5TH EAST ASIA WORKSHOP ON EXTREMAL AND STRUCTURAL GRAPH THEORY

2025. 11. 27 Thu ~ 30 Sun

FRASER PLACE NAMDAEMUN

No. 58, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul 04526, Republic of Korea

INVITED SPEAKERS

Shinya Fujita
Yokohama City University

Jie Han
Beijing Institute of Technology

Tony Huynh
IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

Jaehoon Kim
KAIST

O-joung Kwon
Hanyang University
IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

Hong Liu
IBS Extremal Combinatorics and Probability Group

Jie Ma
University of Science and Technology of China / Tsinghua University

Shun-ichi Maezawa
Nihon University

Boram Park
Seoul National University

Shohei Satake
Kumamoto University

Tuan Tran
University of Science and Technology of China

Shoichi Tsuchiya
Senshu University

Xuding Zhu
Zhejiang Normal University

https://dimag.ibs.re.kr/event/2025-east-asia-graph-theory/

주최 ibs 이산수학그룹 Discrete Mathematics Group

5th East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory

November 27 – 30, 2025

Fraser Place Namdaemun

Seoul, South Korea

https://dimag.ibs.re.kr/event/2025-east-asia-graph-theory/

Organizing Committee

- Seog-Jin Kim, Konkuk University
- Sang-il Oum, IBS Discrete Mathematics Group
- Kenta Ozeki, Yokohama National University
- Hehui Wu, Fudan University

The electronic version of this booklet can be found at:
https://dimag.ibs.re.kr/event/2025-east-asia-graph-theory/

The open-source LaTeX template, AMCOS_booklet, used to generate this booklet is available at https://github.com/maximelucas/AMCOS_booklet

Contents

About

The 5th East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory is a workshop to bring active researchers in the field of extremal and structural graph theory, especially in the East Asia such as China, Japan, and Korea.

History

- **4th East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory**
  March 27–31, 2025.
  School of Mathematics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
  Organizers: Ping Hu, Seog-Jin Kim, Kenta Ozeki, Hehui Wu.
  `https://tgt.ynu.ac.jp/2025EastAsia.html`
- **3rd East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory**
  November 1–5, 2023.
  The Southern Beach Hotel & Resort, Okinawa, Japan.
  Sponsored by the IBS Discrete Mathematics Group, Korea.
  Organizers: Seog-Jin Kim, Sang-il Oum, Kenta Ozeki, Hehui Wu.
  `https://tgt.ynu.ac.jp/2023EastAsia.html`
- **2nd East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory**
  October 31–November 4, 2019.
  UTOP UBLESS Hotel, Jeju, Korea.
  Sponsored by the IBS Discrete Mathematics Group, Korea.
  Organizers: Seog-Jin Kim, Sang-il Oum, Kenta Ozeki, Hehui Wu.
  `https://dimag.ibs.re.kr/event/2019-east-asia-graph-theory/`
- **1st East Asia Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory**
  November 30–December 2, 2018.
  Held and sponsored by the Shanghai Center for Mathematical Sciences in China, under the name *2018 SCMS Workshop on Extremal and Structural Graph Theory*.
  Organizers: Ping Hu, Seog-Jin Kim, Kenta Ozeki, Hehui Wu.
  `https://scms.fudan.edu.cn/info/2634/2407.htm`

Timetable

Thursday, November 27, 2025

16:00–18:00	**Registration and Discussions**

Friday, November 28, 2025

09:20–10:00	IS	**Jaehoon Kim** KAIST	*Hamilton cycles in pseudorandom graphs: Dirac's theorem and approximate decompositions*
10:00–10:30	**Coffee Break**		
10:30–11:10	IS	**Jie Ma** University of Science and Technology of China / Tsinghua University	*An exponential improvement for Ramsey lower bounds*
11:20–12:00	IS	**Shinya Fujita** Yokohama City University	*Connectivity keeping paths containing prescribed vertices in highly connected triangle-free graphs*
12:00–14:00	**Lunch Break**		
14:00–14:40	IS	**Shun-ichi Maezawa** Nihon University	*Tree versus tree of preorder induced by rainbow forbidden subgraphs*
14:50–15:30	IS	**Tony Huynh** IBS Discrete Mathematics Group	*Rainbow triangles and the Erdős-Hajnal problem in projective geometries*
15:30–15:50	**Coffee Break**		
15:50–16:50	**Problem Session**		

Saturday, November 29, 2025

09:20–10:00	IS	**Xuding Zhu** Zhejiang Normal University	*Degree-truncated choice number of graphs*
10:00–10:30	**Coffee Break**		
10:30–11:10	IS	**Hong Liu** IBS Extremal Combinatorics and Probability Group	*Chromatic, homomorphism, blowup thresholds and beyond*
11:20–12:00	IS	**Shohei Satake** Kumamoto University	*On the non-planarity of Markoff mod p graphs and related results*
12:00–14:00	**Lunch Break**		
14:00–14:40	IS	**Shoichi Tsuchiya** Senshu University	*On the number of contractible edges in plane triangulations*
14:50–15:30	IS	**Tuan Tran** University of Science and Technology of China	*Littlewood-Offord bounds on the symmetric groups and applications*
15:30–15:50	**Coffee Break**		
15:50–16:30	IS	**O-joung Kwon** Hanyang University / IBS Discrete Mathematics Group	*A coarse Erdős-Pósa theorem*
16:30–17:30	**Discussions**		
18:30–21:00	**Banquet**		

Sunday, November 30, 2025

10:00–10:40	IS	**Jie Han** Beijing Institute of Technology	*Perturbation of dense graphs*
10:40–10:50	**Break**		
10:50–11:30	IS	**Boram Park** Seoul National University	*Graphs avoiding cycles of length* 0 *modulo* 4
11:30–12:00	**Closing**		

List of Abstracts

Friday 09:20–10:00

Hamilton cycles in pseudorandom graphs: Dirac's theorem and approximate decompositions

Jaehoon Kim IS

KAIST

Dirac's classical theorem asserts that, for $n \geq 3$, any n-vertex graph with minimum degree at least $n/2$ is Hamiltonian. Furthermore, if we additionally assume that such graphs are regular, then, by the breakthrough work of Csaba, Kühn, Lo, Osthus and Treglown, they admit a decomposition into Hamilton cycles and at most one perfect matching, solving the well-known Nash-Williams conjecture. In the pseudorandom setting, it has long been conjectured that similar results hold in much sparser graphs.

We prove two overarching theorems for graphs that exclude excessively dense subgraphs, which yield asymptotically optimal resilience and Hamilton-decomposition results in sparse pseudorandom graphs. In particular, our results imply that for every fixed $\gamma > 0$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that if G is a spanning subgraph of an (n, d, λ)-graph satisfying $\delta(G) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma\right)d$ and $d/\lambda \geq C$, then G must contain a Hamilton cycle.

Secondly, we show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is $C > 0$ so that any (n, d, λ)-graph with $d/\lambda \geq C$ contains at least $\left(\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon\right)d$ edge-disjoint Hamilton cycles, and, finally, we prove that the entire edge set of G can be covered by no more than $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon\right)d$ such cycles. All bounds are asymptotically optimal and significantly improve earlier results on Hamiltonian resilience, packing, and covering in sparse pseudorandom graphs. This is joint work with Nemanja Draganic, Hyunwoo Lee, David Munha Correia, Matias Pavez-Signe and Benny Sudakov.

Friday 10:30–11:10

An exponential improvement for Ramsey lower bounds

Jie Ma IS

University of Science and Technology of China / Tsinghua University

We prove a new lower bound on the Ramsey number $r(\ell, C\ell)$ for any constant $C > 1$ and sufficiently large ℓ, showing that there exists $\varepsilon(C) > 0$ such that

$$r(\ell, C\ell) \geq \left(p_C^{-1/2} + \varepsilon(C)\right)^{\ell},$$

where p_C denotes the unique solution in $(0, 1/2)$ satisfying $C = \log p_C / \log(1 - p_C)$. This provides the first exponential improvement over the classical lower bound by Erdős since 1947. Joint work with Wujie Shen and Shengjie Xie.

Friday 11:20–12:00

Connectivity keeping paths containing prescribed vertices in highly connected triangle-free graphs

Shinya Fujita IS

Yokohama City University

Let m, k be integers with $m \geq 1, k \geq 2$. For a k-connected graph G, a subgraph H of G is *k-removable* if $G - V(H)$ is still a k-connected graph. A graph is *triangle-free* if it contains no triangle as a subgraph. In this talk, I would like to introduce my recent result [S. Fujita: JCTB 2025], which states that if G is a k-connected triangle-free graph with minimum degree at least $k + (m-1)/2$, then for any vertex $v \in V(G)$, there exists a path P on m vertices starting from v such that $G - V(P)$ is a $(k-1)$-connected graph. This result is obtained by showing a stronger statement concerning the existence of k-removable paths in k-connected triangle-free graphs. Some other related results will also be reviewed.

Friday 14:00–14:40

Tree versus tree of preorder induced by rainbow forbidden subgraphs

Shun-ichi Maezawa IS

Nihon University

A subgraph H of an edge-colored graph G is *rainbow* if all the edges of H receive different colors. If G does not contain a rainbow subgraph isomorphic to H, we say that G is *rainbow H-free*. For connected graphs H_1 and H_2, if every rainbow H_1-free edge-colored complete graph colored in sufficiently many colors is rainbow H_2-free, we write $H_1 \leq H_2$. The binary relation $\leq$ is reflexive and transitive, and hence it is a preorder. If H_1 is a subgraph of H_2, then trivially $H_1 \leq H_2$ holds. On the other hand, there exists a pair (H_1, H_2) such that H_1 is a proper supergraph of H_2 and $H_1 \leq H_2$ holds. Q. Cui, Q. Liu, C. Magnant and A. Saito characterized these pairs. Cui et al. found pairs of graphs H_1 and H_2 such that $H_1 \leq H_2$ and $H_2 \leq H_1$. However, we have not found any other such pairs of graphs except for those discovered by Cui et al.

We obtain that (1) there is no pair of trees H_1 and H_2 of different order such that $H_1 \leq H_2$ and $H_2 \leq H_1$, and (2) there is no pair of trees of same order but with different degree sequences such that $H_1 \leq H_2$ and $H_2 \leq H_1$. In this talk, we will present these results and related problems.

Friday 14:50–15:30

Rainbow triangles and the Erdős-Hajnal problem in projective geometries

Tony Huynh IS

IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

We formulate a geometric version of the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture that applies to finite projective geometries rather than graphs. In fact, we give a natural extension of the 'multi-coloured' version of the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture. Roughly, our conjecture states that every colouring of the points of a finite projective geometry of dimension n not containing a fixed colouring of a fixed projective geometry H must contain a subspace of dimension polynomial in n avoiding some colour. When H is a 'triangle', there are three different colourings, all of which we resolve. We handle the case that H is a 'rainbow' triangle by proving that rainbow-triangle-free colourings of projective geometries are exactly those that admit a certain decomposition into two-coloured pieces. This is closely analogous to a theorem of Gallai on rainbow-triangle-free coloured complete graphs. The two non-rainbow colourings of H are handled via a recent breakthrough result in additive combinatorics due to Kelley and Meka. This is joint work with Carolyn Chun, James Dylan Douthitt, Wayne Ge, Matthew E. Kroeker, and Peter Nelson.

Saturday 09:20–10:00

Degree-truncated choice number of graphs

Xuding Zhu IS

Zhejiang Normal University

Assume G is a connected graph and k is a positive integer, and $f(v) = \min\{d_G(v), k\}$. We say G is *degree-truncated k-choosable* if G is f-choosable. The degree-truncated choice number $\mathrm{ch}^{*d}(G)$ of G is the minimum k such that G is degree-truncated k-choosable. For a family $\mathcal{G}$ of graphs, let $\mathrm{ch}^{*d}(\mathcal{G}) = \max\{\mathrm{ch}^{*d}(G) : G \in \mathcal{G}\}$. In this talk, I will survey recent progress on the study of degree-truncated choice number of graphs, and pose some questions.

Saturday 10:30–11:10

Chromatic, homomorphism, blowup thresholds and beyond

Hong Liu IS

IBS Extremal Combinatorics and Probability Group

The classical chromatic/homomorphism threshold problems study density conditions that guarantee an H-free graph to have bounded complexity. In this talk, I will survey some recent developments, including an unexpected connection to the theory of VC dimension and also discrete geometry, an asymmetric version that we introduce to interpolate the two problems. If time permits, I will discuss two related problems, blowup and VC thresholds.

Saturday 11:20–12:00

On the non-planarity of Markoff mod p graphs and related results

Shohei Satake IS

Kumamoto University

For an integer k and an odd prime p, the *Markoff mod p* graph (with respect to k) is defined on the set of triples (x, y, z) solving the Diophantine equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz + k$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, where two triples are adjacent if one is mapped to the other by an associated Vieta involution. Bourgain, Gamburd, and Sarnak (2016) conjectured that for $k = 0$, these graphs are connected and form an expander family, and even for general k, it is expected that the corresponding graphs have a giant component (while connectivity fails due to trivial components with few vertices) and that this giant component is also an expander graph. These conjectures are significant in number theory and post-quantum cryptography, and exploring the structure of the Markoff mod p graph is a challenging open problem.

In this talk, we investigate the non-planarity of these graphs by providing systematic constructions of $K_{3,3}$-subdivisions based on the Kuratowski-Wagner theorem. Our construction generalizes a work by de Courcy-Ireland (2024), provides supporting evidence for the expander graph conjecture, and also reveals the existence of certain short cycles. This talk is based on joint work with Yoshinori Yamasaki (Ehime University).

Saturday 14:00–14:40

On the number of contractible edges in plane triangulations

Shoichi Tsuchiya IS

Senshu University

In 2007, Ando and Egawa proved a theorem which provides a lower bound on the number of contractible edges preserving 4-connectedness in 4-connected graphs. Recently, we refine their bounds especially for the 4-connected plane triangulations. In particular, we show that if G is a 4-connected plane triangulation of order at least 7, then G contains at least $|V_{\geq 5}| + 2$ contractible edges preserving 4-connectedness, where $V_{\geq 5}$ is the set of vertices of degree at least 5. We also determine the extremal graphs.

Saturday 14:50–15:30

Littlewood-Offord bounds on the symmetric groups and applications

Tuan Tran IS

University of Science and Technology of China

We study the anti-concentration of the random sum $S_\pi = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i w_{\pi(i)}$, where π is a uniformly random permutation. We establish a near-optimal characterization of the vectors $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ and $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ under the condition that $\sup_x \mathbf{P}(S_\pi = x) \geq n^{-C}$. Among other things, our result shows that when the entries v_i and w_i are all distinct, we have $\sup_x \mathbf{P}(S_\pi = x) \leq n^{-5/2+o(1)}$, addressing a question posed by Alon–Pohoata–Zhu. We also provide quantitative probability bounds for the events $|S_\pi - L| \leq r$ and their joint distributions for various choices of (v_i) and (w_i), with particular attention to the dependence on both r and L, which is shown to be optimal. As an application, we prove that the number of (fixed-order) real critical points of random polynomials $\mathbf{P}_\pi(x) = \sum_i w_{\pi(i)} x^i$ is of order $O(\log n)$ under some natural conditions on (w_i). This extends a result of Soze from real roots to critical points. Joint work with Viet Do, Hoi Nguyen, Kiet Phan, and Van Vu.

Saturday 15:50–16:30

A coarse Erdős-Pósa theorem

O-joung Kwon IS

Hanyang University / IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

An induced packing of cycles in a graph is a set of vertex-disjoint cycles with no edges between them. We generalise the classic Erdős-Pósa theorem to induced packings of cycles. More specifically, we show that there exists a function $f(k) = O(k \log k)$ such that for every positive integer k, every graph G contains either an induced packing of k cycles or a set X of at most $f(k)$ vertices such that the closed neighbourhood of X intersects all cycles in G. As a corollary, we prove that every graph with no $K_{1,t}$ induced subgraph and no induced packing of k cycles has tree-independence number at most $O(tk \log k)$, which resolves a special case of a conjecture of Dallard et al. (arXiv:2402.11222).

I will provide the sketch of the proof and present some related problems. This is joint work with Jungho Ahn, Pascal Gollin, and Tony Huynh.

Sunday 10:00–10:40

Perturbation of dense graphs

Jie Han IS

Beijing Institute of Technology

The randomly perturbed graphs have been introduced and studied by Bohman, Frieze and Martin in 2003, and there have been a large body of research on this topic in the past decade. We will introduce these developments, and focus on some of them, where the minimum degree conditions therein can be relaxed to a density condition.

Sunday 10:50–11:30

Graphs avoiding cycles of length 0 modulo 4

Boram Park IS

Seoul National University

For two integers k and ℓ, an (ℓ mod k)-cycle means a cycle of length m such that $m \equiv \ell \pmod{k}$. In 1977, Bollobás proved a conjecture of Burr and Erdős by showing that if ℓ is even or k is odd, then every n-vertex graph containing no (ℓ mod k)-cycles has at most a linear number of edges in terms of n. Since then, determining the exact extremal bounds for graphs without (ℓ mod k)-cycles has emerged as an interesting question in extremal graph theory, though the exact values are known only for a few integers ℓ and k. Recently, Győri, Li, Salia, Tompkins, Varga and Zhu proved that every n-vertex graph containing no (0 mod 4)-cycles has at most $\lfloor \frac{19}{12}(n-1) \rfloor$ edges, and they provided extremal examples that reach the bound, all of which are not 2-connected. In this talk, we consider the same problem in the class of 2-connected graphs without (0 mod 4)-cycles. The work is based on joint work with Hojin Chu and Homoon Ryu.

List of Participants

1. **Jungho Ahn**
   Inha University
2. **Jiangdong Ai**
   Nankai University
3. **Ingyu Baek**
   Yonsei University
4. **Sejeong Bang**
   Yeungnam University
5. **Jihyo Chae**
   Yonsei University
6. **Fan Chang**
   Nankai University & IBS ECOPRO
7. **Ilkyoo Choi**
   Hankuk University of Foreign Studies & IBS DIMAG
8. **Jeong Ok Choi**
   GIST
9. **Jigang Choi**
   KAIST & IBS DIMAG
10. **Mujin Choi**
    KAIST & IBS DIMAG
11. **Hojin Chu**
    KIAS
12. **Shinya Fujita**
    Yokohama City University
13. **Colin Geniet**
    IBS Discrete Mathematics Group
14. **Maximilian Gorsky**
    IBS Discrete Mathematics Group
15. **Jie Han**
    Beijing Institute of Technology
16. **Cheolwon Heo**
    SUNY Korea
17. **Eng Keat Hng**
    IBS Extremal Combinatorics and Probability Group
18. **Taehee Hong**
    Seoul National University
19. **Ping Hu**
    Sun Yat-sen University
20. **Hao Huang**
    National University of Singapore
21. **Shenwei Huang**
    Nankai University
22. **Xinqi Huang**
    University of Science and Technology of China & IBS ECOPRO
23. **Tony Huynh**
    IBS Discrete Mathematics Group
24. **Bokhee Im**
    Chonnam National University

25. **Seonghyuk Im**
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26. **Gunwoo Kim**
KAIST & IBS DIMAG

27. **Ho Kim**
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28. **Hyobeen Kim**
Chonnam National University

29. **Jaehoon Kim**
KAIST

30. **Jeewon Kim**
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31. **Jeong Han Kim**
KIAS

32. **Seog-Jin Kim**
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33. **Seokbeom Kim**
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34. **Shohei Koizumi**
Niigata University

35. **O-joung Kwon**
Hanyang University & IBS DIMAG

36. **Young Soo Kwon**
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37. **Hyoyoon Lee**
Sogang University

38. **Hyunwoo Lee**
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39. **Jae-baek Lee**
Yonsei University

40. **Joonkyung Lee**
Yonsei University

41. **Sang June Lee**
Kyung Hee University

42. **Huiqiu Lin**
East China university of Science and Technology

43. **Hong Liu**
IBS Extremal Combinatorics and Probability Group

44. **Xujun Liu**
Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

45. **Jie Ma**
USTC & Tsinghua

46. **Shunichi Maezawa**
Nihon University

47. **Atsuhiro Nakamoto**
Yokohama National University

48. **Sang-il Oum**
IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

49. **Kenta Ozeki**
Yokohama National University

50. **Boram Park**
Seoul National University

51. **Jongyook Park**
Kyungpook National University

52. **Masahiro Sanka**
Tokyo University of Science

53. **Shohei Satake**
Kumamoto University

54. **Jaehyeon Seo**
Yonsei University

55. **Roohani Sharma**
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56. **Yongtang Shi**
Nankai University

57. **Yusuke Suzuki**
Niigata University

58. **Tuan Tran**
University of Science and Technology of China

59. **Shoichi Tsuchiya**
Senshu University

60. **Zhouningxin Wang**
Nankai University

61. **Hehui Wu**
Fudan University

62. **Yian Xu**
Southeast University

63. **Zixiang Xu**
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64. **ZhiFei Yan**
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65. **Fan Yang**
Shandong University & IBS ECOPRO

66. **Hikaru Yokoi**
Keio University

67. **Semin Yoo**
IBS Discrete Mathematics Group

68. **Kiyoshi Yoshimoto**
Nihon University

69. **Xuding Zhu**
Zhejiang Normal University

Useful Information

Travel Instructions

Hotel Basics

- Fraser Place Namdaemun, 58 Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul; tel. +82-2-2098-8888.
- Standard check-in 3 pm, check-out 11 am; keep passport handy.

Quick Overview

- A 12-minute walk from Seoul Station (서울역) Exit#4.
- A 5-minute taxi ride from Seoul Station (서울역).
- A 6-minute walk from City Hall Station (시청역) Exit#7.
- A 9-minute walk from Hoehyeon Station (회현역) Exit#5.

From Incheon International Airport (ICN)

- **AREX (Airport Railroad)**: take the non-stop (express) AREX train to Seoul Station (approx. 45 minutes). Note that all-stop AREX trains are cheaper but slower (approx. 60 minutes). Last train at 10:40 pm at Terminal 2 or 10:48 pm at Terminal 1. Highly recommended.
- **Airport Limousine Bus 6015**: (87 times a day) board at Terminal 1 stop 5B-2 or Terminal 2 stop 28 in B1 floor. Fare KRW 17,000, travel time 70–90 minutes depending on traffic. Getting off at the "Namdaemun Market" stop; the hotel entrance is a six-minute walk.
- **Airport Limousine Bus 6005**: (10 times a day) board at Terminal 1 stop 5B-3 or Terminal 2 stop 28 in B1 floor. Fare KRW 17,000, travel time 90–110 minutes depending

on traffic. Getting off at "Fraser Place Namdaemun" stop; the hotel entrance is a three-minute walk.

(Don't be confused with the Fraser Place Central stop. It is a different hotel, 1 stop ahead.)

- **Night Bus N6701:** (the first bus at 11:30pm at Terminal 2 and 11:50pm at Terminal 1) board at Terminal 1 stop 3B or Terminal 2 stop 18,19 in B1 floor. Fare KRW 18,000, Getting off at the Seoul Station.

- **Taxi**: standard taxis run KRW 70,000–90,000 (more after midnight). Credit cards are accepted.

  Show the driver "프레이저 플레이스 남대문, 중구 세종대로 58". "영수증 주세요" (request receipt).

From Gimpo International Airport (GMP)

- **Subway**: Take subway line 9 (fast train) from Gimpo airport to Dangsan station (당산역) on line 2. Transfer at Dangsan station to City Hall station (시청역) on line 2. KRW 1,750 with a T-money card.

- **Taxi**: typically KRW 25,000–35,000, about 35 minutes outside rush hour.

From Seoul Station (KTX and Regional Rail)

- **On Foot**: with light luggage, walk from Seoul Station Exit 4 across Sungnyemun Square (about 12 minutes on a mostly flat route).

- **Taxi:** a short ride (under 10 minutes, KRW 4,000–5,000).

  Show the driver "프레이저 플레이스 남대문, 중구 세종대로 58". "영수증 주세요" (request receipt).

Local Transit Tips

- Use a reloadable T-money card for subway and buses; recharge at convenience stores or station kiosks.

- Naver Map and Kakao Map provide accurate English navigation; Kakao T handles taxi bookings and fares. Uber also works in Korea with the same regular taxi.

- Emergency numbers: 112 for police, 119 for fire/ambulance.

Banquet

Venue for the Banquet on Saturday 6:30 PM
Myeongdongjeong (명동정)
Ihwa Building, 1F
60–3, Chungmuro 2–ga, Jung–gu, Seoul, Korea
Tel: +82 2 3789 5130

How to Get There

- **Walk**: Only 22 minutes and 1.4 km from the conference hotel.

- **Subway**: Line 4 to *Myeong-dong Station*, Exit 10. Walk about 1 minute toward Sejong Hotel; the restaurant is inside the Ihwa Building ground-level parking area.

- **Taxi (Korean address for driver)**: "서울시 중구 충무로2가 60–3, 이화빌딩 1층, 명동정"

Notes
If you have dietary restrictions, please inform the organizers in advance so that arrangements can be made.

Map
`https://maps.app.goo.gl/kM95ire4sRwqHNkKA`

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