### Fact sheet on Individual Efforts Made towards the Achievement of the Bogor Goals: Republic of Korea

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Import-weighted average of MFN applied tariff</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Simple average of MFN applied tariff</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Tariff average, based on import tariff revenue</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>2.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Zero tariff lines as a percentage of all tariff lines</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Zero tariff imports as a percentage of all imports</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Standard deviation for applied tariff</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>52.0(2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Transparency in tariff regime</td>
<td>Korea has reported the relevant data to the WTO (WTO-integrated Database).</td>
<td>Pertinent information is available on the Korea Customs Service website (<a href="http://www.customs.go.kr">www.customs.go.kr</a>).</td>
<td>Customs-related laws and regulations (e.g. the Customs Act and its Enforcement Decree) and trade agreements (e.g. FTA agreements) are available on the websites of the Korea Customs Service and the Ministry of Government Legislation (<a href="http://www.moleg.go.kr">www.moleg.go.kr</a>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Non-Tariff Measures

<p>| (1) Quantitative import restrictions/ prohibitions | 42 | See the Note | Korea eliminated all quantitative import restrictions and prohibitions for 42 agricultural tariff lines whose imports were restricted in accordance with Article |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>XII of the GATT (Restrictions to Safeguard the Balance of Payments).</td>
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<td>Of the 42 tariff lines, 34 (meat of swine, meat of fowls, orange juice, etc.) were liberalized in 1997 and 8 (milk cow, meat of bovine, etc) were liberalized in 2001.</td>
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<td>In addition, Korea has not initiated Safeguard in accordance with Article XIX of the GATT since 1999.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Korea prohibits a few imports, mainly to protect health, safety, security, public morality, the environment, and natural resources, and to prevent deceptive practices, in accordance with multilateral trade and other agreements. Prohibited products include: certain pornographic and other unacceptable material; goods that reveal confidential government information or intelligence activities; and counterfeit currency or financial instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Import licensing</td>
<td>Subject to approval, except for certain items</td>
<td>In 1997, Korea changed its management system of approval on items of import &amp; export from a positive system to a negative system.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>As a result, in accordance with the</td>
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<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Trade Act, <strong>72 items of aircraft parts (HS 6 digit level)</strong> are restricted. Information on all 72 items is available from the Export &amp; Import Notice. In addition to the Foreign Trade Act, 49 separate laws also stipulate <strong>approval or authorization requirements for certain items</strong>, and those items can be imported by obtaining certification, permission and type approval. These requirements provided by the 49 separate laws pertain to petroleum, LPG, agricultural fertilizers, crop seeds, animals and animal products, nuclear materials, narcotics, foreign publications, firearms and explosives. In compliance with domestic legislation requirements or international agreements such as Basel Convention and the CITES, all import-related regulations are maintained in order to protect national security, human health, hygiene and sanitation, animal or plant life, and environmental conservation or essential security interests.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>To enhance transparency and for the convenience of trading companies, the Korean government updates the Consolidated Public Notice for Export &amp; Import, which is a single document containing all export and import certification requirements in the 49 separate laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Import levies</td>
<td>See the Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Export subsidies</td>
<td>Data on HS 6 digit level unavailable (status in 2004) - items (fruit, flowers, vegetables, kimchi, ginseng, livestock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Other non-tariff measures maintained</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Services</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serial number</td>
<td>description</td>
<td>status in 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained as a result of the commitments in the GATS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which market access and/or NT are offered in the DDA under the GATS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained in the DDA under the GATS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>number of RTAs/FTAs in which more market access and/or NT are committed to services sectors than those in the commitments under the GATS</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>number of sectors in which licensing and qualification requirements apply</td>
<td>1 under the GATS commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- professional services are subject to licensing and qualification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specifics</td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>specifically to foreign service providers</td>
<td>subject to licensing and qualification requirements regardless of the commitments under the GATS</td>
<td>requirements regardless of the commitments under the GATS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Measures to improve transparency in services</td>
<td>Ordinance of the Prime Minister on Administrative Procedures to Protect People’s Rights (1989)</td>
<td>Administrative Procedures Act (1998)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Official Information Disclosure Act(1998)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Restrictions on foreign investment</td>
<td>54 sectors</td>
<td>29 sectors out of a total of 1,083 business sectors (based on the Korea Standard Industrial Classification)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Investment by foreigners entails offsets (performance requirements, export requirements, local content)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Restrictions on transfers of capital</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Not-existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Consistency with APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Number of BITs and FTAs/RTAs which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment</td>
<td>39 BITs in effect</td>
<td>4 FTAs &amp; 85 BITs in effect.</td>
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<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BITs and FTAs/RTAs with APEC member economies which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment</td>
<td>3 FTAs &amp; 13 BITs in effect&lt;br&gt;- FTAs with Chile and Singapore, ASEAN&lt;br&gt;-BITs with Russia, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Peru, HKC, Japan, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, China, US, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 BITs in effect&lt;br&gt;- BITs with Russia, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Peru</td>
<td>3 FTAs &amp; 13 BITs in effect&lt;br&gt;- FTAs with Chile and Singapore, ASEAN&lt;br&gt;-BITs with Russia, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Peru, HKC, Japan, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, China, US, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Measures to improve transparency in investment</td>
<td>In March 2008, to help foreign investors gain information about the current situation, investment and customs clearances, etc, in Korea, Korea established the electronic G4F (Government for Foreigners) system(<a href="http://www.g4f.go.kr">www.g4f.go.kr</a>), which provides public services for foreigners. This system allows related Ministries such as the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Justice to provide foreign investors with relevant information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td>while working to improve the transparency in investment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>In order to ensure transparency and predictability, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE) has also been publishing the &quot;Consolidated Public Notice for FDI&quot; annually since March 1999.</td>
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5. Standards and Conformance

(1) Number of domestic standards aligned with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP)

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<td></td>
<td>168</td>
<td>The National Standardization Act was enacted in February, 1999, and the National Standards Plan was submitted to the Prime Minister in November, 2000 as the implementation plan of the Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Act and the Plan lay the grounds for the national standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment systems to be revised and established for greater conformity and harmonization with international standards or guides, and not to be unnecessary technical barriers to trade.</td>
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<td>As of December 2009, 14,661 out of a total of 23,372 standards are in harmonization with their corresponding international standards.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Rate of adoption : 62.7%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rate of harmonization : 99.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Status in 1996</strong></td>
<td><strong>Status in 2009</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description of conformity assessment process including participation in and implementation of mutual recognition arrangements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>APEC Tel MRA (Phase II)</td>
<td>Korea joined the APEC MRA for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (Phase II) in 1998.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEC EE MRA (Phase I)</td>
<td>APEC EE MRA (Phase I)</td>
<td>Korea joined the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Phase I) in 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APLAC/ILAC MRA</td>
<td>APLAC/ILAC MRA</td>
<td>Korea concluded an MRA with Singapore in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC/IAF MLA</td>
<td>PAC/IAF MLA</td>
<td>Korea joined the APEC MRA on the testing field in 1998 and the calibration field in 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIPM MRA</td>
<td>CIPM MRA</td>
<td>Korea joined the PAC and IAF MLA for QMS in 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea joined the CIPM MRA in 1999, and all the required activities for the MRA were made, including participation of key comparisons, establishment of quality system and review of technical capabilities by overseas peers.</td>
<td>Korea joined the CIPM MRA in 1999, and all the required activities for the MRA were made, including participation of key comparisons, establishment of quality system and review of technical capabilities by overseas peers.</td>
<td>Korea joined the CIPM MRA in 1999, and all the required activities for the MRA were made, including participation of key comparisons, establishment of quality system and review of technical capabilities by overseas peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efforts to raise transparency and objectivity of standards</strong></td>
<td><strong>As part of the efforts to raise transparency, new or revised Korean standards are published in the Official Gazette and become available to the public.</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) accepted and complied with WTO Agreement Code of Good Practice in 1998.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards made efforts to raise the transparency and objectivity of standards through prior notification on the</td>
<td>As part of the efforts to raise transparency, new or revised Korean standards are published in the Official Gazette and become available to the public.</td>
<td>The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) accepted and complied with WTO Agreement Code of Good Practice in 1998.</td>
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<td>establishment, revision, and abolition of standards.</td>
<td>KATS has operated a web-based KS (Korean Standards) Development System to support the establishment, revision, and withdrawal of KSs since 2003. Korea has also made notifications of the relevant information, in accordance with the WTO TBT/SPS Agreements. KATS provides information to the public via its website (<a href="http://www.kats.go.kr">www.kats.go.kr</a>)</td>
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</table>

6. Customs Procedures

(1) Adoption of HS2007 nomenclature

Adopted

Korea acceded to the revised Kyoto Convention in February 2003, subject to certain reservations; the Convention took effect in February 2006. Korea accepted 14 of the 25 Chapters in Specific Annexes of the Protocol, which is a comparatively high adoption rate among member economies (ranking tenth among 64 member economies). Even before acceding to the revised Kyoto Convention, Korea had adopted the core principles of the Convention in July 1999, and accepted further principles by amending the Customs Act in 2000,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3) Transparency</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>The Korean Import &amp; Export License System was changed into the Import &amp; Export Declaration System in January 1996.</td>
<td>Korea established the Client-oriented Logistics Information System (CLIS) in 2006. The Korea Customs Services(KCS) provides information to the public via its website (<a href="http://www.customs.go.kr">www.customs.go.kr</a>)</td>
<td>Korea’s CLIS enhances transparency in customs administration and curtails the average cargo processing time. The CLIS also provides clients with real-time information on cargo location and the total and average cargo processing time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of information technology and automation (e.g. Single Window, Harmonised Trade Data Elements, Paperless Trading, etc.)</td>
<td>Korea introduced the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Import Clearance System (96.7).</td>
<td>The KCS also introduced the Paperless (P/L) Import Declaration System in July, 1999. The paperless clearance system has since expanded; by mid 2007 there were 42,000 companies in the trading sector using Electronic Data Exchange. In 2008, air cargo management was 100% paperless and import declarations 80% and 93% of exports. Import clearance takes 1.5 hours and export clearance takes 2 minutes. Korea is operating the Internet Electronic Clearance System called UNIPASS. This system allows traders to proceed with the import &amp; export declaration and clearance procedure</td>
<td>The Single Window system, under which clearance-related operations conducted by government agencies (such as the permission for import and export and the confirmation on approval of export and import) can be performed on the Internet. Clients of the Single Window system could check import or export requirements for 82% of goods in late 2009. This figure will increase to over 90% in 2010. Korea’s Single Window system is quoted as an example of best practice in the World Bank’s Doing Business 2010 ranking, and it is estimated that KRW 2.5 trillion($US 2.1 billion) in cost savings per year are being achieved by the system when private sector benefits, including freight storage, inventory and labor cost savings, are taken into consideration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures to secure trade (e.g. AEO, etc.)</td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonded Cargo Management (1996)</td>
<td>online. The system mainly deals with Import &amp; Export clearance, Duty drawback, Arrival &amp; Departure declaration of Ship &amp; Air, Passenger clearance, Cargo management, etc.</td>
<td>The Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme has been adopted and implemented for swift clearance since 2009. To this end, the Customs Act established legal grounds for the AEO system on December 31, 2007.</td>
<td>In 2009, the cargo management system based on RFID technology was established and fully operational at Incheon International Airport, Korea.</td>
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<td>The KCS also established the Single Window system in 2004. This system processes import &amp; export declarations and requirements verifications on one window, resulting in reduced logistics costs.</td>
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<td>In 2009, Korea also introduced the Air Cargo RFID Management system, which simplifies the process of cargo entry &amp; withdrawal through the Air Cargo Entry &amp; Withdrawal System using the RFID technology, which was introduced in 2009.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td>Korea also established the Integrated Risk Management System (2009) for selective inspection of imported and exported cargo based on the risk management technique. This system is designed to cope with different types of risks by integrating various kinds of risk management methods such as Cargo Selectivity.</td>
<td>“Release prior to Import Declaration System” was introduced in December 1998. Korea is operating the 24/7 Clearance System for international express cargo (e.g. DHL) and has been very successful in curtailing the required time to release goods. Korea is operating the Time Release Survey on the time required for each step of the clearance procedure for imported goods. Korea is also operating the Advance Passenger Information System, the</td>
<td>As a result, in the World Bank’s Doing Business 2010 ranking, Korea ranks first in Trading Across Border among the economies with populations of more than 13 million, and eighth among all the economies. In Korea, the length of time for export declaration was reduced to two minutes in 2008 from 20 minutes in 1993, and the length of time for import declaration was reduced to 1.5 hours from 5 hours. As a result, the duration from entry to release of goods was reduced to 3.5 days from 15 days.</td>
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(6) Implementation of other customs measures to facilitate trade (e.g. Advance Classification Ruling System, Time Release Survey, etc.) |
<table>
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<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. Intellectual Property (IP)</strong></td>
<td>system recording passengers’ names. This is designed to select high-risk passengers by collecting information in advance. Korea is practicing advance ruling in customs procedures, including tariff classification, origin, and valuation, thus increasing predictability and certainty in transactions.</td>
<td>Korea’s policy stance is that consistency in intellectual property rights protection is an important infrastructure for enhancing national and corporate competitiveness in the knowledge-based economy. Korea’s extensive intellectual property legislation has been strengthened with the amendment of the copyright legislation and the strengthening of the border enforcement. In 1999, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) began its role as an International Search Authority/International Preliminary Examination Authority under the PCT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Measures to ensure the expeditious granting of IP rights</td>
<td>The Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) increased the number of examiners by 64 to expedite the issuance of industrial property rights. Korea administered laws related to patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, and trade secrets.</td>
<td>From 1996 to 2009, KIPO employed an additional 332 examiners to improve the quality of its examination and management. As a result, the number of examiners has increased by 97%. The first action on patent examination period has been reduced from 36.9 months in 1996 to 15.4 months in 2009. This reduction ensures the expeditious granting of IP rights and leads to the improvement of the quality of examinations.</td>
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<td>In 1999, Korea adopted the Quick Registration System to give earlier protection to utility models and introduced an online application system called KIPO net. In 2002, KIPO amended the Patent Act and the Utility Model Act to reflect the PCT revision. In June 2004, the online registration system was opened for prompt and convenient registration of computer programs. In 2009, Korea introduced a dual-track trademark examination system, which gives applicants the option to accelerate the examination, and started providing</td>
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<td>(3) Measures to provide for the effective enforcement of IP rights</td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<td>For the effective enforcement of IP rights, Korea continued to investigate and curb counterfeiting activities. In particular, KIPO continued to operate a division exclusively devoted to protecting IP rights.</td>
<td>accelerated examination for green technologies.</td>
<td>Korea has implemented a variety of policy measures to provide for the effective implementation of IP rights. - In 2006, an administrative measure was introduced to collect and destroy pirated materials offline and to delete illegal work on the internet. - In 2009, the Computer Program Protection Act (CPPA) was integrated into the Copyright Act for more effective protection of copyrighted materials, including computer software. - On July 23, 2009, the amended Copyright Act took effect, according to which the log-in account of a repetitive copyright infringer or a message board service used for copyright infringement for commercial gain can be suspended for up to 6 months. - The Copyright Protection Centre (CPC) established a 24-hour monitoring system of counterfeited goods transacted online in order to protect consumers and restore the order of fair trade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>was established in April 2005 under the initiative of the right-holders, and its Standing Inspection Teams (SIT) for Online and Offline Piracy are actively carrying out enforcement activities against copyright piracy. Since 2008, the government has been providing financial support for the operation of the Centre. Meanwhile, Korea introduced the Geographical Indication system (GI system) for agricultural products in the Agricultural Product Quality Control Act (APQCA, 1999). Under the APQCA, those who register GI for agricultural products have an exclusive right to use GI. In 2009, Korea further strengthened protection for GIs by introducing claim rights for the prohibition of infringement upon GI rights and for damages into the Agricultural Product Quality Control Act. The Act also stipulates more detailed judicial procedures.</td>
<td>several locations, Korea doubled its efforts for more effective enforcement. The “Seoul Clean 100-day Project” has been operated annually since 2008 to collect and destroy illegal copies of works being sold in notorious markets. Since 2005, Korea has provided professional consultations through the Public Patent Attorneys Patent Counselling Centre to help private inventors and SMEs in Korea protect their intellectual property rights. In order to reinforce regulations against the infringement of intellectual property rights, Korea continued to eradicate counterfeit goods in conjunction with prosecutors, police and local governments. Korea has hosted workshops and provided training courses to prosecutors, police and local government officers to share knowledge on ways to identify counterfeit goods. Since 2006, the reward system for counterfeit reporting has been in operation for improved regulation efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Measures to harmonise IP rights systems in the APEC region</td>
<td>Korea has actively participated in various cooperative events related to the APEC IPEG procedures.</td>
<td>In 1998, KIPO started its IPR Acquisition Campaign for SMEs on a national scale, and facilitated the transfer of patented technology. The Invention Education Centre was opened in 2005 and is providing invention classes for students, invention leadership courses and tailored education courses. The Centre developed various events and programs such as the Family Invention Camp and the Student Inventors Experience Festival. With the cooperation of international organizations, KIPO developed IP e-learning contents in English and distributed them nationwide and overseas to raise IPR awareness. <em>IP Panorama</em>, developed in collaboration with WIPO, was released in 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Public education about IP</td>
<td>Korea provided various training programs and seminars, mainly through the International Intellectual Property Training Institute. KIPO organized many consultations with merchants, trademark owners, and the general public.</td>
<td>In 2007, Korea co-sponsored the APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures. The Korean government has been closely cooperating with the local broadcasting organizations, including MBC, KBS, SBS, and EBS to air soap operas, entertainment programs and sitcoms treating the issue of copyright protection to enlighten the public. Furthermore, the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) provides education programs that are tailored for each group of trainees, i.e., central and local government officials, private sector, students and international participants. The Invention Education Centre offered student invention programs, invention leadership programs, and tailored education programs up to a total of 3,000 participants comprising students, parents, and teachers. For the early education on children in terms of IP, Korean elementary school students receive education on copyright protection through their regular curriculum. At present, 50 primary and secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since 2008, KIPO holds the Campus Patent Strategy Universiade to promote practical patent education in universities and provide the best research personnel and ideas needed by enterprises. In the Universiade, participating enterprises prepare questions on patent strategy and university students present their patent strategies for enterprises. The national IP education portal site &lt;www.ipacademy.net&gt;, which was launched in 2008, provides IP e-learning programs and education information. A cyber education website for the general public and people in related industries began operation in March 2010 to provide education on copyright around-the-clock.</td>
<td>schools across the country are operating the “Schools of Copyright Studies” with compulsory classes and research on copyright and reports on the activities. On the occasion of celebrating World Intellectual Property Day, Korea continues to enhance the public awareness on IP each year. The celebration includes public performances by copyright and related-right holders, an essay writing competition, and public campaigns against piracy. These efforts have been highly appreciated by the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) International cooperation on IP rights</td>
<td>Bilateral cooperation with various countries, including the United States and China, to strengthen cooperation in the field of IP, particularly in computerization, capacity building, improvement in IP</td>
<td>Through the operation of the Funds-In-Trust, Korea enhanced cooperation with developing countries, particularly in the areas of IP education and the transfer of technology. This cooperation has been conducted through many forums, seminars, training programs and public outreach activities in the APEC region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>laws and systems, and IP enforcement.</td>
<td>Korea is closely cooperating with the APEC member economies on a regular basis to consult on copyright issues and policies.</td>
<td>In 2009, Korea conducted an APEC project using IP Expedite to train IPR information facilitators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korea has been the leading economy on the ‘IP Creation, Utilization and Dissemination’ agenda at APEC IPEG meetings</td>
<td>In 2007 and 2008, Korea conducted an APEC project on developing and disseminating e-learning on IPR contents and IP Expedite to enhance the fostering of IP human resources in the APEC region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea will conduct an APEC project on the One Village One Brand Seminar in June 2010 to encourage the use of IP for local products of APEC developing economies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Measures to promote transparency of IP rights requirement (for example, the APEC Leaders’ Transparency Standards)</td>
<td>The Korea Intellectual Property Rights Information Service (KIPRIS) was launched in 1996. Korea had been publishing IPR gazettes in booklet form since 1948.</td>
<td>Through KIPRIS, Korea has been providing intellectual property information accumulated from 1947 free of charge and continuously uploading recent information so that the general public can easily search IP-related information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In 1998, Korea adopted the CD-ROM format for IPR gazettes. Since July 2001, Korea has been publishing gazettes on the internet. To increase customer satisfaction, Korea set up an on-line service in 2004 that handles complaints and offers counselling. This service enables customers to propose ideas for IP</td>
<td>Examination guidelines, treaties on intellectual property rights and intellectual property acts of Korea are provided through KIPO’s website. (<a href="http://www.kipo.go.kr/en">www.kipo.go.kr/en</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systems and policies. Moreover, Korea accepted several good proposals from customers and has reflected them in policies. To increase the fairness of examinations, Korea started using examination notes in 2005 as a means of recording and publishing the major decisions of examiners. KIPO opened the Design Map website in 2009 to provide corporations and designers with search functions that provide the latest trends and registered designs of 54 items within and outside of Korea. Also provided is a design patent application guide for Korea and other countries.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

8. Competition Policy

(1) Development of competition laws and establishment of competition authority

<p>| Korea had its competition law and its enforcement authority in place. -The Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act (MRFTA) was enacted in 1980. | In 2005, 2007 and 2009, the relevant rules on the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act (MRFTA) were amended. Korea has been making constant efforts to ensure free competition and duly adjusted MRFTA. Major amendments of the relevant rules on the MRFTA are as follows; - Introduction of a rewarding system for informants of the MRFTA violations (2005) |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -The Korea Fair Trade Commission (KFTC) was established in 1981 | All | - Revision of M&A Notification Guidelines (2007)  
- Introduction (1997) and improvement (2007, 2009) of the Leniency Program for unlawful concerted acts  
- Korea's competition policies and efforts toward easing regulations are in accordance with the APEC principles. |

(2) Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Deregulation and efforts to become consistent with the Principles

All | All | The KFTC has been engaged in various activities to strengthen bilateral cooperation with its counterparts.  
- Bilateral Cooperation Agreement with the EU (2009), Bilateral Cooperation Arrangement with Canada (2006), Memorandum of Understanding with Turkey (2005), Bilateral Consultation Meeting with Japan, U.S., Russia, France, EU, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Canada and others.  
- The FTA competition chapters with the U.S., EU, Canada and India were concluded or took effect. |

(3) International cooperation on Competition law/policy

The KFTC held bilateral consultation meetings on competition policy with the competition authorities of major economies (U.S., Japan, and France). | Korea has continuously been engaged in bilateral and multilateral consultation processes and technical support programs. | The KFTC has actively participated in multilateral discussions on competition policies of OECD, ICN and other international organizations. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- OECD: Since Korea’s accession into the organization in 1996, the KFTC has continued to attend 3 competition committee meetings every year and submit an average of 5 reports for each meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ICN: The KFTC is a member of the Steering Group and chair of the membership working group, and hosted the 3rd Annual Conference (2004) and Cartel Workshop (2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Seoul Competition Forum, which is a biennial international forum, has been held since 2002 for experts on competition law and competition enforcement officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A technical support program has been provided for developing countries and regime-changing countries in order to introduce and develop the competition law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- International Workshop on Competition Policy: An annual technical support program in operation since 1996 for mid-level officials of developing and regime-changing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- KOICA competition policy training program: A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Increasing transparency of laws, regulations, bidding system, and how to determine bidding qualifications and bid winners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| In the case of international tenders (procurements subject to GPA or bilateral FTAs) where the bidder is unfairly disadvantaged during the bidding process, the unsuccessful bidder may challenge the bidding process in accordance with the relevant laws.  
-To this end, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF) has established the "International Contact Disputes Mediation Committee (ICDMC)" to deal with complaints regarding international tendering.  
The Act on Contracts to Which the a Local Government is a Party has been enacted (2005) to regulate the procurement activities of local government agencies. The Act, however, preserves the overall framework of the Act on Contracts to Which the State is a Party.  
All procurement procedures are digitalized via KONEPS, an internet-based public procurement | GPA to meet the challenges emerging in the course of additional market liberalization and the procurement process. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2) Restrictions on foreign goods, services or suppliers, or preferences to domestic suppliers</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>The entire procurement process is conducted electronically, and award results are published online on a real time basis via KONEPS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3) Reciprocity requirements in providing access to government procurement markets</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Existing</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>The government procurement market has been opened to the signatories of the WTO GPA and bilateral FTAs, pursuant to the terms of the respective agreements.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>(4) Consistency with the APEC Non-binding Principles on Government Procurement</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The Korea ON-line E-Procurement (KONEPS), which is a single window for public procurement, has digitalized the entire procurement process from supplier registration, tender notice, tender submission, and awarding to payment. This system is also highly efficient, creates a transparent competitive process, and minimizes the risk of untoward influence on purchasing decisions.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not introduced</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Korea has implemented a government-wide e-procurement system (Korea ON-line E-Procurement System; KONEPS) in 2002. As a result, face-to-face contacts between suppliers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Reviews of existing regulations</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Most</td>
<td>and public buyers have been minimized and the risks of irregular practices have been significantly reduced.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The system ensures that transparency and openness of decision-making have been greatly improved.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Digitization and automation of procedures have not only reduced the scope of subjective assessments</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>and corruption, but also generated savings and efficiencies.</td>
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</table>

The Korean government set ‘regulatory reform’ as one of the priority policy tasks and established the Presidential Council on National Competitiveness in 2008 which is directly responsible to the President. Essential existing regulations for land use and industrial complex establishment have been reformed through monthly Presidential meetings.

In 2009, to overcome the global economic crisis, the Korean government announced a temporary waiver on the implementation of burdensome regulations which is called Temporary Regulatory Relief. This
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waiver aims at suspending the implementation of selective and burdensome regulations until the economic recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The implementation of Temporary Regulatory Relief focuses on three main areas: increasing investment in the creation of new business / reducing business burden / reducing hardships for SMEs and citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When implementing the Temporary Regulatory Relief, the government receives opinions from interested parties including business entities and experts, and also consults with central and local government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The research carried out by the Federation of Korean Industries in 2009 revealed that business entities are highly satisfied with the implementation of Temporary Regulatory Relief on regulations. This waiver contributed to the enhancement of business investment and employment level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| In addition, to improve long-term economic growth potential and job creation, Regulatory Reform for New Growth Engine Industries was promoted. It cleared off various stumbling blocks that hinder the development of future growth industries such as new

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Reform for New Growth Engine Industries (2009)</td>
<td>waiver aims at suspending the implementation of selective and burdensome regulations until the economic recovery.</td>
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<td>Status in 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunset Clause Legislation (1997, 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulatory Information System (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Reviews of new or proposed regulations</td>
<td>Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In 1997, Korea enacted the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (BAAR) enforced in 1998, when establishing or strengthening regulations, it is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform

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<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>mandatory to conduct the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 2009, the Competition Assessment and Impact Analysis for SMEs were adopted to monitor the regulatory impacts more carefully on market competition and the business of SMEs.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Manual for Regulatory Impact Analysis was revised, improving the overall quality of RIA conducted by each ministry whenever regulations are newly introduced or strengthened.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Since 2009, more systematic supports have been provided with the adoption of the Regulatory Information System in all regulatory processes ranging from review, registration to management of reform projects. Under this new system, the whole process of regulatory review - from initial review request by each ministry, preparation of review report to notification of results by RRC - has been moved to on-line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regulatory principles stated in the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (BAAR) are as follows:

1. **Principle of Legitimacy**
   - The legislation must be necessary and proportionate to achieve a legitimate purpose.
2. **Principle of Public Participation**
   - Input from the public is required.
3. **Principle of Transparency**
   - The regulatory process should be open and transparent.
4. **Principle of Effectiveness**
   - Regulations should be effective and efficient.
5. **Principle of Fairness**
   - Regulations should be fair to all parties involved.

Administrative Regulations (BAAR) and in 1998, established the Regulatory Reform Committee (RRC), making it mandatory to conduct ex-ante review before the official implementation of new or reinforced regulations.

RRC proactively listens to the voices of stakeholders when conducting regulatory review and has potent legal authority to recommend the improvement or abolishment of unnecessary or unreasonable regulations.
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<th></th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations shall be based on a law, and the contents shall be defined in clear and unambiguous terms. The central and local governments shall respect the rights of people and encourage ingenuity of people. In establishing a new regulation, they shall not interfere in the basic rights of people. The central and local governments must establish effective regulations to protect the lives, human rights, public health of people and environment, and for the safety of food and medical supplies. The scope and the methods of regulation shall be kept to a minimum required to achieve the objective of the regulation through the most effective methods and in a way that guarantees objectivity, transparency, and impartiality.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Improving transparency in regulatory regimes</td>
<td>In 1993, the Special Measure Act for the Deregulation of Corporate Activities was enacted, providing the legal basis for regulatory reform.</td>
<td>According to the Administrative Procedure Act and the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (BAAR) enforced in 1998, when establishing or strengthening regulations, it is mandatory to have public consultations.</td>
<td>In 2006, the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations was revised. As a result, regulatory impact analysis reports are open to the public during the period of advance notice on legislation. Public suggestions could be reflected on the reports. Furthermore, feedback is provided to those who have made</td>
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<td>Status in 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Basic Law on Administrative Regulations and Application of 1994 mandated that when central administrative agencies establish or strengthen regulations, they should fully reflect the opinions of local governments, non-governmental organizations, related institutes and experts through measures such as advance notices on the legislation which the regulation is concerned. The Act also mandated the government to annually set up a comprehensive plan for administrative process improvement including regulations and civil affairs administration. According to the Act, results and details of administrative improvements made during the previous year should also be disclosed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
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</table>
| Advance notice on legislation becomes mandatory under the two Acts.  
In addition, based on the BAAR, the Regulatory Reform Committee annually publishes a White Paper on major regulatory reform processes.  
All regulations are registered and open to the public at the web site of the Regulatory Reform Committee ([www.rrc.go.kr](http://www.rrc.go.kr)).  
Anyone can present new ideas to improve existing regulations by posting their opinions on this web site. |

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<tr>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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</table>
| suggestions.  
In addition, as private sector members, heads of major economic organizations, representatives of consumer, labor and media, and foreign companies in Korea have took part in the Presidential Council on National Competitiveness in charge of major regulatory reform tasks since 2008. These private sector representations are enhancing the transparency of the regulatory regimes.  
Also, the establishment of the Regulatory Information System that has been underway since 2009 has contributed to enhancing the transparency of regulations. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In addition, deregulation was implemented by the newly established regulatory reform institutions including the Committee for Administrative Reforms, Committee for the Deregulation of the Economic Administration Sector and Commission for Corporate Deregulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. WTO Obligation/ Rules of Origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) WTO/UR Agreements not yet fully implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since the inception of the WTO, Korea has faithfully implemented its commitments and obligations under the organization. Korea has been successful in bringing its laws and regulations into conformity with the WTO norms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Ensuring application of rules of origin in an impartial, transparent and neutral manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Trade Act (1989)</td>
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<td>Foreign Trade Act (1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea has been an active participant of WTO’s Harmonization Work Program for the purpose of harmonizing the non-preferential rules of origin. (e.g. engaging in discussions on texts of the Program and submitting proposals)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Dispute Mediation</td>
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<td>Dispute mediation methods,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korean Arbitration Act(1966)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Arbitration Act(1966)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Korean Commercial Arbitration Board was</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>process and bodies are available to foreign businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID, 1967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute settlement under the WTO (1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID, 1967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute settlement under the WTO (1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion of FTAs with 14 countries (containing ISD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In particular, according to the “Doing Business 2010 data” by the World Bank, Korea ranks No.5 in terms of ease of enforcing commercial contracts. This is measured by the evolution of a payment dispute and tracking the time, cost, and number of procedures involved from the moment when a plaintiff files the lawsuit to the moment of actual payment.

Korea is also enhancing protection for foreign investors by expanding opportunities to refer investment disputes to the ICSID or other international arbitration facilities.

Korea has signed several FTA agreements containing special chapters dedicated to establishing the procedures to settle disputes based on the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visa free : N/A</td>
<td>Visa free : 51 countries and regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa waiver arrangements : 61 countries and regions</td>
<td>Visa waiver arrangements : 90 countries and regions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Mobility of Business People

(1) Number of visa free or visa waiver arrangements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visa free or visa waiver arrangements with APEC member economies</td>
<td>Visa free(1): Canada</td>
<td>Visa free(8): Australia, Chinese Taipei, Japan, HKC, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, U.S., Indonesia (diplomatic and official passports only)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Visa waiver arrangements(6): New Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, Peru, Singapore, Mexico</td>
<td>Visa waiver arrangements(9): New Zealand, Thailand, Chile, Malaysia, Peru, Singapore, Mexico, Vietnam (diplomatic and official passports only), the Philippines (diplomatic and official passports only)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Participation in the APEC Business Travel Card scheme</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Korea has been participating in the ABTC scheme since May 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other efforts to facilitate mobility of business people than the above</td>
<td>Immigration Control Act (1963)</td>
<td>Immigration Control Act (1963)</td>
<td>Korea continually strived to improve the immigration inspection and visa system. Korea’s efforts are as follows.</td>
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<td>The fast immigration track for foreign investors was set up in major international airport in February 2004.</td>
<td>The fast immigration track for foreign investors was set up in major international airport in February 2004. E-Government for Foreigners (G4F) has been providing comprehensive information on immigration policies, procedures and visa matters through the internet since August 2006.</td>
<td>- In 2007, the UN division for public administration and development management tapped the Ministry of Justice as the final winner for the UN Public Service Award (UNPSA) for the innovation of its immigration clearance service through the KISS (Korea Immigration Smart Service) program.</td>
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<td>Korea Immigration Service amended its</td>
<td>Korea Immigration Service amended its</td>
<td>- Korea's approach to the mobility of business people in 2009 primarily focused on improving border</td>
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<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>code for the issuance of the ABTC to expand targets of card issuance in October 2007 and November 2009.</td>
<td>inspection procedures and reforming foreign residency policy. This is for the purpose of providing more business-friendly environment and taking security maintenance into account.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since April 2009, under certain requirements, intra-company transferee's visa has been issued to key personnel who is hired by foreign branch office of domestic enterprise, and are dispatched to the domestic head-quarters for training.</td>
<td>- Koreans and registered foreigners do not need to submit Entry/Departure card at the airport/seaport since Aug. 2006.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since April 2009, Investor's visa has been issued to holders of intellectual property rights, industrial property rights, etc. who intend to start venture business.</td>
<td>- The automated immigration clearance system using biometric information was introduced partially at the Incheon International Airport in June 2008.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since Sept. 2009, Korea has made it easy for foreign investors to obtain permanent residence permit by lowering the required amount of foreign investment from $5 million to $2 million.</td>
<td>Investor’s visa holders have been exempted from fees for the change of status of sojourn, the extension of period of stay, the reentry permit, the change and addition of working place and the issuance of foreigner registration card since August 2006.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Average time to approve for short term business visit visa</td>
<td>5 Working days</td>
<td>Fees for the issuance of investor’s visa may be exempted when deemed necessary based on the international practice or the principle of reciprocity from August 2006.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

14. Trade Facilitation
## Status in 1996 | Status in 2009 | Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
---|---|---
(1) Consistency with APEC Principles on Trade Facilitation | -- | All

### 15. Promotion of High-Quality RTAs/FTAs

<p>| (1) Number of RTAs/FTAs concluded/signed | None | 7 (Chile, Singapore, EFTA, ASEAN, India, U.S., EU) Since 2005, 5 agreements with Chile, Singapore, EFTA, ASEAN, and India have entered into force. Korea has signed a FTA with US, but the US Congress and the Korean National Assembly must enact the legislation to approve and implement the agreement in order for it to come into effect. The Korea-EU FTA will be formally signed in April 2010. |
| RTAs/FTAs concluded/signes with APEC member economies | None | 4 - FTA between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Republic of Chile - FTA between the Government of Republic of Korea and the Government of Republic of Singapore - FTA between the Government of the |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2) Number of RTAs/FTAs under negotiation</th>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
<th>Status in 2009</th>
<th>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>7 (Canada, GCC, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Colombia)</td>
<td>Korea and Turkey will enter into FTA negotiations in the first half of 2010.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| RTAs/FTAs being negotiated with APEC member economies | None | 5 | - Korea-Canada FTA (13th round of Korea-Canada FTA negotiations, Mar. 25-28, 2008)  
- Korea-Mexico FTA (2nd round of FTA negotiation, Jun. 9-11, 2008)  
- Korea-Peru FTA (4th round of Korea-Peru FTA negotiation, Oct. 19-22, 2009)  
- Korea-Australia FTA (4th round of Korea-Australia FTA negotiation, Mar. 15-19, 2010)  
- Korea New Zealand FTA (3rd round of Korea New Zealand FTA negotiation, Dec. 14-18, 2009) |
| (3) Consistency with APEC Model Measures for RTAs and FTAs | Fully consistent | | Korea contributed, as coordinating economy, to the development of model measures for commonly accepted chapters of the RTAs/FTAs in the area of dispute settlement, which was endorsed by APEC |
### 16. Voluntary Self-Reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status in 1996</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Leaders and Ministers in 2006.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(1)</strong> Environment</td>
<td>Korea addressed trade-related environmental issues in the KORUS FTA and the Korea-EU FTA.</td>
<td>Korea is convinced that environmental issues should be regarded as an integral part of FTAs in order to promote sustainable development through trade.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>In addition, Korea is attempting to address environmental issues in its FTA negotiations with Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Peru, and Colombia.</td>
<td>Korea also recognizes that environmental issues need to be discussed in the framework of FTAs in order to promote trade and protect the environment in a mutually reinforcing manner.</td>
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<td>As such, Korea has endeavoured to stipulate core elements, including maintaining high standards of environmental protection and promotion of strengthened environmental cooperation in trade. The core elements that are reflected in Korea’s FTAs are as follows:</td>
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<td>-Promoting sustainable development by strengthening trade policies and protecting the environment in a mutually complementary manner</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Promoting transparency and public participation in the development and enforcement of environmental laws and policies</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Striving to ensure that the laws provide high levels of environmental protection and refrain from reducing protection levels to encourage investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status in 1996</td>
<td>Status in 2009</td>
<td>Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Agreeing to effectively enforce environment-related domestic laws and to harmonize national laws and practices with multilateral environmental agreements</td>
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<td>- Committing to reinforcement of environmental cooperation through workshops, dispatch of experts, and other appropriate means of promoting sustainable development</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Resolving divergences through governmental consultations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) *As needed for other actions*

(3) *As needed for other actions*