



# **SPECIAL OLYMPICS FAMILY REGISTRATION GUIDE**



**2013 SPECIAL OLYMPICS  
WORLD WINTER GAMES**

**29 January - 5 February, 2013**

2013 World Games Family Registration  
Special Olympics International  
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**GET READY FOR THE 2013 SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD WINTER GAMES  
in PyeongChang, Korea.**

Please find the following information to support 2013 World Games Family

1. Definition of family member and Registration Form Instructions
2. 2013 World Games Fact Sheet
3. 2013 World Games Venue information
4. 2013 World Games Quick Facts
5. Games Host Country Profile Korea
6. Games Host Province Profile – Gangwon-do Province
7. Helpful Hints

A complete Family Registration Guide will be issued before 15 July 2012.

The 2013 Games Organizing Committee is finalizing details regarding Special Olympics family members' attendance at World Games. The following additional information will be provided:

1. Information about entry into South Korea and Credentials (ID)
2. Passport and visa information
3. Travel information
4. Accommodation information
5. Frequently Asked Questions



## Section 1. Definition of a Family Member and Registration Instructions

The definition of a **family member** is an individual who is:

- The husband, wife, partner, or child of the athlete,
- A blood relative of the athlete (mother, father, sister, brother, grandparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, cousin, a relative related by marriage or a partner of a blood relative),
- An individual who serves as the athlete's legal guardian, foster parent, care giver,
- An individual involved with the athlete in a parenting role.

**Family Registration Instructions** Family Registration is essential for all athletes' family members, as it entitles them to certain privileges during the 2013 Special Olympics World Winter Games. These privileges are guaranteed to family members who **REGISTER BY THE OCTOBER 1, 2013 DEADLINE by completing the Family Registration Form.**

### **SPECIAL PRIVILEGES INCLUDE:**

- A Family Welcome Pack upon arrival in PyeongChang.
- Credentials (ID), necessary for access to all family activities.
- Tickets to the Opening and Closing Ceremony.
- Invitations to the Family Reception.
- Access to the Family/Guest Lounges at Sporting Venues and reserved family seating

**NOTE THAT ONLY FULLY COMPLETED REGISTRATION FORMS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND MUST BE SUBMITTED TO FAMILIES@SPECIALOLYMPICS.ORG NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 1, 2012.**

The registration form allows you to insert your information directly in the form. All contact information and personal information for every family member attending is needed to begin the registration process. Your travel itinerary and hotel accommodations will be needed by 1 October 2012 to finalize your registration. In addition, your passport and a digital photo must be scanned. Your National Family Coordinator is your resource to help you with making arrangements and will be asked to confirm that you and your family meet the criteria to register as a family member, so be sure they know you are planning to attend the World Games.

You will receive confirmation of the receipt of your registration form within 2 business days and if additional information is needed, this will be included in the email. Be sure to carefully review any communications you receive. Once your registration is finalized with approval by the National Family Coordinator an additional confirmation will be sent. Note that some countries require a VISA and you are responsible for getting this documentation, as well.

Further information will be sent to your National Family Coordinator for distribution. Invitations and/or tickets will be provided in your registration Family Welcome pack, which you will receive on your arrival in PyeongChang.



## Section 2. 2013 Games Fact Sheet

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### Special Olympics World Winter Games PyeongChang 2013

Special Olympics, the global leader for people with intellectual disabilities, is holding the next Special Olympics World Winter Games in PyeongChang, South Korea, in January 2013. These games will unite the world through sports and celebrate the talents and abilities of people with intellectual disabilities, forming a new global vision of acceptance. The 2013 Special Olympics Games are being held in the same location the 2018 Winter Olympics will be held.

Alternating between summer and winter sports, Special Olympics World Games are one of the world's largest sporting events and the flagship event of Special Olympics. Every two years since 1968, athletes from more than 100 nations have gathered to celebrate sport and showcase the abilities of people with intellectual disabilities. This prominent world stage brings attention to the Special Olympics Movement and helps create positive, sometimes lifesaving policy changes for people with intellectual disabilities around the world.

**When:** 29 January - 5 February, 2013

**Participants:** 3,300 athletes and coaches from 112 countries  
Over 15,000 family, friends, volunteers and spectators


**Where:** PyeongChang, South Korea


**Vision:** The Special Olympics World Winter Games will be a milestone event for Special Olympics, founded in 1968 by Eunice Kennedy Shriver to create an inclusive world that celebrates differences in ability. The talents and skills of the athletes of Special Olympics will remind us what the World Games are really about: all participants are winners in their fight for respect, inclusion and unity.

**Sports:** Special Olympics athletes from every corner of the globe will travel to Korea to compete in 8 Olympic-type sports: Alpine Skiing, Cross Country Skiing, Snow Boarding, Snow Shoeing, Short Track Speed Skating, Figure Skating, Floor Hockey and Floor Ball.

*For more information you are kindly invited to visit:  
The official website: [www.2013sopoc.org](http://www.2013sopoc.org)*



 [www.fb.com/SpecialOlympicsKorea2013](http://www.fb.com/SpecialOlympicsKorea2013)

 English: @Korea\_2013  
Korean: @2013PyeongChang

2013



**Together We Can!**

## Special Olympics World Games Logo

- Introduction of Emblem and Mascot

### Emblem



Description: 'Person with intellectual disability and person with no disability,' 'South Korea and Pyeongchang,' are smiling together for 2013 challenge and happy society.



### Mascot



**Ra**  
라

**In**  
인

**Bow**  
바우

Name: Together We CAN

Mascots are animals representing Gangwon province, which are Asiatic black bear, sheep, and sheepdog.

Three different animal friends are going to show their courage of participating winter sports.

## Section 3. 2013 Games Venue Information

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### 1. 2013 Games Venues Information

#### **1)Yong Pyeong Resort**



Yongpyong Ski Resort is a ski resort located in Daegwallyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang, Gangwon Province of South Korea. As well as skiing facilities, the resort offers golf in the summer months.

Yongpyong Resort, located on the ridge of Mt.Balwangsang, is the first domestic ski resort opening in 1975. With average 250cm of snow each year you can enjoy skiing from November until April of the following year. Compared to other ski resorts, ski season is considerably longer. It is 215km from Seoul, and with the construction of a 4-lane highway, the travel time has been shortened to 2 hours.

When ski season finishes, you can enjoy golf from April to November as well.

This is where the 1998 World Cup Ski Competition and the 1999 Gangwon Winter Asian Games were held. There are other convenient indoor facilities such as the swimming pool and sauna, and within the complex there is a sledding hill, indoor golf course with a capacity of 6 holes, survival Game Park and the indoor mountain bike path. There are also the forest bath walk, archery, croquet, tennis courts and the campsites. For accommodation there are hotels, condos, youth hostels which add up to 1,087 rooms available in total.

## 2) Alpensia Resort

Alpensia Ski Resort has 6 slopes for skiers and snowboarders to enjoy. Runs as long as 1.4km



provide a dynamic experience for both beginner and experienced skiers. There is also an area exclusively for advanced snowboarders to practice their skills, Alpensia is not just for winter-revelers, the year-round resort transforms the lower, Apron Area, of the mountain into a 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> wild flower garden during summer months.



### **3) Gangneung City Information**

Gangneung is a city in Gangwon province, on the east coast of South Korea. It has a population of 229,869 (as of 2006). Gangneung is the economic



centre of the Yeongdong region of Gangwon Province. Gangneung has many tourist attractions, such as Jeongdongjin, a very popular area for watching the sun rise.

The city will be the venue for Speed Skating and Floor Hockey in 2013 Special Olympics World Winter Games, and for the indoor sports of the 2018 Winter Olympics. All indoor sports facilities, except for the Gangneung Indoor Ice Rink will be newly built for the Olympics.

Gangneung has numerous festivals. The biggest and most famous is the Gangneung Dano Festival at the Dano fairground near the Namdae River. In 1967, the Gangneung Dano Festival was designated Korean National Immaterial Cultural Heritage No. 13. On November 11, 2005 it was designated by UNESCO as a "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity". Nowadays, it is a combination of several commemoration rites and traditional plays. A highlight is the traditional Gwanno Mask Dance (Gwanno Gamyongeuk) which is only performed at this festival.

There are a number of historical remains and museums in Gangneung. The most prominent being the Ojukheon Museum, which is named after a special black bamboo growing in this area. It is the birthplace of the famous Korean scholar Yulgok (1536–1584) (whose image is on the South Korean 5,000 KW note) and his mother Saimdang (1504–1551) (whose image is on the 50,000 KW note.) In 1963, the Ojukheon Museum was designated as National Cultural Heritage No. 165. It includes one of the oldest wooden buildings in Korea.





## Section 4. 2013 Games Quick Facts

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### Background and Update:

In less than one year the cauldron will be lit in PyeongChang, South Korea to begin the 2013 Special Olympics World Winter Games. Under the leadership of Congresswoman Na Kyung Won, Chairperson of the 2013 GOC and the staff of the Games Organizing Committee much great work has taken place since the Games were officially awarded to Korea. Some of the key milestones include:

- Special Olympics World Winter Games PyeongChang 2013 Support Act Enforcement Ordinance was passed by Federal and Provincial Government to guarantee Games success.
- Financial commitments exceed \$34mm :
  - 14mm federal
  - 3mm province + 6mm (seconded employees)
  - 9mm FKI (i.e., most influential business association in Korea comprised of Korean conglomerates)
  - 2mm GKL (Gangwon Leisure Corporation)
  - 2mm High 1 Resort
  - 3mm KBA (Korea Banking Association- Woori Bank, Shinhan Bank, NH Bank)
  - 2mm (Korea Telecom) - TBC
  - 1mm - SOI Global partner commitments
- Several Goodwill Ambassadors were announced for the 2013 Games including Yuna Kim and Wonder Girls and most recently the announcement of Kim Tae Won.
- Korea's largest broadcaster, KBS, has been secured as the host broadcaster and will air both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies live. Note KBS was the host broadcaster for the 1988 Olympic Games, the 2002 World Cup and most recently the IAAF World Championships.
- 112 nations have submitted requests and confirmed quotas for the 2013 Games.
- Naver, the #1 search engine in Korea, has been confirmed as the Games online partner. Note: Social media and technology is a key strategy for awareness building.
- Confirmed through the Ministry of Education Science and Technology the nationwide implementation of the School Enrichment Program.
- The GOC is initiating a series of events and strategies to build awareness including billboards, social media campaigns, and nationwide interactive touring exhibit.
- Master Plan and Operational Plans have been developed for all functional areas.
- Innocean, the second largest marketing agency in the Korea, has been retained.
- The Games have been announced as beneficiary of worldwide Kpop concert tour for 2011 and 2012.
- One hundred and thirty-five (135) FTE have been hired/ seconded to date and GOC offices have opened in Seoul, ChunCheon, and PyeongChang.
- 111 nations have confirmed their participation in the 2013 Games totaling 2,401 athletes.
- The Heads of Delegation Seminar was conducted between March 20-22 and attracted 87 people representing 45 national programs.
  - Highly successful One Year Out Celebration in Seoul attracting more than 5,000 people and 70 media outlets for the announcement.

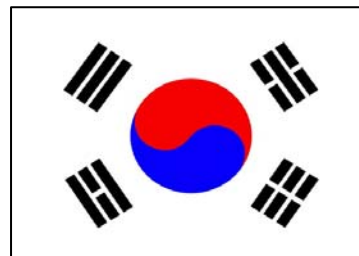


- Very successful Sponsor Summit and Charity Gala was conducted which attracted 200 business, sports, education, media and government leaders. First Lady of the Republic of Korea, Mrs. Kim Yoon-ok attended and spoke at the Charity Gala.
- Gangwon Government initiated a promotional campaign to promote the 2013 Games around the Pre-Games which included significant out of home signage and pageantry similar to the 2018 Olympic signage.
- 2013 Games promotional video was professionally produced and is being developed into :40 and :15 second commercials for use by Special Olympics programs worldwide.
- The innovative Happy Matching Program was launched in January matching sponsoring companies and organizations with each of the 112 nations attending the Games.
- Pre-Games were conducted between February 21-25 when key functional areas and sports were tested.
- Venue development plans for sports and non-sports venues are in development for 70% review session with SOI and GOC functional teams the week of June 25<sup>th</sup>.
- Volunteer recruitment campaign was initiated and over 1,500 people have sent in applications.
- The innovative Happy Matching Program was launched in January matching sponsoring companies and organizations with each of the 112 nations attending the Games.
- SO Korea continues to ride the excitement of the Games and initiate new and exciting programming activities including—a Unified Winter Sports Training Camp where 100 people with and without disabilities participated in winter sports activities together in PyeongChang and most recently a two weekend Floor Hockey Championship. Note: Financial resources have been committed to build a more robust and sustainable winter sports program for SO Korea.
- Sports Technical Delegates have made visits and inspections to PyeongChang. Key next steps are to engage the respective Korean Sports Federations.
- Timothy Shriver, Congresswoman Na and Bill Alford had a meeting with Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki moon. Positioning paper was created and sent to Ban Ki moon connecting Special Olympics work as it contributes to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.
- Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik hosted a luncheon for the Federation of Korean Industries and its participating sponsors of the 2013 Games.

## Section 5. Korea Country Profile

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- **Quick Review**



- **Country Name:** Republic of Korea
- **Capital City:** Seoul
- **Location:** Korea is a rugged peninsula lying between China on the west and north and Japan to the east.
- **Territory:** 100,032km<sup>2</sup> (South Korea)

The whole Korean peninsula is about 85,500 square miles, about the size of Utah. South Korea is 99,000 square miles -roughly similar to Oregon. Mountains and hills make up about 70 percent of the country.



- **Population:** 48.61million (2008)
- **Language:** Korean (Written form: Hangeul)
- **Climate:** Four very distinct seasons

Spring lasts from mid-March to the end of May and flower such as azaleas, cherry blossoms, and magnolias can be seen. Summer from June to August is hot and humid with occasional rain. Autumn arrives from September to November and skiing seasons starts in late November and runs through early March.

- **National flag:** "Taegeukgi"

Its design symbolizes the principles of the yin and yang in Oriental philosophy.

The circle in the center of the Korean flag is divided into two equal parts. The upper red section represents the proactive cosmic forces of the yang. Conversely, the lower blue section represents the responsive cosmic forces of the yin. The two forces together embody the concepts of continual movement, balance and harmony that characterize the sphere of infinity. The circle is surrounded by four trigrams, one in each corner. Each trigram symbolizes one of the four universal elements: heaven, earth, fire and water.

- **National flower:** Mugunghwa (Rose of Sharon)
- **Currency:** won
- **Political System:** Democracy with president elected to a single 5-year term by direct popular vote.
- **Culture:** Korean culture is still based on certain 600 year-old Confucian principles. Among these are willingness to work hard at any task and, especially, devotion to the family. These family values are best observed during their major holiday called Ch'usok. Each year, about the time of the harvest moon, Koreans memorialize their ancestors with food and prayer. Family members travel to wherever their ancestral homes are. There they build altars laden with food and then go to their grandparents' or parents' burial mounds where they offer food and bow in homage. It is colorful and moving ceremony.

- **Background**

An independent Korean state or collection of states has existed almost continuously for several millennia. Between its initial unification in the 7th century - from three predecessor Korean states - until the 20th century, Korea existed as a single independent country. In 1905, following the Russo-Japanese War, Korea became a protectorate of imperial Japan, and in 1910 it was annexed as a colony. Korea regained its independence following Japan's surrender to the United States in 1945. After World War II, a Republic of Korea (ROK) was set up in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula while a Communist-style government was installed in the north (the DPRK). During the Korean War (1950-53), US troops and UN forces fought alongside soldiers from the ROK to defend South Korea from DPRK attacks supported by China and the Soviet Union. An armistice was signed in 1953, splitting the peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. Thereafter, South Korea achieved rapid economic growth with per capita income rising to roughly 14 times the level of North Korea. In 1993, KIM Young-sam became South Korea's first civilian president following 32 years of military rule. South Korea today is a fully functioning modern democracy. In June 2000, a historic first North-South summit took place between the South's President KIM Dae-jung and the North's leader KIM Jong Il. In October 2007, a second North-South summit took place between the South's President ROH Moo-hyun and the North Korean leader. Harsh rhetoric and unwillingness by North Korea to engage with President LEE Myung-bak following his February 2008 inauguration has strained inter-Korean relations.



- **Area**
  - Total: 99,720 sq km
  - Country comparison to the world: 108
  - Land: 96,920 sq km
  - Water: 2,800 sq km
- **People**
  - Population: 48,508,972 (July 2009 est.)
  - Country comparison to the world: 25
  - Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.8% (male 4,278,581/female

3,887,516)

15-64 years: 72.3% (male 17,897,053/female 17,196,840)

65 years and over: 10.8% (male 2,104,589/female 3,144,393) (2009 est.)

- Population growth rate: 0.266% (2009 est.)

- Country comparison to the world: 178
- Birth rate:  
8.93 births/1,000 population (2009 est.)  
Country comparison to the world: 212
- Death rate:  
5.94 deaths/1,000 population (July 2009 est.)  
Country comparison to the world: 165
- Urbanization:  
Urban population: 81% of total population (2008)  
Rate of urbanization: 0.6% annual rate of change (2005-10 est.)
- Sex ratio  
At birth: 1.07 male(s)/female  
Under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female  
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female  
65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female  
Total population: 1 male(s)/female (2009 est.)
- Ethnic groups: homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)
- Religions:  
Christian 26.3% (Protestant 19.7%, Roman Catholic 6.6%), Buddhist 23.2%, other or unknown 1.3%, none 49.3% (1995 census)
- Languages: Korean, English widely taught in junior high and high school
- Literacy  
Definition: age 15 and over can read and write  
Total population: 97.9%  
Male: 99.2%  
Female: 96.6% (2002)
- School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)  
Total: 17 years  
Male: 18 years  
Female: 15 years (2007)
- Education expenditures: 4.6% of GDP (2004)
- **Government**

- Country name
  - Conventional long form: Republic of Korea
  - Conventional short form: South Korea
  - Local long form: Taehan-min'guk
  - Local short form: Han'guk
  - Abbreviation: ROK
- Government type: republic
- Capital: Seoul
  - Geographic coordinates: 37 33 N, 126 59 E
  - Time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
- Administrative divisions:
  - 9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 7 metropolitan cities (gwangyoksi, singular and plural)
  - Provinces: Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto (North Cholla), Cholla-namdo (South Cholla), Ch'ungch'ong-bukto (North Ch'ungch'ong), Ch'ungch'ong-namdo (South Ch'ungch'ong), Kangwon-do, Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-bukto (North Kyongsang), Kyongsang-namdo (South Kyongsang)
  - Metropolitan cities: Inch'on-gwangyoksi, Kwangju-gwangyoksi, Pusan-gwangyoksi, Soul-t'ukpyolsi, Taegu-gwangyoksi, Taejon-gwangyoksi, Ulsan-gwangyoksi
- Independence: 15 August 1945 (from Japan)
- National holiday: Liberation Day, 15 August (1945)
- Constitution: 17 July 1948; note - amended or rewritten nine times; current constitution approved on 29 October 1987
- Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
- Suffrage: 19 years of age; universal
- Executive branch:
  - Chief of state: President LEE Myung-bak (since 25 February 2008)
  - Head of government: Prime Minister CHUNG Un-chan (since 30 September 2009)
  - Cabinet: State Council appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation

Elections: president elected by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 19 December 2007 (next to be held in December 2012); prime minister appointed by president with consent of National Assembly

Election results: LEE Myung-bak elected president on 19 December 2007; percent of vote - LEE Myung-bak (GNP) 48.7%; CHUNG Dong-young (UNDP) 26.1%; LEE Hoi-chang (independent) 15.1; others 10.1%

- Legislative branch:

Unicameral National Assembly or Kukhoe (299 seats; 245 members elected in single-seat constituencies, 54 elected by proportional representation; to serve four-year terms)

- Elections: last held 9 April 2008 (next to be held in April 2012)

- Election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - GNP 172, UDP 83, LFP 20, Pro-Park Alliance 8, DLP 5, CKP 1, independents 9

- **Economy**

*-Industry: Electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles*

*-Agriculture: Rice, root crops, barley, vegetables; cattle; fish*

*-Exports: Electronic products, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, steel, ships, textile*

Since the 1960s, South Korea has achieved an incredible record of growth and integration into the high-tech modern world economy. Four decades ago, GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. In 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies. In 2008, its GDP per capita was roughly the same as that of the Czech Republic and New Zealand. Initially, this success was achieved by a system of close government/business ties including directed credit, import restrictions, sponsorship of specific industries, and a strong labor effort. The government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods and encouraged savings and investment over consumption. The Asian financial crisis of 1997-98 exposed longstanding weaknesses in South Korea's development model including high debt/equity ratios, massive foreign borrowing, and an undisciplined financial sector. GDP plunged by 6.9% in 1998, then recovered by 9% in 1999-2000. Korea adopted numerous economic reforms following the crisis, including greater openness to foreign investment and imports. Growth fell back to 3.3% in 2001 because of the slowing global economy, falling exports, and the perception that much-needed corporate and financial reforms had stalled. Led by consumer spending and exports, growth in 2002 was an impressive 7% despite anemic global growth. Between 2003 and 2007, growth moderated to about 4-5% annually. A downturn in consumer spending was offset by rapid export growth. In 2008, inflation increased in the face of rising oil and food prices before easing in the fourth quarter. Korea was hit hard by the global financial



turmoil that began in September 2008. Stock prices fell by more than 40% for the year and the value of the won fell by approximately 26%. Korean GDP shrank in the fourth quarter and GDP growth for the year was just 2.2%. The Korean government adopted several measures to combat the credit crunch and stimulate the economy.

- GDP (purchasing power parity): \$1.338 trillion (2008 est.)  
Country comparison to the world: 14
- GDP (official exchange rate): \$929.1 billion (2008 est.)
- GDP - real growth rate: 2.2% (2008 est.)  
Country comparison to the world: 155

- **Military**

- Branches: Republic of Korea Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force (2009)
- Military service age and obligation:  
20-30 years of age for compulsory military service, with middle school education required; conscript service obligation - less than 22 months (Army, Marines), approx. 25 months (Air Force) (to be reduced to 18 months beginning 2016); 18-26 years of age for voluntary military service; women, in service since 1950, admitted to 7 service branches, including infantry, but excluded from artillery, armor, anti-air, and chaplaincy corps; some 4,000 women serve as commissioned and noncommissioned officers, approx. 2.3% of all officers (2009)
- Manpower available for military service:  
Males age 16-49: 13,691,809  
Females age 16-49: 13,029,859 (2008 est.)

## Section 6. Gangwon-do Province Profile



### *PyeongChang City in Gangwon-do (Province)*

Pyeongchang County (Pyeongchang-gun) is a county in Gangwon province, South Korea and the third largest county in the country. It is located in the Taebaek Mountains region, and is the most famous winter sports centre of South Korea. It is also home to a number of famous Buddhist temples, including Woljeongsa. Pyeongchang County is located approximately 180 km east of Seoul, the capital of South Korea.

**Area**

- Total 1,463.65 km<sup>2</sup> (565.1 sq mi)

**Population (2008)**

- Total 43,706
- Density 30/km<sup>2</sup> (77.7/sq mi)

## Section 7. Helpful Hints about Visiting Korea

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- **Korean Manners**

Although it is always a good idea to observe another country’s customs, travelers in Korea should not feel unduly concerned about dining etiquette. These days most Koreans are just happy to see foreign visitors taking an interest in their culture, and will not take offense if visitors do not observe all the customs.

- In Korean culture, respect for your elders is very important. Therefore, if you are dining with someone who is older than you, you should wait for them to sit and to start eating, and you should remain at the table until they have finished eating.
- At most restaurants, diners will be given chopsticks and a spoon. If visitors are uncomfortable eating with chopsticks, they should ask for a knife and fork.
- It is impolite to blow your nose at the table.
- Young Koreans are accustomed to “going Dutch” but it is more common to be either a host or a guest.
- Koreans traditionally sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, shoe are always removed when entering a Korean home. Bare feet are considered to be impolite, so it is best to wear socks or stockings when visiting a home.

- **Useful Phone Numbers**

Service	Phone Number
Crime Reporting & Police	112
Fire and Medical Service	119
Medical Referral Service	1339
Information Service - International call	00794

<b>International Call Operator</b>	00799
<b>Local Directory Assistance(Telephone number of where you are located)</b>	114
<b>Local telephone number guide (Long Distance)</b>	Local area code + 114

## **Section 8. Family registration form**