



CRUISE

Shanghai, Jeju, Pusan etc

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Course A : JEJU ISLAND and SHANGHAI for 5days trip

	Arrival	Departure
DAY 1 : Fukuoka, Japan		18:00
DAY 2 : Jeju Island, Korea	08:00am	13:00
DAY 3: Shanghai, China	10:00am	17:00
DAY 4: Cruising all day		
DAY 5: Fukuoka, Japan	08:00am	



Departure date	SEP01, 05,09 and 13	AUG 28	SEP17 and 21
Two beds inside	¥46,000	¥56,500	¥56,500
Two beds outside with porthole	¥61,500	¥76,500	¥71,500
3 rd /4 th person (adult)	¥31,500	¥35,500	¥35,500
3 rd /4 th person (17years or under)	Free of charge	Free of charge	Free of charge
Port fee and insurance	¥12,500	¥12,500	¥12,500

* Above prices are per person price based on twin/double bed room occupancy.

* Two beds outside with porthole room: bed type - twin bed or double bed

Costa Classica is one of the best loved ships in the fleet, perhaps because of its welcoming and surprising personality or the recently refurbished beauty of its furnishings, or perhaps simply because it is a modern and comfortable ship on which to travel in total relaxation.

The classical style and refinement of its environments make the ship a voyage of discovery in itself. The interior has been designed with care down to the smallest detail, while the upper decks provide an unsurpassable view.

Costa Classica is the ideal cruise for people who want to spend their happiest times in a rich and spectacular setting.



* * * DESTINATION * * *

JEJU ISLAND(JEJU-DO), Korea



Jeju-do is a volcanic island 64 km off the south-west coast of Korea. Its capital is **Jeju-do**. It is known in Korea for its strong winds, fantastic rocks and its extraordinarily beautiful women. Sports enthusiasts on the other hand also celebrate the island for the giant stadium built at Seogwipo for the 2002 Football World Cup. **Jeju-do's** history began at the end of the first millennium when it came under the rule of the Korean Empire in 937. Until 1200 it was known as Tamra.

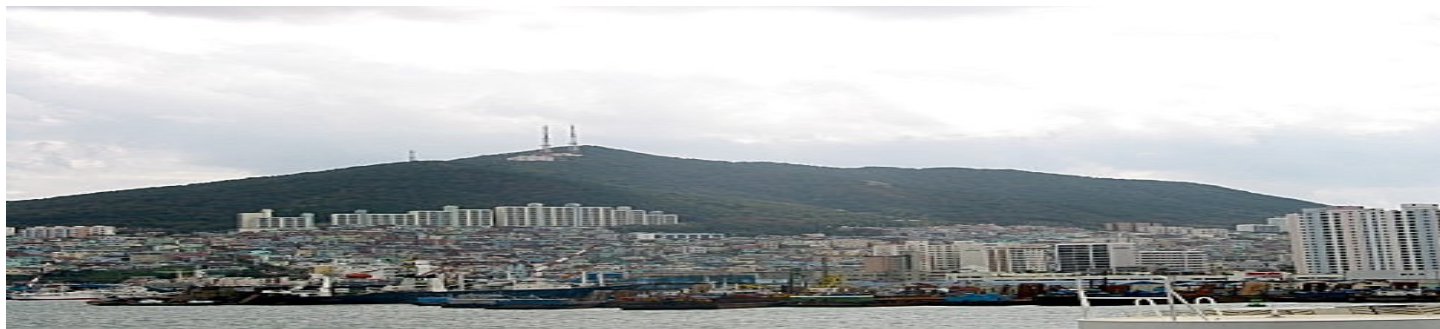
During the long period of the Joseon dynasty (1392-1910) the island was used to house political exiles. The first European to discover it, however, was the Dutch navigator Hendrik Hamel, who set foot there in 1653 and called it Quelpart. After the end of the Second World War, in 1946, the island was separated from the mainland province of Jeollanam-do and since then has been a territorial and administrative entity in its own right. It also includes 26 small neighboring islands. Tourism has only been developed in the last few decades as the area was practically inaccessible from the rest of the Empire for political reasons, until a century ago. Another result of this isolation is that Shamanism remains the most widespread religion (with 1800 gods).

From the centre of **Jeju-do** rises Mount Halla (1950 meters above sea level), a now extinct volcano that formed the island over the course of five eruptions. On the slopes of the mountain there are over 360 secondary volcanic craters. In the distant past, tradition had it that the farmers and shepherds of the region, who grazed herds and horses on the slopes, made sure they were buried in the same place as they had worked: their tombs can still be seen to this day. This area forms the Hallasan National Park, inaugurated in 1970, which protects more than 1800 plant and 4000 animal species (with 3000 insect species). The subtropical vegetation makes the whole island look like paradise, from the mountain to the beaches and the cliffs of volcanic rock. At the foot of Halla, towards the south-west, is the museum village of Seongeup, where Korean cultural and artistic traditions are maintained and represented.

The island's inhabitants are very proud of the beauty of what they consider to be a real jewel of nature, a magical and miraculous world which has become a highly popular tourist destination just in the last few years, yet which still appears unspoilt. Many young people from the peninsular provinces and especially from the chaotic capital Seoul come and spend their honeymoon here. These young people, and especially foreign visitors, may well find it strange on certain beaches to hear a distant whistle, seemingly that of a train: in fact, it is the Haenyeo, the women of the sea, who fish for shellfish and who come out of the water making a melodic sound called "sumbisorì". Approximately 6000 women are involved in this work on **Jeju-do**: they work without breathing apparatus to up to 20 meters below the surface, using only goggles and a wetsuit. You may be lucky enough to meet these modern working mermaids at the best fishing times, or else at dawn or dusk.

The capital is in the northern part of the island where the splendid Yongduam (Yong = dragon) and Hyunmu-am cliffs offer unique vistas. In **Jeju-do** you can visit Tamna Mokseokwon, a private garden with magnificent trees and strangely shaped stones collected since the Sixties from the beaches around Seogwipo. Thousands of plants species, many of which are endangered, can also be admired at the Halla Arboretum. They include extremely rare specimens of *Michelia Compressa*, *Euchresta Japonica* and *Chloranthus Glaber*. At the Folk Museum in **Jeju-do** you can learn about the island's history through the thousands of items on display, from the traditional costumes of the famous Haenyeo to the equally important Musin, statues representing the guardian gods.

PUSAN(BUSAN), Korea



Busan, a bustling city of approximately 3.6 million residents, is located on the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula.

The size of **Busan** is 765.64km² which is 0.8% of the whole land of the Korean Peninsula. The natural environment of **Busan** is a perfect example of harmony between mountains, rivers and sea. Its geography includes a coastline with superb beaches and scenic cliffs, mountains which provide excellent hiking and extraordinary views, and hot springs scattered throughout the city.

Busan enjoys four distinct seasons and a temperate climate that never gets too hot or too cold.

Busan is the second largest city in Korea. Its deep harbor and gentle tides have allowed it to grow into the largest container handling port in the country and the fifth largest in the world. In the coming years, capacity is set to grow further with the opening of the New Port. The city's natural endowments and rich history have resulted in Busan's increasing reputation as a world class city of tourism and culture, and it is also becoming renowned as an international convention destination.

Busan, a city of beautiful mountains, rivers and the sea, is also an important cultural city. With the Nakdong River bordering the city and superb natural scenery like Haeundae adding nationwide attraction, the city serves as a major nexus of cultural activities around the region. Also, **Busan** is the first international port city in Korea. Its location enables the city to serve as a main gateway for the Korean Peninsula and the entire Northeast Asian region.

Geographically, **Busan** has the Straits of Korea to its south; Ulsan to the north; Gimhae to the West. Cities that share almost the same latitude with **Busan** include Jinhae and Gwangju in Korea, as well as Tokyo, Jeonsen, Algiers and Oklahoma City abroad.

Busan is eight hours ahead of GMT. As for its geopolitical location, the city comes at the Southern tip of a strip that connects Asia, Siberia and Europe. It also serves as a main gateway to the Pacific Ocean.

This location places the city at the center of international sea transportation.

Busan is located at the southeastern most tip of the Korean peninsula and in the mid-latitude temperate zone, which has seasonal winds. It has four seasons: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. The annual average temperature is 15°C. The annual average precipitation is 2,397mm. Busan has strong winds compared to other areas in Korea. Spring begins in March and ends in late June. Cherry blossom trees bloom in late March. And the temperature is very comfortable in April, May and June. The rainy season at the end of June and July signals the beginning of the coming of the summer heat. The highest mean temperatures of around 32°C are at the end of July through mid-August. Fall is from early September through late-November.

The weather is nice and cool at this time because of the continental high atmospheric pressure. Winter starts by the end of November and continues until February. But **Busan** rarely has any snowfalls. The average winter temperature is 3.8°C. Tourists can enjoy **Busan** throughout all seasons because of the nice weather and beautiful scenery. In summer, the city is crowded with visitors who come to enjoy the beautiful beaches.

From its opening in 1876, the port city of **Busan** quickly developed into a hub of trade, commerce and industry. This development resulted in a rapid increase in its population, which had already reached 200,000 by 1936. A major leap in **Busan**'s population came with the breakout of the Korean War, which resulted in an endless stream of people into the city. As a result, the population of **Busan** exceeded 1 million by the end of 1955. Another factor that spurred the population increase was the government policy for economic growth.

People from urban areas kept streaming into the city for jobs. By the end of 1994, there were approximately 4 million people who called **Busan** their home. Since 1995, the population has slowly begun to decrease. As of December 2006, Busan was home to 3,635,389 people.

SHANGHAI, China



Shanghai is the largest city in the People's Republic of China. At the beginning of 2006 the administrative district had over 18 million inhabitants, the city proper 9,327,199. It is built on the Huangpu river, on the Chang Jiang delta.

In the last few decades, like the rest of the country in fact, **Shanghai** has seen incredible growth, becoming an economic, financial, commercial and communications centre of enormous importance. The port is one of the busiest in the world, together with those of **Shanghai** and Hamburg. But Shanghai is also a peerless cultural and university centre.

The city and its hinterland forms one of the four municipalities of China and has provincial status. In the Chinese language **Shanghai** is abbreviated to Hù and Shen, and literally means "by the sea" or even "in the sea". It is known throughout the world by various colourful nicknames, which highlight a variety of different features, for example "Paris of the East", "Queen of the East" or "Pearl of the Orient". Its origins are uncertain, but by the 11th century, **Shanghai** was already one of the Chinese Empire's commercial centres.

However, it only really began to grow after 1842 with the Opium War, specifically with the Treaty of Nanking under which the western powers effectively imposed the opening of the city and the port to international trade and introduced the system of concessions, according to which the English, French and Americans especially operated in the commercial and financial sector. Concessions were abolished during the Japanese occupation (1937-1945) and business activity started again at the end of the Second World War. In 1949 Mao's communists took control of the city (and of the whole country, except Taiwan) and Shanghai became one of only two municipalities not to be immediately annexed to the neighbouring provinces.

You can retrace the stages of this history in the **Shanghai** Museum (founded in 1952). From the fifties the Communist regime forced many foreign companies to transfer their business from **Shanghai** to Hong Kong and the city became an industrial centre of the communist revolution. During the Cultural Revolution, **Shanghai** was able to maintain its traditionally high productivity and relative social stability, even if the first liberalisation only occurred in 1991.

The race for the future of this chaotic megalopolis really took off at the beginning of the nineties and in little more than a decade, its rapid economic development, based on financial and banking services, manufacturing companies and high technology, has attracted substantial investment from many foreign companies. **Shanghai** is now an international metropolis which is expected to overtake the great western centres. The economic liveliness and growing modernisation are clearly shown by the skyscrapers in the Pudong financial district.

You could imagine yourself here in one of the major American or European financial centres. Jinmao Tower is the highest skyscraper, standing 420 metres tall with 88 floors, whereas the highest building overall is the Television Tower (Oriental Pearl Tower, 467 metres). Today, **Shanghai** vies above all with Hong Kong, which has, however, the advantage of a more modern and stable legal system and greater experience in the banking and financial sector. On the other hand, **Shanghai** has closer links with the central government in Beijing.

Nevertheless, the handing back of Hong Kong to China by the English in 1997 has increased **Shanghai's** opportunities for economic development and in the last few years it has focused a great deal on sport (Formula 1) but also and above all on the last summer Olympics in 2008 as a means of international promotion. Beijing has naturally been the main host city, but other Chinese cities have hosted some Olympic events. Apart from **Shanghai**, events were held in Hong Kong, Qingdao, Tianjin, Shenyang and Qinhuangdao.

KAGOSHIMA, Japan



Kyushu's southernmost prefecture contains the city of **Kagoshima**, overlooked by the majestic volcano of Sakurajima across the bay. Having earned a reputation as "the foremost metropolis of the south, full of graceful refinement and passionate vigor," **Kagoshima** is a forward-looking international tourist destination. Its proximity to the Asian mainland and to the islands of the southern seas led **Kagoshima** to engage in early trade with the world, through the Ryukyu Islands.

In addition, it served as an essential gateway the reception of continental and western European culture. As early as the mid-16th century, Francisco Xavier arrived here to become the first person to introduce Christianity to Japan. In the mid-19th century, **Kagoshima** imported spinning machines from England and established the first Western-style spinning mill in Japan. Thus the shores of this area became the source of modern industrial civilization in our country. Moreover, at the dawn of Japan's modern age, it was Kagoshima that produced the major heroes of the Meiji Restoration, in such stalwart figures as Saigo Takamori, Okubo Toshimichi and many other talented individuals.

In addition to **Kagoshima's** tremendous wealth of history and culture, it is also greatly blessed by nature. The majestic symbol of the area, Sakurajima, stands in direct view of the city, above the beautiful waters of Kinko Bay. The city streets are surrounded by green belts showing off colorful flowers and luscious greenery. The gentle warmth of the ubiquitous hot springs in the entire area also symbolizes the kind and compassionate nature of the people of **Kagoshima**. **Kagoshima** Prefecture is located on the southern tip of Kyushu, the most southwestern of Japan's four main islands, and has a total area of 9187 sq km. Kyushu consists of two major peninsulas, Satsuma and Osumi, and many small islands, 145 of which are over 100m wide and only 27 of which are inhabited. It is close to China, Korea and other South-East Asian nations. Its vast territory extends 590km from north to south, from 27° 01' N to 32° 18' N latitude, and 272km east to west, from 128° 24' E to 131° 12' E longitude. Numerous small mountain ranges and streams with small flatlands typify **Kagoshima's** topography.

Kagoshima's most prominent characteristic is its picturesque coastline, which is a surprising 2643km long. **Kagoshima** Prefecture, one of the 47 prefectures which comprise the administrative divisions of Japan, is made up of 49 municipalities, 17 cities, 28 towns, and 4 villages. The **Kagoshima** Prefecture, which spans 600 kilometers from north to south, is blessed with a mild climate and the rich and diverse natural beauty of unique islands such as Yakushima (a Natural World Heritage Site), volcanoes such as Sakurajima, lush forests and an abundance of hot springs. It also has many interesting tourism resources for history and culture, making **Kagoshima** one of Japan 's most well known tourist destinations. **Kagoshima** Prefecture produces ample agricultural and fishery products of excellent quality. The food processing industry, which uses these products, now serves the role of major food supplier for the rest of Japan .

The integration of electronic-related industries and advanced technology has been promoted in and around the Kokubu-Hayato region. Additionally, **Kagoshima** is the only prefecture in Japan that has space exploration and rocket launching facilities, the accumulated product of modern scientific endeavor. **Kagoshima** Prefecture is full of great potential with its diverse natural environment, geography, unique history and culture, diverse industries and technologies and of course, its people. One of the highlights of **Kagoshima** is the Iso-teien Garden, laid out in 1660 by the Shimazu lord of the time. Note that it used the Sakurajima volcano as part of the scenery. **Kagoshima** has numerous museums, including the Shoko Shuseikan, next to the Iso Garden, which is housed in Japan's first factory.

There is also the City Art Museum, **Kagoshima** Prefectural Museum of Culture on the site of the former Tsurumaru-jo Castle, and the **Kagoshima** Prefectural Museum concentrating on science and natural history. Sakurajima is so active that eruptions of smoke and ash are almost as common as rain. The last major eruption was in 1914 (when the island became a peninsula from the large amount of lava that overflowed), followed by others in 1915, 1946, 1955 and 1960. Visitors are not allowed to ascend to the top of the volcano, but there are several good lookouts on its side and around, including Yunohira and Arimura.

NAGASAKI, Japan



Nagasaki is the capital of the prefecture of the same name, situated on the island of Kyushu, the third largest island of the Japanese archipelago. The narrow strait of Shimonoseki separates it from Honshu. Kyushu is shaped like an irregular rectangle and features various areas of high ground reaching nearly 1800 meters including Mount Aso, the volcano.

The island's climate is characterized by abundant precipitation which encourages the growth of subtropical vegetation. The city of **Nagasaki** is in the middle of a long bay, the island's best natural port. The residential and commercial area of the city has been built on a small level area, whereas the metropolis of nearly half a million inhabitants extends along two main river valleys, divided by a rocky spur.

Founded in the 16th century, to begin with **Nagasaki** was an insignificant port city. In 1549 the arrival of the Portuguese Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier gave rise to intense development involving western monks, Portuguese and Dutch merchants and local aristocrats. Little **Nagasaki** grew fast thanks to trade with China. Towards the end of the century, however, persecution of the Christian incomers started, and, on 5 February 1597, 26 of them were crucified. Oura Catholic church, built in 1865 by the French monk Bernard Petitjean, is dedicated to this massacre, and is therefore called the Church of the 26 Martyrs.

In 1614 Christianity was banned once and for all, and all priests were deported. It was only in the second half of the 19th century, when **Nagasaki** opened its port in 1859, that Europeans returned in grand style. The construction of Oura Church is rightly considered the moment when Christianity was reborn in the whole of Japan. At the end of the century, under the Meiji government, the region began to develop substantial industries, with a special focus on ship-building.

Common rules

Your passport information will be required at the time of reservation.

Please bring your passport when you sign up this cruise.

Required documents

- Ordinary tourist passport, which is valid more than 6months before it expires, is required.
- Depending on your nationality, tourist visa may be required.

For US Passport holder : China tourist visa is required.

22,500yen/person(adult/child/infant) for single entry

Port fee and Costa insurance is mandatory. Please add the fee on the top of your tour cost.

If you stay more than 2people in a room, 3rd and 4th person will receive a discount.

(If those are 17years old or under, their cost will be free of charge.)

However numbers of the room, which accommodate more than 2people, are limited.

ATTN:

Each room can accommodate maximum 4people including an infant.

(If there are 5people or more, two (2) rooms will be required.)

The tour cost includes a cruise, accommodation, meals. (Please ask us for details.)

Meals/Drinks

Activities

Free of charge	Charged	Free of charge	Charged
Meals at main dining	Pizza at Pizzeria	Training machines at gym	Spa, beauty salon
Meals at buffet restaurant	Room service except for breakfast	Some activity during daytime	Casino
Drinks at buffet restaurant (during opening hours)	Drinks to order	Sauna, Jacuzzi	Internet/phone
Room service at breakfast	Mini bar	Show at a theater	Communication expense (internet/phone etc)
Coffee during afternoon tea			Personal expense
			Tip
			Shopping
			Laundry
			Excursion
			Medical service

Payment and Cancellation policy

Tour cut off date(Depending on availability)

2months prior to the departure date if seats/rooms are available

Payment Due

Sign up **more than** 3months prior to the departure date

- ➡ Half of your total trip fee as a down payment when you sign-up and the rest at least 3months prior to the departure date.

Sign up **less than** 3months prior to the departure date

- ➡ Full payment is required.

Cancellation policy

Once signing up for the package, it will be Non-changeable from 3months prior to the departure.

If any changes happen more than 3months prior to the departure date, the difference between the original cost and a new cost will be collected/ refunded.

Any changes occurred less than 3months prior to the departure will be considered as a cancellation.

*** Cancellation fee ***

There is a cancellation charge after a confirmation.

ANY cancellation made more than 3months before the departure date

- ➡ 10,000yen as a cancellation fee per person

ANY cancellation made less than 3months but more than 60days before the departure date

- ➡ 30% of a total cost as a cancellation fee per person

ANY cancellation made less than 60days but more than 31days before the departure date

- ➡ 60% of a total cost as a cancellation fee per person

ANY cancellation made less than 31days but more than 15days before the departure date

- ➡ 90% of a total cost as a cancellation fee per person

ANY cancellation made from 14days prior to the departure date or No-show

- ➡ Non-refundable

For ANY reasons(including military reasons)



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