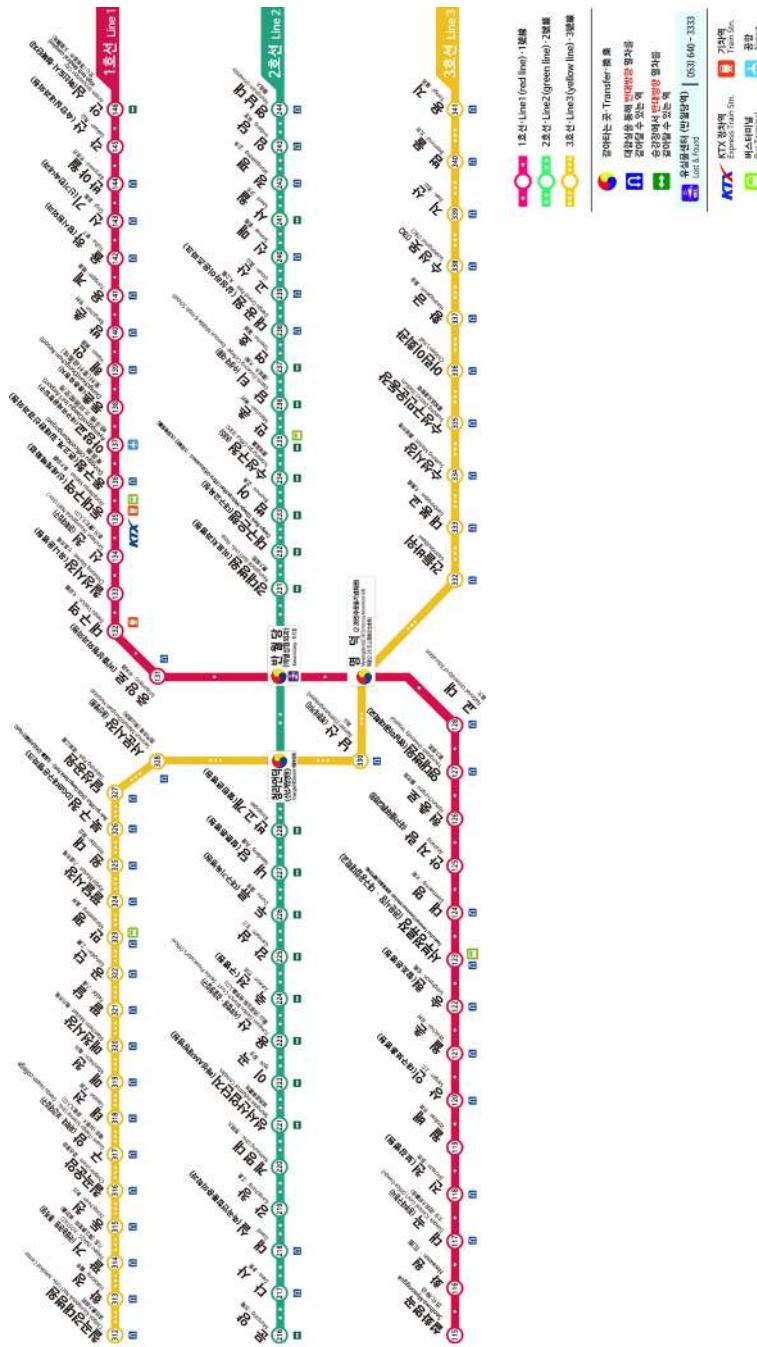
Busan Subway Linemap

※ Source: Busan Transportation Corporation (<https://www.humetro.busan.kr>)



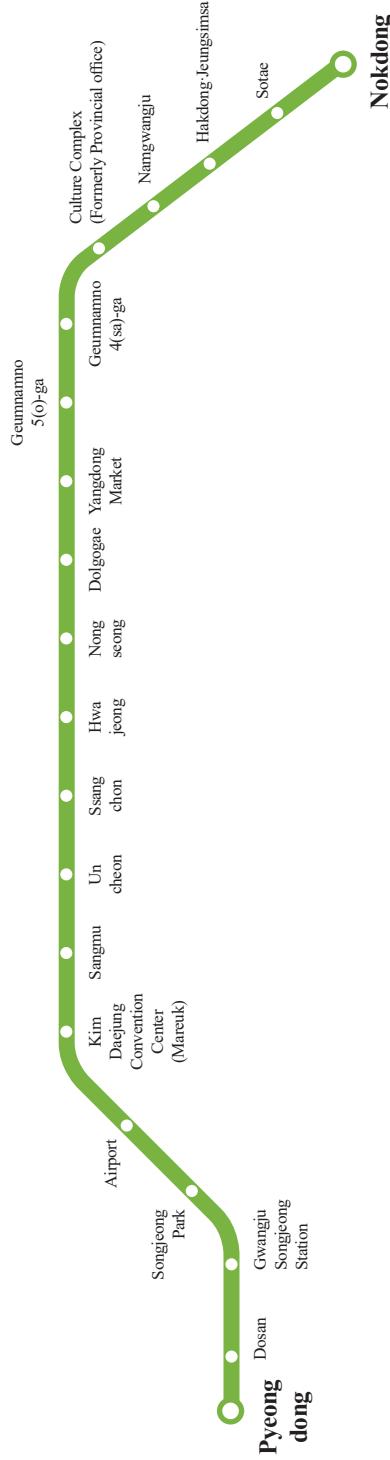
Daegu Subway Linemap

※ Source: Daegu Metropolitan Transit Corporation (<http://www.dtro.or.kr>)



Gwangju Subway Linemap

※ Source: Gwangju Metropolitan Rapid Transit Corporation (<https://www.gRTC.co.kr>)



Deajeon Subway Linemap

※ Source: Daejeon Express Transit Corporation (<http://www.djet.co.kr>)



Appendix 2. Things to check before coming to Korea for study abroad

As it will take time to adjust to life in Korea after arriving from your home country, it is advisable to prepare in advance the basic necessities that you will need when first arriving in Korea. Please refer to the following checklist when packing your bags.

Category	Contents	Category	Contents
Documents	Passport	Personal belongings	Cosmetics
	Copy of passport and visa		Towel
	Certificate of Enrollment		Toiletries
	Airplane ticket (e-ticket)		Razor/feminine sanitary products
	Passport sized photo		Prescription and medicines
	ID card		Glasses/contact lens
	International driver's license		Camera
	International student ID		Laptop
Finance	Cash	Electronics	USB
	Credit card		Adaptor
Clothing	Clothes		earphone/head set
	Underwears	Others	Books
	Socks/stockings		Stationery
	Shoes		Notes
	Belt or accessories		Souvenirs

Tip Voltage

The standard voltage in Korea is 220 volts. The outlet has two round holes and is the same type used in France, Germany, Austria, Greece, Turkey, and many other countries.



Appendix 3. Practical Korean phrases

English	한국어 (Korean)
Hello	안녕하세요. (an-nyeong-ha-se-yo)
What's your name?	이름이 뭐예요? (i-reum-i mweo-ye-yo?)
My name is ...	제 이름은 ... 입니다. (je i-reum-eun ... im-ni-da)
Where are you from?	어디서 오셨어요? (Eo-di-seo o-syeo-sseo-yo?)
I'm from ...	저는 ... 에서 왔어요. (Jeo-neun ... e-seo wa-sseu-yo)
Pleased to meet you	만나서 반갑습니다. (Man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da)
Goodbye	안녕히 계세요. (an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo) – you are leaving 안녕히 가세요. (an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo) – you are staying
I don't understand	모르겠습니다. (mo-reu-ge-sseum-ni-da)
Do you speak Korean?	한국말 하실 줄 아세요? (han-guk-mal ha-sil jul a-se-yo?)
Yes, a little	예, 조금요. (yaeh, jo-geum-yo)
How do you say ... in Korean?	... 를 한국말로 어떻게 말해요? (... reul han-guk-mal-lo eo-tteo-ke ma-rae-yo?)
Excuse me	실례하겠습니다! (shil-lye-ha-ge-ssum-ni-da)
How much is this?	이거 얼마예요? (i-geo eol-ma-ye-yo?)
Sorry	미안합니다! (mi-an-ham-ni-da)
Thank you	감사합니다. (kam-sa-ham-ni-da)
Can you help me?	좀 도와주실 수 있나요? (jom do-wa-ju-shil ssu in-na-yo?)
Where is the (bathroom / pharmacy)?	(화장실/약국)이 어디예요? (Hwa-jang-shil/yak-kuk)-i oe-di-ye-yo?
Can you say it again?	다시 한 번 말씀해 주시겠어요? (da-shihan-ben mal-sseum-hae-ju-shi-ge-sse-yo?)
Can you speak slowly?	천천히 말씀해 주시겠어요? (Cheon-cheo-ni mal-sseum-hae ju-shi-ge-sse-yo?)
Write it down please!	적어 주세요! (jeok-eo ju-se-yo!)
What is this?	이게 뭐예요? (I-ge mweo-ye-yo?)
My Korean is bad.	저는 한국말 잘 못해요. (jeo-neun han-gung-mal jal-mo-tae-yo.)
Yes./ No.	네/아니요. (Ne/A-ni-yo.)

Appendix 4. Holidays in Korea

Date	Holiday
January 1	New Year's Day
(Lunar) January 1	Seollal: the first day of the lunar New Year
March 1	Independence Movement Day
(Lunar) April 8	Buddha's Birthday
May 5	Children's Day
June 6	Memorial Day
August 15	Liberation Day
(Lunar) August 15	Chuseok: Korean Thanksgiving Day
October 3	National Foundation Day
October 9	Hangul Proclamation Day
December 25	Christmas Day

Appendix 5. Contact information

1. Emergency Numbers

Category	Type of information that can be reported	Institution	Phone number	Additional Information	
Reporting an Emergency	Report a crime	National Police Agency	112	No area code	
	Fire and rescue, disaster reporting	119 Safety Call Service	119		
	Information on emergency medical services				
	Safety Call Service				
Daily	Reporting infectious disease and other information on disease	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency	1339	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Calls and messages can be made from all regions of the country · Foreign language support is available in Seoul, Gyeonggi Province, and Busan 	
	120	Seoul	02-120		
		Gyeonggi Province	031-120		
		Incheon	032-120		
		Busan	051-120		
	Matters related to visa status and immigration procedures	Hi Korea	1345	An online civil complaint service that serves foreigners	
	National Health Insurance Service English Call Center	National Health Insurance Service	033-811-2000		

2. Diplomatic missions in Korea

Country	Phone	Electronic address
Afghanistan	02-793-3535	https://www.facebook.com/AfghanistanInKR/
Algeria	02-794-5034	http://www.algerianemb.or.kr/
Angola	02-792-8463	http://angolaembassy.or.kr/
Argentina	02-796-8144	https://ecore.cancilleria.gob.ar
Australia	02-2003-0100	http://southkorea.embassy.gov.au/seol/home.html
Austria	02-721-1700	https://www.bmeia.gv.at/ko/oeb-seoul/
Azerbaijan	02-797-1765	http://seoul.mfa.gov.az/
Bangladesh	02-796-4056	http://bdembassykorea.org/
Belarus	02-2237-8171	http://www.belarus.or.kr
Belgium	02-749-0381	https://republicofkorea.diplomatie.belgium.be/ko
Bolivia	02-318-1767	https://www.embolcorea.com/
Brazil	02-738-4970	http://seul.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-br/
Brunei	02-790-1078	
Bulgaria	02-794-8625	https://www.facebook.com/BulgarianEmbassyinKorea/
Cambodia	02-3785-1041	camemb.kor@mfaic.gov.kh
Canada	02-3783-6000	http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/korea-coree/
Chile	02-779-2610	https://chile.gob.cl/corea-del-sur
China	02-738-1038	http://kr.china-embassy.org/kor/
Colombia	02-720-1369	http://corea.embajada.gov.co/
Costa Rica	02-707-9249	https://www.facebook.com/Embajada-de-Costa-Ricaen-Corea-425223514339959/
Cote d'Ivoire	02-3785-0561	http://www.coreedusud.diplomatique.gouv.ci/
Croatia	02-310-9660	croemb.seoul@mvep.hr
Czech Republic	02-725-6765	http://www.mzv.cz/seoul
Democratic Republic of the Congo	02-722-7958	congokoreaembassy@gmail.com
Denmark	02-6363-4800	http://sydkorea.um.dk/
Dominican Republic	02-756-3513	http://www.embadom.or.kr/
Ecuador	02-739-2401	http://coreadelsur.embajada.gob.ec/
Egypt	02-749-0787	egyptian.embassy.seoul@gmail.com
El Salvador	02-753-3432	https://www.facebook.com/Embajada-de-El-Salvador-en-Corea-del-Sur-100218558254676
Ethiopia	02-790-9766	embassyethio@gmail.com
European Union	02-3704-1700	https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/south-korea_en

Country	Phone	Electronic address
Fiji	02-792-6396	https://fijiembassy.co.kr/
Finland	02-3701-0300	https://finlandabroad.fi/web/kor/frontpage
France	02-3149-4300	https://kr.ambafrance.org/
Gabon	02-793-9575	http://www.amba-coree.ga
Georgia	02-792-7118	http://korea.mfa.gov.ge/
Germany	02-748-4114	http://www.seoul.diplo.de
Ghana	02-3785-1427	https://ghanaembassy.or.kr
Greece	02-729-1400	https://www.facebook.com/GreekEmbassySeoul
Guatemala	02-771-7582	https://www.facebook.com/Embajada-de-Guatemala-en-Corea-1055960551274673
Holy See	02-736-5725	
Honduras	02-738-8402	https://www.facebook.com/EmbajadadeHondurasenCorea
Hungary	02-792-2105	https://szoul.mfa.gov.hu/kor
India	02-798-4257	https://www.indembassyseoul.gov.in
Indonesia	02-2224-9000	https://kemlu.go.id/seoul/lc#!
Iran	02-793-7751	http://seoul.mfa.ir/
Iraq	02-790-4202	https://www.mofa.gov.iq/seoul/en/
Ireland	02-721-7200	https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/republic-of-korea/
Israel	02-3210-8500	http://embassies.gov.il/seoul/
Italy	02-750-0200	https://ambseoul.esteri.it/ambasciata_seoul/it/
Japan	02-2170-5200	http://www.kr.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_ko/index.html
Jordan	02-318-2897	http://www.jordankorea.gov.jo/
Kazakhstan	02-379-9714	https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa-seoul?lang=ko
Kenya	02-3785-2903	
Kuwait	02-749-3688	https://twitter.com/kuwaitembseoul
Kyrgyzstan	02-379-0952	http://kyrgyzembassy.kr/
Laos	02-796-1713	http://laoembseoul.blogspot.com/
Latvia	02-2022-3800	https://www.mfa.gov.lv/kr/
Lebanon	02-794-6482	http://www.seoul.mfa.gov.lb/seoul/korean/home
Libya	02-797-6001	libya.o.home@gmail.com
Malaysia	02-2077-8600	https://www.kln.gov.my/web/kor_seoul
Marshall Islands	02-6951-3181	
Mexico	02-798-1694	https://embamex.sre.gob.mx/corea/
Mongolia	02-798-3464	http://www.seoul.embassy.mn

Country	Phone	Electronic address
Morocco	02-793-6249	info@moroccoembassy.kr
Myanmar	02-790-3814	https://www.myanmar-embassy-seoul.com/
Nepal	02-3789-9770	https://kr.nepalembassy.gov.np/ko/
Netherlands	02-311-8600	https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-andthe-netherlands/south-korea
New Zealand	02-3701-7700	https://www.mfat.govt.nz/ko/countries-and-regions/north-asia/republic-of-korea-south/new-zealand-embassy/
Nicaragua	02-6272-1670	nicaseoul@gmail.com
Nigeria	02-797-2370	
Norway	02-727-7100	https://www.norway.no/en/south-korea
Oman	02-790-2431	oman.kr@gmail.com
Pakistan	02-796-8252	http://pkembassy.or.kr/
Panama	02-734-8610	http://panama.embaseoul.kr/
Papua New Guinea	02-2198-5771	pngembassy@kunduseoul.kr
Paraguay	02-792-8335	http://www.empaparcorea.org/
Peru	02-757-1735	http://www.consulado.pe/es/Seul/Paginas/Inicio.aspx
Philippines	02-796-7387	http://www.philembassy-seoul.com/
Poland	02-723-9681	https://www.gov.pl/web/republikakorei
Portugal	02-3675-2251	https://www.seul.embaixadaportugal.mne.pt/pt/
Qatar	02-798-2444	qatarembassy@koreamail.com
Romania	02-797-4924	http://seoul.mae.ro/
Russia	02-318-2116	https://korea-seoul.mid.ru/
Rwanda	02-798-1052	http://rwanda-embassy.or.kr/
Saudi Arabia	02-739-0631	https://embassies.mofa.gov.sa/sites/SouthKorea/EN/Pages/default.aspx
Senegal	02-745-5554	http://kor.senegalembassy.or.kr
Serbia	02-797-5109	http://www.seoul.mfa.gov.rs
Sierra Leone	02-792-8911	http://www.sierra-leone.or.kr/eng/
Singapore	02-774-2464	https://www.mfa.gov.sg/overseas-mission/Seoul
Slovakia	02-794-3981	https://www.mzv.sk/web/seoul
South Africa	02-2077-5900	http://www.southafrica-embassy.or.kr
Spain	02-794-3581	http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Embajadas/SEUL/ko/Paginas/Inicio.aspx
Sri Lanka	02-735-2966	http://www.slembassykorea.com/eng/
Sudan	02-793-8692	http://sudanembassy-seoul.com/

Country	Phone	Electronic address
Sweden	02-3703-3700	https://www.swedenabroad.se/ko/embassies/대한민국-서울
Switzerland	02-739-9511	http://www.eda.admin.ch/seoul
Tajikistan	02-792-2535	https://www.mfa.tj/en/korea
Tanzania	02-793-7007	consular@tanzaniaembassy.kr
Thailand	02-795-3098	http://www.thaiembassy.org/seoul/
Timor-Leste	02-797-6151	
Tunisia	02-790-4334	at.seoul@diplomatie.gov.tn
Turkey	02-3780-1600	http://seul.be.mfa.gov.tr/Mission
Turkmenistan	02-796-9975	https://korea.tmembassy.gov.tm/ko
Ukraine	02-790-5696	http://korea.mfa.gov.ua/ua
United Arab Emirates	02-790-3235	https://sp.mofaic.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Embassies/Seoul/Pages/home.aspx
United Kingdom	02-3210-5500	https://www.gov.uk/world/south-korea
United States of America	02-397-4114	https://kr.usembassy.gov/
Uruguay	02-6245-3179	urucoreadelsur@mrree.gub.uy
Uzbekistan	02-574-6554	http://www.uzbekistan.or.kr
Venezuela	02-732-1546	http://www.venezuelaemb.or.kr/
Vietnam	02-738-2318	https://vietnamembassy-seoul.org/
Zambia	02-793-1961	zamembseoul@gmail.com

3. Useful websites

Hi Korea (e-Government for Foreigners)	www.hikorea.go.kr
Korea Immigration Service	www.immigration.go.kr
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	www.mcst.go.kr
Ministry of Education	www.moe.go.kr
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.mofa.go.kr
National Institute for International Education	www.niied.go.kr
Study in Korea	www.studyinkorea.go.kr
Test of Proficiency in Korean	www.topik.go.kr





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Website: www.studyinkorea.go.kr, www.niied.go.kr

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