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## Index

Introduction .....	3
<i>Welcome to Grand Prix Tokyo!!</i> .....	3
International Travelers Tips.....	3
Socket's Section .....	3
<i>Currency</i> .....	4
<i>Prepaid IC Cards (Pasmo/Suica)</i> .....	4
<i>No Tipping</i> .....	4
<i>Wi-Fi</i> .....	4
Tokyo Subway 東京地下鉄.....	5
Tokyo's Two Subway Networks .....	5
Tokyo Subway Network's 13 Lines.....	5
Subway Tickets.....	6
Tokyo Subway Times.....	6
Free WiFi .....	6
Women-only carriages .....	7
Using the Tokyo Subway .....	7
Tokyo Travel: Yamanote Line山手線.....	8
Yamanote Line Frequency.....	8
Yamanote Line Directions.....	8
The Venue Information.....	10
How to Get to the Venue.....	11
From Narita Airport (Limousine Bus).....	11
From Haneda Airport (Limousine Bus).....	11
Rinkai Line.....	11
Yurikamome .....	11
Staff Hotel .....	12
Food .....	13
Nigiri-zushi.....	13
Tempura .....	13
Ramen.....	14

## **Introduction**

### Welcome to Grand Prix Tokyo!!

Tokyo , city (1990 pop. 8,163,573), capital of Japan and of Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, at the head of Tokyo Bay. The Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area is the world's most populous metropolitan area, with over 28,000,000 people. Tokyo proper consists of an urban area divided into wards, a county area with farms and mountain villages, and the Izu Islands stretching to the S of Tokyo Bay. Tokyo prefecture (1990 pop. 11,854,987), is governed by a popularly elected governor and assembly. The wards and other subsidiary units of the city have their own assemblies.

The city of Tokyo is the administrative, financial, educational, and cultural center of Japan and a major industrial hub surrounded by numerous suburban manufacturing complexes. Tokyo is also one of the world's most important cities in terms of economic power and influence, and it serves as the corporate and communications hub for the E Pacific Rim. Frequent rebuilding in the wake of disasters has made Tokyo one of the most modern cities on the globe. Because space is so precious, it is also one of the most crowded and expensive cities in the world.

## **International Travelers Tips**

### Socket's Section

Most of your country's socket type is different with Japanese type. This picture shows the Japanese socket type. We think MOST (not to be said ALL) Japanese hotel's socket are prepared for international travellers. Although we have travel to many countries, we have never bought any socket changer even when we went to Europe. Therefore, it is much better to bring socket changer to just in case your hotel does not international socket.



## Currency

The unit of Japanese currency is yen. Coins are available in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 yen and bank notes in denominations of 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.



You can buy yen at foreign exchange banks and other authorized money exchangers. Almost banks in the city will close during Saturday and Sunday. At the international airports, currency exchange counters are usually open during normal office hours.

Approximate change:

1.00 € = 126.0 ¥

1.00 \$ = 114.0 ¥

## Prepaid IC Cards (Pasmo/Suica)

IC cards are rechargeable cards that can be used to conveniently pay fares on public transportation. It also can be used to make payments at a rapidly increasing number of vending machines, shops and restaurants by simply touching the card on a reader.



## No Tipping

There is no tipping in most situation in Japan – cabs, restaurants, personal care. To tip someone is actually a little insulting; the services you've asked for are covered by the price given, so why pay more? In many cases, the service provider will decline your offer.

## Wi-Fi

Getting a prepaid SIM card with local calling service is difficult in Japan. And also finding free Wi-Fi services around the city is difficult too. We suggest to rent a handy wireless router, known as "pocket Wi-Fi" at airport.

## Tokyo Subway 東京地下鉄

### Tokyo's Two Subway Networks

The Tokyo subway system comprises two connected networks run by the **Tokyo Metro** and **Toei Subway**:

- The privately owned Tokyo Metro runs 9 lines
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government, or "Toei," runs 4.

Having two different networks in the one metropolis may sound confusing, and, to be sure, the two systems are not fully integrated in that transferring between them requires going through a ticket wicket. However, the use of a prepaid card like the **Pasmo** or **Suica** rechargeable card makes transferring as smooth as if they were integrated. (When changing from one Tokyo Metro Line to another Tokyo Metro Line pass through the **specially marked orange ticket barrier** if necessary.)

### Tokyo Subway Network's 13 Lines

Each line on the Tokyo subway network has a color and a number. And each station has also a number.

**Tokyo Metro operated lines are:** Chiyoda, Ginza, Fukutoshin (Yurakucho New Line), Hanzomon, Hibiya, Marunouchi, Nanboku, Tozai and Yurakucho Line.

**Toei Subway operated lines are:** Asakusa, Mita, Oedo and Shinjuku Line.

Toei also operates a streetcar, the Toden Arakawa Line Tokyo between Minowabashi and Waseda.



Subways in Tokyo have announcements on the train of the next station in Japanese and frequently in English too. The name of the next station is often displayed on electronic boards in the carriages in both Japanese and English.



## Subway Tickets

Ticket prices for the subway in Tokyo start at **170 yen** with a paper ticket, but if you are spending any time in Tokyo it would be wise to invest in a Pasma or Suica rechargeable IC card to ease connections between the two systems, save on the wait for buying tickets, and save on fares: the fare using an IC card is up to 5 yen cheaper per ride.



A Suica card requires a 500 yen deposit when first issued, but the 500 yen is refundable when you have finished with it. The Suica card is usable on JR East lines in Tokyo metropolitan area, all Tokyo subway lines, buses and the Tokyo Monorail that runs between Haneda Airport and Tokyo. Outside Tokyo, the Suica can be used on some transport networks in Hokkaido,

Sendai, Niigata, Tokai, west Japan and Kyushu. The Suica can be used in many station kiosks and regular convenience stores to purchase goods.

Tokyo's subway network connects with other metropolitan rail systems particularly the JR Yamanote Line and, for shinkansen lines, at Tokyo Station and Ueno Station. Again, having a Pasma or Suica card will make even the transit between subway and above-ground lines effortless and seamless.

## Tokyo Subway Times

Most subway lines in Tokyo start at around 5am and last trains depart at around midnight. In Tokyo the rush hour is roughly 7.30am-9.30am and 5.30pm-7.30pm. There are not many night buses, so taxis are the only option in the early hours. Subway services are a little less frequent on weekends and public holidays. There are things you can do if you miss the last subway and have to wait until the first train the next morning.

## Free WiFi

Free WiFi is available in both Metro and Toei subway stations. The SSIDs are:

- **Metro\_Free\_Wi-Fi** for Tokyo Metro subway stations
- **Toei\_Subway\_Free\_Wi-Fi** for Tokyo Toei subway stations.

The easiest way to connect is to first download the **Japan Connected-free Wi-Fi app**.

## Women-only carriages

The following subway lines in Tokyo have women-only carriages running in the morning rush hour period: Chiyoda Line, Fukutoshin Line (Yurakucho New Line), Hanzomon Line, Hibiya Line, Tozai Line and Yurakucho Line.

## Using the Tokyo Subway

Here are some useful hints to using the Tokyo subway system.

1. First **buy a pre-paid card**, such as a Suica or Pasma. They require a refundable 500 yen initial charge, but make subway use infinitely easier than having to buy a paper ticket at a station whenever you ride a train. You only need to touch your card for a second on the sensor at the ticket wicket as you pass through.
2. Identify in advance the **number of the exit** you will need to take at the destination station and ...
3. having identified that exit, board the car closest to that destination exit. You will save time (and be less likely to get lost) if you can **board the car that will stop closest to the destination station exit** you will leave from. There are charts



for that purpose on the station wall, telling you the appropriate cars for each exit at each station, or you can ask a station attendant:

*"[Name of destination station] no [Exit number] deguchi ni oriru no de, dono sharyo ni noreba ii desu ka."*

4. **Mind your manners.** Don't eat or drink on the train, don't put luggage on the seat beside you, don't use a cell phone, and if you're talking to people, try and keep it subdued.

## Tokyo Travel: Yamanote Line 山手線

The Yamanote Line is the above-ground loop line that circles central Tokyo. It is run by East Japan Railway Company (JR East). The JR Yamanote Line carries millions of passengers everyday and is famous for its packed trains in the Tokyo rush hours.

You can use **Japan Rail Pass is valid** s on the JR Yamanote Line.

The Yamanote Line connects Tokyo Station with such major Tokyo stations as Hamamatsucho (for Haneda Airport), Shinagawa, Shibuya, Shinjuku, Ikebukuro, Nishi-Nippori, Nippori, Ueno, Akihabara and Kanda stations.



The Yamanote Line effectively demarcates inner Tokyo. The price of land - and therefore rent - inside the Yamanote Line is generally higher than outside of it. Yamanote Line trains are color-coded light green.

The first part of the Yamanote Line opened in 1885 between Shinagawa Station and Akabane Station. The Yamanote Line was completed as a full loop in 1925.

The Yamanote Line carries on average 3.55 million people daily and connects many of Tokyo's main rail stations and entertainment and shopping areas.

### Yamanote Line Frequency

Yamanote Line trains run from 4.20am to approximately 1.20 am with trains about every 2-3 minutes at peak periods. A complete loop of the Yamanote Line takes about an hour.

### Yamanote Line Directions

Trains run in both clockwise (外回り, sotomawari) and anti-clockwise (内回り, uchimawari) directions around the loop.



JR tickets from departure points outside Tokyo remain valid to any destination on the Yamanote Line. For example, when changing from the shinkansen to the Yamanote Line, you do not need to buy another ticket; your shinkansen ticket will be good for the Yamanote Line, and for any other JR line. However, you may not exit a station between trains.

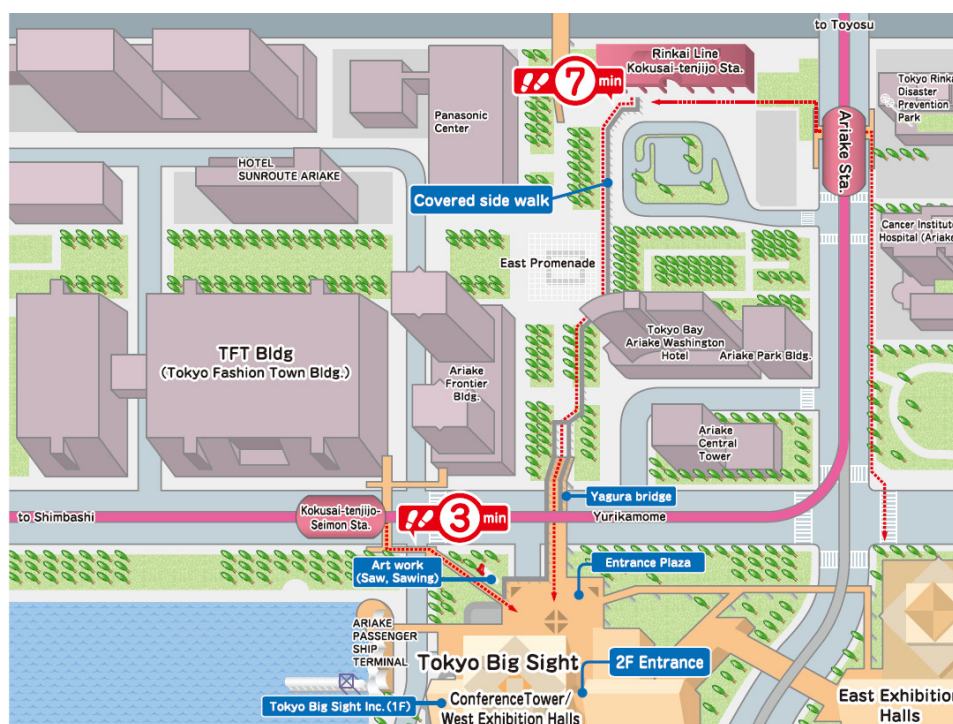
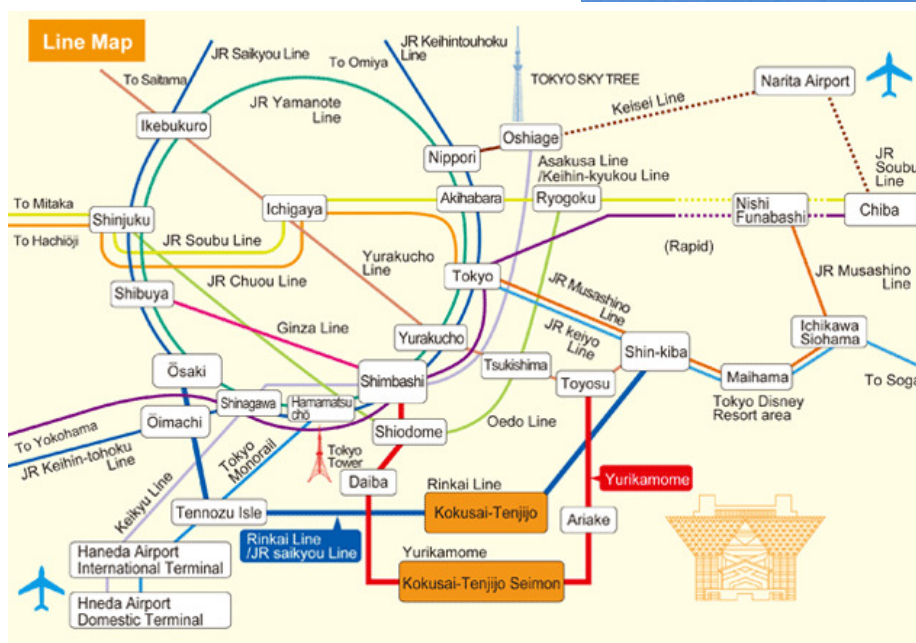
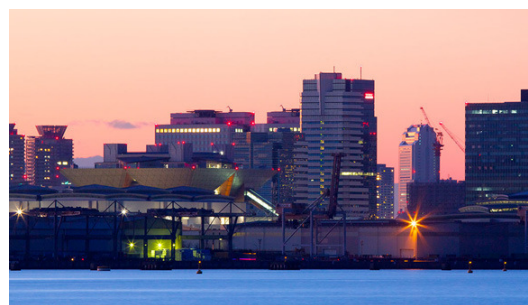


*Yamanote Line map showing all the stations and interchanges*  
*The Yamanote Line in Tokyo is the major circle line in the city*

# The Venue Information

## TOKYO BIG SIGHT

Web: <http://www.bigsight.jp/english/>



## How to Get to the Venue

### From Narita Airport (Limousine Bus)

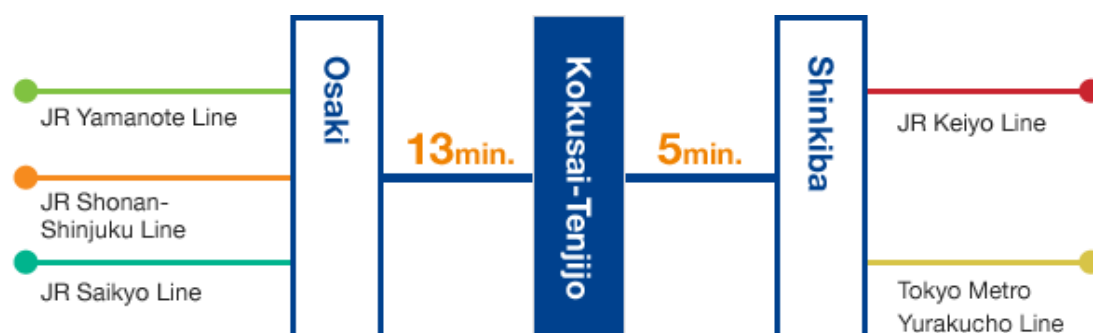


### From Haneda Airport (Limousine Bus)



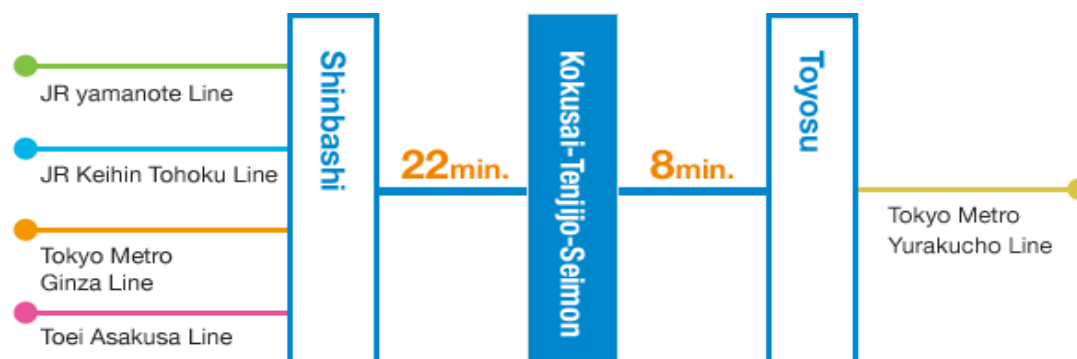
### Rinkai Line

Approx. 7 minutes' walk from Kokusai-Tenjijo Station



### Yurikamome

Approx. 3 minutes' walk from Kokusai-Tenjijo-Seimon Station



## Staff Hotel

**Hotel:** Hotel Sunroute Ariake

**Web:** <http://www.hotelsunrouteariake.jp/>

The hotel is very near to the venue. It's a 5 min. walk from the venue.



## Food

There is not a restaurant around the Venue, even Gyuudon. If you want to eat proper food such a Sushi or something like that we recommend you to take a train for few stops. Shinjuku is 30mins away from the venue, you can find some good restaurants there.

You cannot leave Tokyo without tasting these dishes:

### Nigiri-zushi

The most popular type of sushi today, nigiri-zushi originated as a fast-food dish in Tokyo. Consisting of a piece of seafood put onto a small ball of rice, it takes much less time and effort to prepare than more traditional sushi dishes. Nigiri-zushi are served at all sushirestaurants from inexpensive conveyor belt sushi to Michelin-starred restaurants. Tsukiji Fish Market is one of the best places to eat fresh sushi.



We highly recommend **Kizuna Sushi** (<http://tabelog.com/tokyo/A1304/A130401/13135215/>) Meal for around 5000 yen.

For other options, check this link:

<http://www.timeout.com/tokyo/restaurants/best-sushi-in-tokyo-10-top-picks>

### Tempura

Another of Japan's most famous dishes, tempura also underwent major development in the capital city. Before the Edo Period, mainly vegetables were used for tempura, but Edo cooks started to deep fry seafood from Edo Bay in tempura batter, resulting in the more varied dish we know today. A visit to a specialized tempura restaurant (tempura-ya) is the recommended way to enjoy tempura.



We highly recommend **Tsuna8 Shinjuku** (<http://tabelog.com/tokyo/A1304/A130401/13000859/>). Meal of around 5000 yen.

For other restaurants, check the next link:

<http://migrationology.com/2014/04/tenmatsu-tempura-tokyo/>



## Ramen

Ramen is a Japanese [noodle soup](#) dish. It consists of Chinese-style wheat noodles served in a meat- or (occasionally) fish-based [broth](#), often flavored with [soy sauce](#) or [miso](#), and uses toppings such as sliced pork, dried seaweed, menma and green onions. Nearly every region in Japan has its own variation of ramen, from the [tonkotsu](#) (pork bone broth) ramen of Kyushu to the miso ramen of Hokkaido.



We highly recommend **RAMEN JIRO** (<http://www.ramentokyo.com/2007/06/ramen-jiro.html>)

For other options, check the next link:

<http://www.timeout.com/tokyo/restaurants/20-best-ramen-in-tokyo>