

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

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
1. Tariffs			
(1) Import-weighted average of MFN applied tariff	10.9	7.5	
(2) Simple average of MFN applied tariff	14.4	12.2	
(3) Tariff average, based on import tariff revenue	4.38	2.22	
(4) Zero tariff lines as a percentage of all tariff lines			
(5) Zero tariff imports as a percentage of all imports			
(6) Standard deviation for applied tariff	57.5	52.0(2008)	
(7) Transparency in tariff regime	Korea has reported the relevant data to the WTO (WTO-integrated Database).	Pertinent information is available on the Korea Customs Service website (www.customs.go.kr).	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 (www.moleg.go.kr).
2. Non-Tariff Measures			
(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

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			<p>XII of the GATT (Restrictions to Safeguard the Balance of Payments).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In addition, Korea has not initiated Safeguard in accordance with Article XIX of the GATT since 1999.</p> <p>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.</p>
(2) Import licensing	Subject to approval, except for certain items	<p>In 1997, Korea changed its management system of approval on items of import & export from a positive system to a negative system.</p> <p>As a result, in accordance with the</p>	

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		<p>Foreign Trade Act, 72 items of aircraft parts (HS 6 digit level) are restricted. Information on all 72 items is available from the Export & Import Notice.</p> <p>In addition to the Foreign Trade Act, 49 separate laws also stipulate approval or authorization requirements for certain items, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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		To enhance transparency and for the convenience of trading companies, the Korean government updates the Consolidated Public Notice for Export & Import, which is a single document containing all export and import certification requirements in the 49 separate laws.	
(3) Import levies		See the Note	In accordance with the Petroleum Business Act, a surcharge has been levied on petroleum imports to provide funds to ensure adequate supply and price stability since 1982. The surcharge paid by petroleum refiners and oil importers is currently set at Korean Won 16 per litre.
(4) Export subsidies	Data on HS 6 digit level unavailable	Data on HS 6 digit level unavailable (status in 2004) - items(fruit, flowers, vegetables, kimchi, ginseng, livestock)	The subsidies were used to reduce exporters' marketing costs and are exempt from WTO reduction commitments in accordance with Article 9.4 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Korea is fully compliant with its WTO obligations for export subsidies.
(5) Other non-tariff measures maintained			
3. Services			
(1) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which	29	29	

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market access and/or NT are granted as a result of the commitments in the GATS			
(2) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained as a result of the commitments in the GATS	1	1	There's no MFN exemption in effect.
(3) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which market access and/or NT are offered in the DDA under the GATS		36	
(4) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained in the DDA under the GATS		0	
(5) 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	None	4 - Chile, Singapore, EFTA, ASEAN	KOREA-India FTA has been in effect since January, 2010. KOR-US FTA is under ratification process. KOR-EU FTA awaits signature.
(6) Number of sectors in which licensing and qualification requirements apply	1 under the GATS commitments - professional services are	1 under the GATS commitments - professional services are subject to licensing and qualification	Korea has encouraged relevant bodies to develop procedures for licensing and qualification through the FTAs.

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specifically to foreign service providers	subject to licensing and qualification requirements regardless of the commitments under the GATS	requirements regardless of the commitments under the GATS	
(7) Measures to improve transparency in services	Ordinance of the Prime Minister on Administrative Procedures to Protect People's Rights (1989)	<p>Administrative Procedures Act (1998)</p> <p>- The purpose of the Administrative Procedures Act is to attain fairness, transparency and confidence in administration. Since its entry into force, the Act has been amended 5 times for improved transparency.</p> <p>Official Information Disclosure Act(1998)</p> <p>- The Official Information Disclosure Act seeks to ensure people's rights to know and secure their participation in state affairs and transparency of the operation of state affairs. The Act prescribes not only the necessary matters concerning people's claims for the disclosure of information kept</p>	As part of the Korean government's legislative efforts to improve transparency in services, any policy changes related to services should be published prior to their enforcement through various procedures such as a pre-announcement of legislation, a public notification, etc.

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		<p>and controlled by public institutions, but also the obligations of public institutions to disclose such information.</p> <p>Framework Act on Administrative Regulations(1998)</p> <p>- The Framework Act on Administrative Regulations aims to eliminate unnecessary administrative regulations and to prevent inefficient administrative regulations.</p>	
4. Investment			
(1) Restrictions on foreign investment	54 sectors	29 sectors out of a total of 1,083 business sectors (based on the Korea Standard Industrial Classification)	<p>The liberalization rate of FDI is 99.8%. Only 2 sectors among 1,083 business sectors are fully restricted to foreign investors, and 27 sectors are partially restricted.</p> <p>In 2001, the administrative steps required for FDI were simplified into notification and registration (from four steps to two steps).</p>
(2) Investment by foreigners entails offsets (performance requirements, export requirements, local content	None	None	Since the abolition of the performance requirements on foreign investment in 1989, there have not been any performance requirements such as export obligation or local contents that are inconsistent with

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requirements)			the WTO/TRIMs Agreement.
(3) Restrictions on transfers of capital	Existing	Not-existing	<p>The repatriation of invested capital and overseas remittance of dividends, interest, and royalties from investments are fully guaranteed in accordance with the Foreign Investment Promotion Act (FIPA 1998).</p> <p>The Foreign Exchange Transactions Act was enacted in 1998 in order to gradually abolish the regulations of foreign exchange transactions and radically transform the foreign investment environment.</p>
(4) Consistency with APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles	All	All	<p>There is no discrimination between source economies. All relevant laws, regulations, and administrative guidelines are transparently stipulated in the "Regulations on Foreign Investment", and there is no policy or agreement that may cause discrimination between source economies.</p> <p>Accordingly, the relevant Korean laws, regulations, and administrative guidelines are fully consistent with the APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles.</p>
(5) Number of BITs and FTAs/RTAs which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	39 BITs in effect	4 FTAs & 85 BITs in effect.	<p>FTAs with Chile, Singapore, EFTA and ASEAN have come into effect, all ensuring NT and MFN in relation to foreign investment. Also, the number of BITs in effect has more than doubled, now reaching a total of 85. Such increase in agreements has contributed to the promotion of investment flows.</p>

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			Furthermore, the FTA with India has taken effect in 2010, ensuring NT and MFN in relation to foreign investment.
BITs and FTAs/RTAs with APEC member economies which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	6 BITs in effect - BITs with Russia, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Peru	3 FTAs & 13 BITs in effect - FTAs with Chile and Singapore, ASEAN -BITs with Russia, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Peru, HKC, Japan, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, China, US, Mexico	FTAs with Chile (2004) and Singapore (2006) have come into effect. Also, Korea's FTA with ASEAN, whose member states overlap with APEC, came into effect in 2009. Korea has also concluded BITs with 7 more APEC member economies since 1996. Consequently, Korea has established FTAs and/or BITs with all but 5 of the APEC member economies, further strengthening its economic cooperation with APEC member economies.
(6) Measures to improve transparency in investment		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(www.g4f.go.kr), 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	To improve the transparency in investments, the annually released "Consolidated Public Notice for FDI" in English compiles and releases FDI restrictions other than those stipulated by the Foreign Investment Promotion Act (FIPA 2009). The Korean Government's website "Invest Korea" (http://www.investkorea.org) provides up-to-date information on the Government's foreign investment policy.

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		<p>while working to improve the transparency in investment.</p> <p>In order to ensure transparency and predictability, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE) has also been publishing the "Consolidated Public Notice for FDI" annually since March 1999.</p>	
5. Standards and Conformance			
(1) Number of domestic standards aligned with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP)		168	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As of December 2009, 14,661 out of a total of 23,372 standards are in harmonization with their corresponding international standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of adoption : 62.7% - Rate of harmonization : 99.9%

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(2) Description of conformity assessment process including participation in and implementation of mutual recognition arrangements	None	APEC Tel MRA (Phase II) APEC EE MRA (Phase I) APLAC/ILAC MRA PAC/IAF MLA CIPM MRA	<p>Korea joined the APEC MRA for Conformity Assessment of Telecommunications Equipment (Phase II) in 1998.</p> <p>Korea joined the APEC MRA on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Phase I) in 1999.</p> <p>Korea concluded an MRA with Singapore in 2008.</p> <p>Korea joined the APLAC MRA on the testing field in 1998 and the calibration field in 2001.</p> <p>Korea joined the PAC and IAF MLA for QMS in 1999.</p> <p>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.</p>
(3) Efforts to raise transparency and objectivity of standards	The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards made efforts to raise the transparency and objectivity of standards through prior notification on the	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.	The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) accepted and complied with WTO Agreement Code of Good Practice in 1998.

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	establishment, revision, and abolishment of standards.	<p>KATS has operated a web-based KS (Korean Standards) Development System to support the establishment, revision, and withdrawal of KSs since 2003.</p> <p>Korea has also made notifications of the relevant information, in accordance with the WTO TBT/SPS Agreements.</p> <p>KATS provides information to the public via its website (www.kats.go.kr)</p>	
6. Customs Procedures			
(1) Adoption of HS2007 nomenclature		Adopted	
(2) Conformity with the Revised Kyoto Convention		Acceded	<p>Korea acceded to the revised Kyoto Convention in February 2003, subject to certain reservations; the Convention took effect in February 2006.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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,</p>

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			2001 and 2002.
(3) Transparency	The Korean Import & Export License System was changed into the Import & Export Declaration System in January 1996.	Korea established the Client-oriented Logistics Information System (CLIS) in 2006. The Korea Customs Services(KCS) provides information to the public via its website (www.customs.go.kr)	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.
(4) Use of information technology and automation (e.g. Single Window, Harmonised Trade Data Elements, Paperless Trading, etc.)	Korea introduced the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Import Clearance System (96.7).	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 & export declaration and clearance procedure	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.

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		<p>online. The system mainly deals with Import & Export clearance, Duty drawback, Arrival & Departure declaration of Ship & Air, Passenger clearance, Cargo management, etc.</p> <p>The KCS also established the Single Window system in 2004. This system processes import & export declarations and requirements verifications on one window, resulting in reduced logistics costs.</p> <p>In 2009, Korea also introduced the Air Cargo RFID Management system, which simplifies the process of cargo entry & withdrawal through the Air Cargo Entry & Withdrawal System using the RFID technology, which was introduced in 2009.</p>	<p>In 2009, the cargo management system based on RFID technology was established and fully operational at Incheon International Airport, Korea.</p>
(5) Measures to secure trade (e.g. AEO, etc.)	Bonded Cargo Management (1996)	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.	Korea initially operated X-ray container inspection system in Busan since 2002, introducing the system in stages. Korea also operates other advanced inspection equipment to conduct more swift and precise inspection of imported and exported goods.

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		<p>Korea also established the Integrated Risk Management System (2009) for selective inspection of imported and exported cargo based on the risk management technique.</p> <p>This system is designed to cope with different types of risks by integrating various kinds of risk management methods such as Cargo Selectivity.</p>	
(6) Implementation of other customs measures to facilitate trade (e.g. Advance Classification Ruling System, Time Release Survey, etc.)		<p>“Release prior to Import Declaration System” was introduced in December 1998.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Korea is operating the Time Release Survey on the time required for each step of the clearance procedure for imported goods.</p> <p>Korea is also operating the Advance Passenger Information System, the</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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		<p>system recording passengers' names. This is designed to select high-risk passengers by collecting information in advance.</p> <p>Korea is practicing advance ruling in customs procedures, including tariff classification, origin, and valuation, thus increasing predictability and certainty in transactions.</p>	
7. Intellectual Property (IP)			
(1) Ratification and implementation of the major multilateral agreements relating to IP rights	Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) (1979) Paris Convention (1980) Patent Cooperation Treaty (1984) Universal Copyright Convention (1987) Phonogram Convention (1987) Budapest Treaty (1988) TRIPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization (1995) Berne Convention for the Protection for Literary and	Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) (1979) Paris Convention (1980) Patent Cooperation Treaty(1984) Universal Copyright Convention (1987) Phonogram Convention (1987) Budapest Treaty (1988) TRIPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization (1995) Berne Convention for the Protection for Literary and Artistic Works (1996) Strasbourg Agreement (1998) Nice Agreement (1999) International Union for the Protection of	<p>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.</p> <p>Korea's extensive intellectual property legislation has been strengthened with the amendment of the copyright legislation and the strengthening of the border enforcement.</p> <p>In 1999, the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) began its role as an International Search Authority/International Preliminary Examination Authority under the PCT.</p>

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	Artistic Works (1996)	New Varieties of Plants [UPOV] (2002) Madrid Protocol (2003) Trademark Law Treaty (2003) WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT/2004) WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT/2008) Rome Convention (2008)	The Trademark Act of Korea was revised to reflect the provisions of the Paris Convention in 2010. The Patent Act of Korea was revised to reflect the provisions of the TRIPs in 2005 and 2010.
(2) Measures to ensure the expeditious granting of IP rights	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.	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	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.

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		accelerated examination for green technologies.	
(3) Measures to provide for the effective enforcement of IP rights	<p>For the effective enforcement of IP rights, Korea continued to investigate and curb counterfeiting activities.</p> <p>In particular, KIPO continued to operate a division exclusively devoted to protecting IP rights.</p>	<p>Korea has implemented a variety of policy measures to provide for the effective implementation of IP rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) 	<p>Korea established a 24-hour monitoring system of counterfeited goods transacted online in order to protect consumers and restore the order of fair trade.</p> <p>In addition, Korea is conducting public relations activities through various media, including TV, radio, and press, to raise awareness on the illegality and harms of counterfeited goods.</p> <p>For the effective enforcement of IP rights, Korea appointed 41 special law enforcement officers in 2008. These officers are based in 4 regional branches across Korea and conduct investigations against copyright infringements.</p> <p>Since 2008, the Copyright Protection Centre (CPC) has been operating an automated illegal file tracking system (ICOP) for music files, developed and financed by the government, to effectively conduct anti-piracy activities on the internet. An upgraded version, the ICOP 2 has been introduced in 2009 to track illegal cinematographic works.</p> <p>In order to combat increasingly sophisticated forms of piracy, which have manufacturing facilities in</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Korea introduced the Geographical Indication system (GI system) for agricultural products in the Agricultural Product Quality Control Act (APQCA, 1999).</p> <p>Under the APQCA, those who register GI for agricultural products have an exclusive right to use GI.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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		procedures.	
(4) Measures to harmonise IP rights systems in the APEC region	Korea has actively participated in various cooperative events related to the APEC IPEG.		In 2007, Korea co-sponsored the APEC Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures.
(5) Public education about IP	<p>Korea provided various training programs and seminars, mainly through the International Intellectual Property Training Institute.</p> <p>KIPO organized many consultations with merchants, trademark owners, and the general public.</p>	<p>In 1998, KIPO started its IPR Acquisition Campaign for SMEs on a national scale, and facilitated the transfer of patented technology.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With the cooperation of international organizations, KIPO developed IP e-learning contents in English and distributed them nationwide and overseas to raise IPR awareness. <i>IP Panorama</i>, developed in collaboration with WIPO, was released in 2007.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>The national IP education portal site <www.ipacademy.net>, which was launched in 2008, provides IP e-learning programs and education information.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>schools across the country are operating the “Schools of Copyright Studies” with compulsory classes and research on copyright and reports on the activities.</p> <p>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.</p>
(6) International cooperation on IP rights	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	In 2006, Korea has established a Funds-In-Trust Arrangement with WIPO.	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.

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	laws and systems, and IP enforcement.	Korea is closely cooperating with the APEC member economies on a regular basis to consult on copyright issues and policies.	<p>In 2009, Korea conducted an APEC project using IP Expedite to train IPR information facilitators.</p> <p>Korea has been the leading economy on the ‘IP Creation, Utilization and Dissemination’ agenda at APEC IPEG meetings</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
(7) Measures to promote transparency of IP rights requirement (for example, the APEC Leaders’ Transparency Standards)	<p>The Korea Intellectual Property Rights Information Service (KIPRIS) was launched in 1996.</p> <p>Korea had been publishing IPR gazettes in booklet form since 1948.</p>	<p>In 1998, Korea adopted the CD-ROM format for IPR gazettes. Since July 2001, Korea has been publishing gazettes on the internet.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Examination guidelines, treaties on intellectual property rights and intellectual property acts of Korea are provided through KIPO’s website. (www.kipo.go.kr/en)</p>

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		<p>systems and policies. Moreover, Korea accepted several good proposals from customers and has reflected them in policies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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.</p> <p>-The Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act (MRFTA) was enacted in 1980.</p>	<p>In 2005, 2007 and 2009, the relevant rules on the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act (MRFTA) were amended.</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>- Introduction of a rewarding system for informants of the MRFTA violations (2005)</p>

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	-The Korea Fair Trade Commission (KFTC) was established in 1981		- Revision of M&A Notification Guidelines (2007) - Introduction (1997) and improvement (2007,2009) of the Leniency Program for unlawful concerted acts
(2) Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Deregulation and efforts to become consistent with the Principles	All	All	Korea's competition policies and efforts toward easing regulations are in accordance with the APEC principles.
(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 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. The KFTC has actively participated in multilateral discussions on competition policies of OECD, ICN and other international organizations.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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).</p> <p>-The Seoul Competition Forum, which is a biennial international forum, has been held since 2002 for experts on competition law and competition enforcement officers.</p> <p>A technical support program has been provided for developing countries and regime-changing countries in order to introduce and develop the competition law.</p> <p>- International Workshop on Competition Policy: An annual technical support program in operation since 1996 for mid-level officials of developing and regime-changing countries.</p> <p>-KOICA competition policy training program: A</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>training program on competition policy implementation in operation for competition officials of 50 countries since 2002.</p> <p>-operation of Expert Dispatch Program and Internship Program</p> <p>-The KFTC has been dispatching its officials to UNCTAD as competition experts since 2002.</p>
9. Government Procurement			
(1) Increasing transparency of laws, regulations, bidding system, and how to determine bidding qualifications and bid winners	Korea has acceded to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA, effective as of 1997) to open the government procurement market and advance the procurement system.	<p>After joining the WTO GPA in 1994, Korea enacted the <i>Act on Contracts to Which the State is a Party (ACSP)</i>, which governs the procurement activities of central government agencies.</p> <p>- In order to stipulate the detailed procedures of international tendering, the Special Regulation of the Enforcement Decree of the ACSP for Specific Procurement was adopted and entered into force from January 1, 1997.</p> <p>The Korean government has also opened the GPA market through FTAs.</p>	<p>All principles and procedural requirements stipulated in the WTO GPA have been fully reflected in the <i>Act on Contracts to Which the State is a Party</i> and the <i>Act on Contracts to Which the State is a Party for Specifically Designated Procurement</i>.</p> <p>Apart from the entry into the WTO GPA, Korea has pursued an additional opening of the government procurement market through FTAs.</p> <p>- FTAs enforced: Chile, Singapore, EFTA FTAs concluded: U.S. and EU</p> <p>FTA Negotiations on procurement market liberalization and procedural cooperation are under way between Korea and the non-signatories of the GPA. Korea is also working with signatories of the</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>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.</p> <p>-To this end, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF) has established the "International Contract Disputes Mediation Committee (ICDMC)" to deal with complaints regarding international tendering.</p> <p><i>The Act on Contracts to Which the a Local Government is a Party</i> has been enacted (2005) to regulate the procurement activities of local government agencies. The <i>Act</i>, however, preserves the overall framework of the <i>Act on Contracts to Which the State is a Party</i>.</p> <p>All procurement procedures are digitalized via KONEPS, an internet-based public procurement</p>	<p>GPA to meet the challenges emerging in the course of additional market liberalization and the procurement process.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		system. The entire procurement process is conducted electronically, and award results are published online on a real time basis via KONEPS.	
(2) Restrictions on foreign goods, services or suppliers, or preferences to domestic suppliers	None	None	
(3) Reciprocity requirements in providing access to government procurement markets	Not Existing	Existing	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.
(4) Consistency with the APEC Non-binding Principles on Government Procurement	N/A	All (The APEC Non-binding Principles on Government Procurement was endorsed in 2006.)	
(5) Introduction of electronic means for government procurement	Not introduced	Introduced Korea has implemented a government-wide e-procurement system (Korea ON-line E-Procurement System; KONEPS) in 2002.	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. As a result, face-to-face contacts between suppliers

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>and public buyers have been minimized and the risks of irregular practices have been significantly reduced.</p> <p>- The system ensures that transparency and openness of decision-making have been greatly improved. Digitization and automation of procedures have not only reduced the scope of subjective assessments and corruption, but also generated savings and efficiencies.</p>
10. Deregulation/ Regulatory Reform			
(1) Reviews of existing regulations	Some	<p>Most</p> <p>Presidential Council on National Competitiveness (2008)</p> <p>Temporary Regulatory Relief (2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>Regulatory Reform for New Growth Engine Industries (2009)</p>	<p>waiver aims at suspending the implementation of selective and burdensome regulations until the economic recovery.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Sunset Clause Legislation (1997, 2009)</p> <p>Regulatory Information System (2009)</p>	<p>and renewable energy, and green technology.</p> <p>The Korean government expanded Sunset Clause Legislation established in 1997. This mechanism makes a regulation invalid after a certain period. While this system was applied only to newly established or enforced regulations, since 2009 it is also applied to existing regulations. The new Sunset Clause mechanism is called "Sunset for Review". Under this system, all the existing regulations are to be reviewed on a regular basis and become invalid once they are found to lack feasibility.</p> <p>The Regulatory Information System was introduced in 2009. It is an integrated and comprehensive system that manages a regulation from its introduction to termination. The system has enabled the government to examine existing regulations more accurately, and enhanced efficiency of regulatory reform processes.</p> <p>In 2009, the Korean government examined the existing regulations and any unregistered regulations, which were found, were registered on this system.</p>
(2) Reviews of new or proposed regulations	Some	<p>All</p> <p>In 1997, Korea enacted the Basic Act on</p>	<p>According to the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (BAAR) enforced in 1998, when establishing or strengthening regulations, it is</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>mandatory to conduct the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
(3) Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform	Some	<p>All</p> <p>The regulatory principles stated in the Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (BAAR) are as follows :</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Regulations shall be based on a law, and the contents shall be defined in clear and unambiguous terms.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
(4) Improving transparency in regulatory regimes	In 1993, the Special Measure Act for the Deregulation of Corporate Activities was enacted, providing the legal basis for regulatory reform.	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.	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

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Advance notice on legislation becomes mandatory under the two Acts.</p> <p>In addition, based on the BAAR, the Regulatory Reform Committee annually publishes a White Paper on major regulatory reform processes.</p> <p>All regulations are registered and open to the public at the web site of the Regulatory Reform Committee (www.rrc.go.kr).</p> <p>Anyone can present new ideas to improve existing regulations by posting their opinions on this web site.</p>	<p>suggestions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Also, the establishment of the Regulatory Information System that has been underway since 2009 has contributed to enhancing the transparency of regulations.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	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.		
11. WTO Obligation/ Rules of Origin			
(1) WTO/UR Agreements not yet fully implemented	None	None	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.
(2) Ensuring application of rules of origin in an impartial, transparent and neutral manner	Foreign Trade Act (1989) All relevant regulations and laws in Korea ensure impartial, transparent and neutral application of the rules of origin to all WTO members.	Foreign Trade Act (1989) All relevant regulations and laws in Korea ensure impartial, transparent, and neutral application of the rules of origin to all WTO members.	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)
12. Dispute Mediation			
Dispute mediation methods,	Korean Arbitration Act(1966)	Korean Arbitration Act(1966)	The Korean Commercial Arbitration Board was

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
process and bodies are available to foreign businesses	<p>International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID, 1967)</p> <p>1958 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention, 1973)</p> <p>Dispute settlement under the WTO (1995)</p>	<p>International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID, 1967)</p> <p>1958 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention, 1973)</p> <p>Dispute settlement under the WTO (1995)</p> <p>Conclusion of FTAs with 14 countries (containing ISD)</p>	<p>established in 1966 after the enactment of the Korean Arbitration Act. The arbitration system of the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board is available to foreign enterprises.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Korea is also enhancing protection for foreign investors by expanding opportunities to refer investment disputes to the ICSID or other international arbitration facilities.</p> <p>Korea has signed several FTA agreements containing special chapters dedicated to establishing the procedures to settle disputes based on the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding.</p>
13. Mobility of Business People			
(1) Number of visa free or visa waiver arrangements	<p>Visa free : N/A</p> <p>Visa waiver arrangements : 61 countries and regions</p>	<p>Visa free : 51 countries and regions</p> <p>Visa waiver arrangements : 90 countries and regions</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
<p>Visa free or visa waiver arrangements with APEC member economies</p>	<p>Visa free(1): Canada</p> <p>Visa waiver arrangements(6) : New Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, Peru, Singapore, Mexico</p>	<p>Visa free(8): Australia, Chinese Taipei, Japan, HKC, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, U.S., Indonesia (diplomatic and official passports only)</p> <p>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)</p>	
<p>(2) Participation in the APEC Business Travel Card scheme</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Korea has been participating in the ABTC scheme since May 1997.</p>
<p>(3) Other efforts to facilitate mobility of business people than the above</p>	<p>Immigration Control Act (1963)</p>	<p>Immigration Control Act (1963)</p> <p>The fast immigration track for foreign investors was set up in major international airport in February 2004.</p> <p>E-Government for Foreigners (G4F) has been providing comprehensive information on immigration policies, procedures and visa matters through the internet since August 2006.</p> <p>Korea Immigration Service amended its</p>	<p>Korea continually strived to improve the immigration inspection and visa system. Korea's efforts are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Korea's approach to the mobility of business people in 2009 primarily focused on improving border

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>code for the issuance of the ABTC to expand targets of card issuance in October 2007 and November 2009.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 \$5million to \$2million.</p>	<p>inspection procedures and reforming foreign residency policy. This is for the purpose of providing more business-friendly environment and taking security maintenance into account.</p> <p>- Koreans and registered foreigners do not need to submit Entry/Departure card at the airport/seaport since Aug. 2006.</p> <p>-The automated immigration clearance system using biometric information was introduced partially at the Incheon International Airport in June 2008.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
(4) Average time to approve for short term business visit visa		5 Working days	
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	
(2) Implementation of Trade Facilitation Action and Measures (approved in 2002)		Movement of goods(55/60) Standards(18/20) Business Mobility(6/6) E-Commerce(5/11)	
15. Promotion of High-Quality RTAs/FTAs			
(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	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		Republic of Korea and the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - FTA between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America	
(2) Number of RTAs/FTAs under negotiation	None	7 (Canada, GCC, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Colombia)	Korea and Turkey will enter into FTA negotiations in the first half of 2010.
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 (2 nd round of FTA negotiation, Jun. 9-11, 2008) - Korea-Peru FTA (4 th round of Korea-Peru FTA negotiation, Oct. 19-22, 2009) - Korea-Australia FTA (4 th round of Korea-Australia FTA negotiation, Mar. 15-19, 2010) - Korea New Zealand FTA (3 rd 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

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			Leaders and Ministers in 2006.
16. Voluntary Self-Reporting			
(1) Environment		<p>Korea addressed trade-related environmental issues in the KORUS FTA and the Korea-EU FTA.</p> <p>In addition, Korea is attempting to address environmental issues in its FTA negotiations with Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Peru, and Colombia.</p>	<p>Korea is convinced that environmental issues should be regarded as an integral part of FTAs in order to promote sustainable development through trade.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> -Promoting sustainable development by strengthening trade policies and protecting the environment in a mutually complementary manner <input type="checkbox"/> -Promoting transparency and public participation in the development and enforcement of environmental laws and policies <input type="checkbox"/> -Striving to ensure that the laws provide high levels of environmental protection and refrain from reducing protection levels to encourage investment

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<input type="checkbox"/> -Agreeing to effectively enforce environment-related domestic laws and to harmonize national laws and practices with multilateral environmental agreements <input type="checkbox"/> -Committing to reinforcement of environmental cooperation through workshops, dispatch of experts, and other appropriate means of promoting sustainable development <input type="checkbox"/> -Resolving divergences through governmental consultations
(2) <i>As needed for other actions</i>			
(3) <i>As needed for other actions</i>			