

行政院及所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書
(出國類別：其他)

出席 2016 年 WTO 第 7 次韓國貿易政策檢討會議報告

服務機關：經濟部國際貿易局

姓名職稱：吳秘書宛芳

派赴國家：瑞士日內瓦

出國期間：105 年 10 月 9 日至 14 日

報告日期：105 年 11 月 30 日

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會議地點：瑞士日內瓦

會議日期：105 年 10 月 11 及 13 日

會議主席：香港駐 WTO 常任代表 Ms. Irene Young

會議與談人：加拿大駐 WTO 大使 Mr. Johnason Fried

出席人員：國際貿易局雙邊貿易一組吳秘書宛芳

壹、緣起

(一)WTO 貿易檢討機制 (Trade Policy Review Mechanism, TPRM)

係為檢討 WTO 會員國之貿易政策及措施對 WTO 多邊貿易體系之影響，而對各會員國進行經常性、普遍性或全面性之檢視。

(二)鑒於韓國為我重要的經貿夥伴，韓國為我國第 5 大貿易夥伴、第 6 大出口市場及第 4 大進口來源國，其政策走向對我國具重要影響，深值關注。為即時掌握韓國貿易政策最新進展、各國對韓貿易政策關切及瞭解本次會議檢視之詳情，進而協助本局推動對韓雙邊經貿業務，排除韓國對我之各項貿易障礙，增進臺韓經貿利益，爰派員出席會議，瞭解並參與相關討論。

(三)本次韓國貿易政策檢討會議係由香港駐 WTO 常任代表 Ms. Irene Young 主持，加拿大駐 WTO 大使 Mr. Johnason Fried 擔任與談人。韓國代表團由該國產業通商資源部次長 Mr. In-ho Lee 率團與會。我方係由我國常駐世界貿易組織代表團丁公使干城率同代表團、吳秘書嘯吟及吳秘書宛芳代表出席。本次檢討包含我國在內共 34 個會員已於會前提出 700 餘項書面問題；另會中包含我團丁公使等共 38 個會員代表發言。

貳、10月11日會議情形

一、韓國代表產業通商資源部 L 次長發言重點

- (一)韓國重要政策：韓國朴槿惠政府於 2013 年 2 月上台後，為了在全球低迷景氣中確保經濟動能，推動三年創新計劃和創意經濟。
- (二)法規革新：韓國於 2014 年推出成本計算系統(Cost-In Cost-Out Approach)，已於 2015 年底在各部門試行，現已於 2016 年 7 月 19 日全面運作。此外，韓國採用監管影響評估系統，使成本效益計算更為簡易；另推出 Sin-Moon-Go Campaign，可透過一站式系統，處理公眾投訴的法規。
- (三)吸引外國投資：根據世界銀行的「2016 年營商環境報告」，韓國在總體營商便利度方面名列 183 個國家中的第 4 位。國內法規的修改，使韓國成為商業總部和研發中心更具吸引力的投資地。另創造就業機會的外商投資公司將可進一步減少國有財產的租金，企業減稅的上限將隨著創造就業機會增加而提高。
- (四)改革公共部門：韓國實施公共部門的結構改革，包括調整各部門間的重疊職能，縮小非核心事業的規模，並允許民間部門參與能源、環境等領域。
- (五)多邊貿易體制：韓國目前正努力執行在峇里島和奈洛比舉行的 WTO 部長級會議的決議，包括帶領電子商務討論等。另韓國已於去年 7 月批准「貿易便捷化協定 (TFA)」國內程序，並通知了 WTO 接受該議定書。韓國已設立了一站式通關系統，使貿易公司可通過單一窗口處理海關文件。
- (六)複邊協定：韓國新版 GPA 於 2016 年 1 月 14 日生效，預期透過新版 GPA，提供外國供應商和服務在韓國政府採購更寬廣的市場進入機會。另韓國政府正努力通過國內程序批准

ITAI，亦全力支持談判中 EGA 和 TiSA。

- (七)雙邊協定：這段被審視期間，韓國簽署了 8 個自由貿易協定。截至目前，韓國共簽署 15 個 FTA，涵蓋 52 國，爰韓國與世界 GDP 的 70% 以上的國家建立了更加開放的貿易網絡。
- (八)貿易與發展：韓國積極支持 LDC(Least-Developed Countries) 國家融入多邊貿易體制，從 2012 年以來，韓國對於 LDC 國家進口的所有關稅項目的 93.6% 免關稅且免配額。

二、與談人加拿大 F 大使評論

(一)自韓國上次貿易政策檢討(2012)至今，已改善部分：

1. 進行法規革新，以改善投資環境；
2. 加強消費者保護、智財權保護；
3. 能源改革；
4. 推廣與改革資訊與通信科技(ICT) ；
5. 簽署貿易便捷化協定(TFA) ；
6. 改善關稅法規與關稅估價。

(二)自韓國上次貿易政策檢討(2012)至今，應改善之處：

1. 政府採購不夠透明，外商參與比例仍低；出口補貼雖有改善，惟仍有很大改善空間；
2. 對 FDI 流入限制改善有限；僅在廣播和電信部門稍有改善。(謹註：2015 年，韓國政府修改國內法律關於外資在廣播和電信部門限制的例外，以反應韓美 FTA、韓-歐盟 FTA 的要求。)
3. 國營事業私有化改善有限；
4. 關稅結構複雜：2016 年，平均實施稅率 (applied rate) 從 2012 年之 13.3% 上升至 2016 年之 14.1%，主要係韓國農產品在關稅配額外的高關稅所致。另邊境徵收稅費

結構及項目繁多，有改善空間。

5. SPS 措施過於嚴格；

6. 韓國對外國供應商在政府採購的限制。

(三) 部門別關切議題：

1. 船舶和造船業之重整與支持計劃；

2. 關於農業方面，韓國有良好的事前通知，另在稻米進口數量管制上雖有改善，惟其他政策皆不變，韓國對於農業保護主義色彩仍重；

3. 另關切電信業、運輸業、煤炭業、鋼鐵業等。

三、我國發言重點

(一) 臺韓雙邊貿易關係密切，韓國是我國第 5 大貿易夥伴，2015 年貿易額達 260 億美元。雙方產業持續整合，尤其在電子與高科技部門。

(二) 我方稱許韓國推動結構改革之進展，包括智慧政府政策、三年創新計劃、成本計算系統(Cost-In Cost-Out Approach)和法規革新及法規影響評估程序(如 Sin-Moon-Go Campaign,Regulatory Guillotine)，開放公眾及企業提供意見，革除不合時宜的法規。

(三) 我方亦樂見韓國藉由洽簽 FTAs，持續履行貿易自由化承諾。另我方與韓方在 WTO 複邊協定合作密切，例如 ITAII 談判、服務貿易協定談判、環境商品協定談判。我方促請韓國儘快實施 ITAII 的降稅承諾。

(四) 我方對於韓國貿易政策關切如下：

1. 匯率政策：過去數年韓國採行浮動匯率制，作為對抗外在衝擊之之緩衝，並有利國內經濟成長之調整。2015 年國際貨幣基金報告建議韓圜應由市場機制決定，僅在變

動過大時受干預。我方亦認同此觀點，籲請韓方減少外匯干預，僅在市場混亂失序時採行。

2. 關稅制度複雜且不可預測性：平均實施稅率（applied rate）從 2012 年之 13.3% 上升至 2016 年之 14.1%。我方籲請韓國簡化關稅結構，並使其更具可預測性。
3. 韓國之雙元經濟：根據秘書處報告指出，韓國製造業與服務業生產力、大財閥與中小企業間均存在極大落差。不可否認大財閥在韓國發展扮演重要角色；然而，過渡依賴少數大財閥出口使韓國經濟易受外在衝擊影響，尤其當韓國主要出口國之經濟趨緩而需求降低時。最近韓國海運鉅子韓進海運破產危機即為顯例，或可促使韓方重新思考其經濟發展模式。

(五) 最後，我方肯定韓國自上次貿易政策檢討以來之進展，我方將持續與韓方在 WTO、其他區域經濟場域如 APEC、及雙邊合作，共同追求自由開放之全球貿易體系。

四、各會員發言重點

(一) 美國

1. 韓國本次被審視期間，比起前次檢討期間，雙邊貿易額呈現雙倍成長，歸功於 2012 年生效的美韓 FTA；
2. 促請韓國落實 ITAII 談判降稅承諾；
3. 美韓在關務上合作密切，惟仍籲請韓國關務相關規定符合世界海關組織(WCO)之規定；
4. 盼韓國對於 SPS 措施應符合 WTO SPS 協定，並基於科學證據；
5. 關切韓國對漁業補貼及過度補撈漁獲問題。
6. 關切韓國智慧財產權的執行。

(二) 歐盟

1. SPS 措施：在 EU 國家，有些會員國的牛肉可出口至韓國，有些無卻法，即使這些國家亦有同等之世界動物衛生組織（OIE）認定之風險狀況，要求韓國考量歐盟提出之區域化及透明化需求，並考量針對非洲豬瘟及禽流感等措施是否過於嚴格，要求韓國考量歐盟提出區域化需求；韓國通知 WTO SPS 措施時，僅給予 60 天評論期間，且文件多為韓文，請韓國解釋如何加強透明化義務；
2. 關切韓國 FDI 在電信業的限制；
3. 籲請韓國加強智財權保護及執行；
4. 關切韓圓匯率操縱；
5. 關切外國醫療器材、美容產品進入韓國市場之程序繁瑣；
6. 關切韓國今年實施的進口食品安全管理特別法是否程序可簡化並讓畜產品的認證程序更加便利；
7. 關切殘留農藥容許量正面表列制度(PLS)。

(三) 日本

1. 服務(廣播)部門開放：韓國政策未開放日本戲劇和相關節目進入韓國市場，然而韓國戲劇卻已遍布多國，包括日本。盼韓國政府能重新考慮使政策方向符合 WTO 之規定；
2. 關切造船業補貼問題、造船產業重整計劃等；
3. 智慧財產權：韓國政府已於 2011 年簽署反仿冒貿易協定 (ACTA)，日本關切韓國對於 ACTA 之國內批准時程及相對應國內法修改時程。

五、其他各會員國關切重點

- (一) 韓國尚未落實 ITAII 談判降稅承諾：韓國積極參與 WTO 複

邊談判，2015 年資訊通訊協定(ITA)擴大談判完成後，韓國迄今尚未實施。關於本節，我國、美國、歐盟、新加坡等會員均表達關切。

- (二) 漁業：美國、澳洲、墨西哥、紐西蘭、印尼等會員皆對韓國過度捕撈漁獲表示關切，盼韓國重視漁業資源之永續發展。
- (三) 對化石燃料之補貼：紐西蘭、哥斯大黎加等對韓國對化石燃料之補貼表示關切，盼韓國逐步減少化石燃料之補貼，對氣候變遷議題做出貢獻。
- (四) 韓國對稻米的關稅配額(TRQ)實施：2015 年 1 月，韓國將稻米關稅化，進口配額內的關稅為 5%；配額外關稅為 513%，結束過往稻米適用免除關稅化的例外條款。泰國、墨西哥、巴西等皆對此表示關切。
- (五) 大型財閥經濟發展模式與過度依賴製造業出口導向：韓國有高度資本集中、外銷導向的製造業，例如 ICT、造船業、和汽車產業，佔韓國 GDP 的 30%，佔韓國貨品外銷的 85%，且韓國製造業集中在少數大財閥上。
- (六) 農業、服務業發展較差：韓國的服務業與農業之生產力、開放力及競爭力相當低，而服務部門則由中小企業主導。
- (七) 國營企業私有化速度慢壟斷市場及資源。
- (八) 多數會體肯定韓國積極洽簽 FTA 策略，在過去被審視期間，有 8 個 FTA 生效，總共簽署 15 個 FTA，涵蓋 52 國，但瑞士表示韓國與 EFTA（歐洲自由貿易區）FTA 對企業效果有限，未來雙方應研究問題所在予以修正。
- (九) 貝南、柬埔寨、寮國等低度開發會員肯定韓國在貿易援助上之貢獻。

參、10月13日會議情形

一、韓國代表產業通商資源部 L 次長回應會員體之提問

- (一) 感謝各會員積極參與此次檢討及提供書面提問，在關務方面，在既有的海關單一窗口、關稅估價外，韓國在關務程序持續努力，包括原產地相關文件的國際交換；
- (二) 在服務業生產力方面，韓方會持續推動 2016 年 7 月宣布實施服務業經濟發展計劃。此外，韓方將努力消除外資流入在服務業的投資限制。
- (三) 關稅制度：會員反應韓國平均適用 MFN 關稅增加，韓方澄清實際關稅率並未增加，反而是在米和米產品加入 16 碼稅則號列，以及將高關稅稅則號列分開融合進低關稅稅則號列的過程。另關於浮動關稅，韓國僅會在少數情況下，如穩定進口價格，或平衡國內供給與需求下始使用。
- (四) SPS 措施：L 次長重申韓國執行 SPS 措施基於科學根據並符合 WTO SPS 協定，並從國內外利益相關者來考量 SPS 措施的公平性與可預測性。例如，新制實施殘留農藥容許量正面表列制度(PLS)是基於科學根據。在引進此標準，韓方花費六年舉行研討會等來收集利害關係者之意見，包括駐韓國的六個外國大使館和進出口業者。韓方亦遵守 WTO 通知要求，在 2014 年通知相關立法修正。
- (五) 韓國對造船業的出口信貸：韓國準備加入關於造船業出口信貸的國際討論，例如 OECD 造船業工作小組。另韓國正進行由債權人主導的造船業重整。
- (六) ITAII 降稅承諾：目前韓國國會的批准程序尚未確定，但韓國代表團仍希望 ITAII 降稅承諾能即早在今年年底實施。
- (七) 貿易與發展：韓國積極支持 LDC(Least-Developed Countries) 國家融入多邊貿易體制，除了於 LDC 國家進口的所有關稅

項目的 93.6 採%免關稅且免配額外，韓國亦積極參加 LDC 會員體的貿易建設計劃和對於 LDC 政府官員的訓練計劃，包括食物衛生安全、檢疫、貿易便捷化和海關現代化等。

(八) 漁業資源之永續發展:韓方認同海洋資源保護及漁業資源之永續發展的重要性。因此韓國努力使漁業管理系統(Fishery Management System ,FMS)有效運作，以限制過度捕撈和提高對 IUU 捕魚的罰款額。

二、各會員第二輪發言重點

本日計有我方、歐盟、美國、新加坡等 4 個會員代表發言，我方為第一個發言。各會員除感謝韓國對前日各國提問之回應說明外，部分會員再度簡要說明關切事項。

(一) 我方:追加提問關於韓國阻礙非法版權計劃及營業秘密等法規進一步問題。

(二) 歐盟:

1. 肯定韓國在推動 WTO 談判進展上之努力，並肯定韓國協助其他會員體實現 WTO 承諾。
2. 歐盟觀察到韓國對於外國政府進入韓國市場所做的法規鬆綁、貿易便捷化，讓韓國變成更有吸引力的投資地。
3. 追加提問關於造船業及建設部門進一步問題。
4. 最後感謝韓國為這次 TPR 所做的努力

(三) 美國:

1. 盼韓國在關稅程序、法規改革、SPS 措施能有更多改善。
2. 美國感謝韓國在雙邊與多邊場域與美國合作緊密。

三、主席香港代表團常任代表 Ms. Irene Young 結語

感謝各會員踴躍參與及提問、與談人與韓國代表團之評論與回應說明。總結而言，會員肯定韓國經濟從 2008 年金融海嘯中復甦且持續成長，在國際貿易舞台上之角色日趨重要。

- (一)伊總結韓國代表團發言，韓國實施三年創新計劃和創意經濟為保持經濟動能的關鍵性政策；另透過吸引外資、改革公共部門和法規革新來建構更開放、更自由的經濟體。
- (二)伊總結各國關切，包括外資流入低，會員盼韓國降低限制，並加強智財權的保護及執行，可促進外人投資；韓國製造業與服務業以及大財閥與中小企業間的生產力存在極大落差；促請韓國實施 ITAII 的降稅承諾；複雜關稅制度；發起反傾銷之頻率；國內工業標準與國際標準調和之程度；對農業部門的保護；對過度捕撈漁獲及對漁業之補助；對石化燃料的補貼；造船市場的供過於求等。
- (三)伊總結各會員稱許韓國之努力，包括在貿易便捷化上的努力，韓國簽署貿易便捷化協定和引進電子商務最少量通關程序；對其他 WTO 會員的技術援助以及對於杜哈發展議程全球信託基金的貢獻等。
- (四)本次各國事前書面數逾 700 題，韓方已提供大多數的書面回應，並請韓國於會後一個月內就各會員之後續提問提供進一步書面回應。

附件

- 一、韓國代表團成員名單
- 二、韓國代表團開場聲明
- 三、韓國第二日回應聲明
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- 六、我國代表團第二日發言稿

一、 韓國代表團成員名單

No.	First Name	Surname	Gender	Title/Rank	Division	Ministry/Office
1	Inho	LEE	M	Deputy Minister for Trade (Head of Delegation)		Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
2	Chaewon	LEE	F	Deputy Director	WTO division	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
3	Mikyeong	WON	F	Deputy Director	WTO Division	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
4	Minji	CHOI	F	Assistant Director	WTO Division	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
5	Hwayoung	CHANG	F	English Editor	Trade Cooperation Division	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
6	Beomsuk	HEO	M	Deputy Director	Multilateral Cooperation Division	Korea Customs Service
7	Jongsoon	CHOI	M	Deputy Director	Agricultural Commerce Division	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
8	Jung Eun	HEO	F	Deputy Director	Agricultural Commerce Division	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
9	Seongyeol	JOO	M	Deputy Director	Customs Organization Team	Ministry of Strategy and Finance
10	Sunhee	CHO	F	Assistant director	Trade Policy Division	Ministry of Strategy and Finance
11	Sungyeol	KIM	M	Deputy Director	Copyright Policy Division	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
12	Kyong-lim	CHOI	M	Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the WTO		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea
13	Young-moo	KIM	M	Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the WTO		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea
14	Jung Wook	PARK	M	Minister-Counsellor		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea
15	Ghi Wuk	YANG	M	Counsellor		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea
16	Jae Woo	CHUNG	M	Second Secretary		Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea

二、 韓國代表團開場聲明

TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA 11 AND 13 OCTOBER 2016

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE KOREAN DELEGATION
H.E. Mr. Inho Lee, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

11 OCTOBER 2016

INTRODUCTION

Madam Chair, Ambassadors, and distinguished representatives,

We are pleased to participate once again in the seventh Trade Policy Review of the Republic of Korea.

Let me begin my remarks by expressing my sincere appreciation to Madam Chair, Her Excellency Irene Young, Permanent Representative of Hong Kong, China, and to the distinguished discussant, His Excellency Jonathan T. Fried, Ambassador of Canada. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the TPR team of the WTO Secretariat for their tremendous work in preparing the Korean TPR process.

It is an honour to share Korea's achievements in economic and trade policies today with such an esteemed delegation. Please allow me to recall that Korea joined the GATT in 1967. It has thus been half a century since Korea became a member of the multilateral trading system. Since then, Korea has built a competitive, free and open economy based on market principles. No one could deny that, during those five decades, Korea has recorded impressive economic growth; Korea's GDP has leaped by 313 times, from 4.4 billion USD in 1967 to almost 1.4 trillion USD as of 2015.

Korea firmly believes that our economic success is attributable to our membership in the multilateral trading system. In this sense, we consider the WTO TPR a truly important function that directly contributes to better

understanding of trade policies among all 164 WTO Members, thereby increasing the transparency of the multilateral trading system.

As such, we thank all the WTO Members who posed questions to Korea. We have responded to questions that were received before the deadline and are prepared to respond to the questions that were submitted thereafter. As a responsible Member of the WTO, Korea is fully committed to responding to the thoughtful and candid questions submitted by our fellow WTO Members.

With the inauguration of the new administration in February 2013, Korea has made efforts in order to ensure momentum for an economic recovery from the low-growth trend of the global economy through three year economy innovation plan and creative economy. As an advocate of openness and liberalization, Korea aims to foster a more open and free economic system. We have underscored detailed measures around the three areas of regulatory reforms, foreign investment, and public sector reforms.

Regulatory Reforms

Recognizing that regulatory reform is ‘the most effective way to promote investment and consumption without spending,’ we have committed to removing unnecessary regulations while at the same time reinforcing regulations that contribute to public health and safety.

In 2014, Korea introduced the ‘Cost-in, Cost-out’ system, which balances the net cost of creating or reinforcing regulations by abolishing or relaxing existing ones. The pilot program was carried out in various ministries by the end of 2015, and is now in full operation as of 19 July 2016.

Furthermore, in a move to evaluate costs and savings in more detail, we adopted the ‘Regulation Impact Assessment System’ in a number of areas including competition, SMEs and technical regulations. And to make cost-benefit calculation easier, an online impact assessment calculator has been test-operated since July 2015.

Another measure worth mentioning is the ‘Regulatory Reform Shinmungo’ introduced in March 2014, under which any complaints regarding regulations are submitted and ultimately resolved through a one-stop system. This challenging task was made possible by assigning public officials at the director level to address complaints within 14 days and opening up the entire process to the public online.

Attracting Foreign Investment

With regard to foreign investment, Korea has been working hard to attract more inward foreign direct investment. Korea offers attractive and quality incentives to foreign investors. Korea has also improved transparency and reformed regulations that previously hindered foreign investment. As a result, according to the World Bank's Doing Business 2016 report, Korea ranked 4th out of 183 countries in overall terms of ease of doing business.

Laws have been amended to provide stronger incentives to foreign businesses, making Korea a more appealing destination for business headquarters and R&D centers. In addition, income tax incentives are also being provided to foreign workers and technicians who work in such headquarters and R&D centers.

There is more. Foreign-invested companies that create jobs will be eligible for additional reduction in their rental fees for state property, and the ceiling for corporate tax cuts will be raised relative to the number of jobs created.

A total of twenty-one (21) public officials from government ministries and offices have been designated as communication channels for foreign investors. They are mandated to serve as a single window to answer any questions on laws and regulations related to foreign investment, and resolve complaints and requests made by foreign investors.

In conjunction with such efforts, a ‘Regulatory Information Online Portal’ has also been up and running since July last year to provide online access to legal information whenever a regulation is newly created or revised.

Public Sector Reforms

In the area of public sector reforms, structural reforms of public institutions have been implemented. Measures include the adjustment of overlapping functions among institutions, downsizing of non-core businesses, and allowing private sector participation when necessary in the areas of energy, environment and so on.

Korea has remained committed to trade liberalization and open markets as a responsible member of the multilateral trading system. Korea has translated this commitment into action, by actively participating in multilateral trade negotiations as well as plurilateral and bilateral agreements.

Multilateral Trading System

Korea is currently working to fully implement the decisions made at the WTO Ministerial Conferences held in Bali in December 2013 and Nairobi in December 2015. Not only have we been a key contributor to discussions on the remaining DDA issues, but we have also been playing a leading role in advancing discussions on electronic commerce by hosting workshops and submitting proposals.

Notably, Korea has completed its domestic procedures for ratifying the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) as of July last year, and notified the WTO of our acceptance of the Protocol. We have already put in place a one-stop customs clearance system that enables trading companies to process their customs documents through a single window. Further, mechanisms have been established to disclose government information to the public online, when requested. Our efforts also extend outward, as we operate various programs to assist developing country Members in improving their trade facilitation systems.

Plurilateral Agreements

Being an original party to the WTO GPA, Korea is now subject to the revised GPA, which entered into force in Korea on 14 January 2016. The implementation of the revised GPA is expected to enhance efficiency and transparency and provide foreign suppliers and service providers with wider market access to Korea's government procurement market.

Korea is an active participant in plurilateral trade negotiations involving information technology (IT), services and environmental goods. I believe we all agree that the recent settlement of the ITA expansion negotiations was a significant outcome of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference. The Korean government is exerting its best efforts to ratify the expanded ITA through domestic procedures. With regard to the on-going negotiations of EGA and TiSA, Korea is determined to provide full support in expediting their settlement.

Bilateral Agreements

Since the last review, Korea has concluded additional bilateral trade agreements for the purpose of more comprehensive trade liberalization, including in the areas of services, investment, and intellectual property.

During the period under review, Korea has entered into eight (8) FTAs, concluded with the U.S., China, and Canada, to name a few. At present, 15 FTAs signed by Korea involving 52 countries are in force. Consequently, Korea has created a more open trade network with countries that comprise more than 70% of the world's GDP.

Trade and Development

Korea is taking an active part in trade capacity-building activities at the WTO level in order to support the integration of LDCs into the multilateral trading system. The amendment to the Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariffs for Least-Developed Countries has been allowing LDCs duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) market access for 93.6% of all tariff lines since January 2012.

As an effort to support capacity building of LDCs in the area of trade at the WTO level, Korea also donated to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (DDA GTF) as well as to the Tier 1 projects of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). Korea plans to continue participating in the GTF and EIF Tier 2 projects in an effort to create more opportunities and benefits through trade and market development.

CONCLUSION

Madam Chair, Ambassadors, and distinguished representatives,

We are facing a moment of growing anti-globalization sentiment and flagging global trade growth. Last June, the WTO indicated that G20 trade restrictions reached the highest monthly level since the global financial crisis in 2009. All of us have received the WTO report last month which indicates a slowdown in world trade growth. The world merchandise trade volume is expected to grow 1.7% in 2016, well below the April forecast of 2.8%.

Many people doubt the value of trade liberalization. However, I believe the benefits of trade are clear. Korea is one success story which demonstrates how an open and free economy can benefit the well-being of a nation's people. As we may all agree, a strong and vibrant multilateral trading system will be the only effective way to counter the recent protectionist pressures that have been intensifying as of late. To this end, Korea is committed to playing a productive role in moving multilateral negotiations forward and discussing new trade agendas.

Once again, I express my sincere appreciation to all the representatives who have joined us today. My delegation is prepared to faithfully respond to all your questions and comments during the review. I look forward to the constructive discussions that await us. Thank you.

三、 韓國第二日回應聲明

TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

11 AND 13 OCTOBER 2016

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE KOREAN DELEGATION

H.E. Mr. Inho Lee, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

13 OCTOBER 2016

Madam Chair, Ambassadors, and distinguished representatives,

Thank you all for gathering once again for the second session of Korea's seventh Trade Policy Review.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation once again to Madam Chair, Her Excellency Irene Young, Permanent Representative of Hong Kong, China, and to the distinguished discussant, His Excellency Jonathan T. Fried, Ambassador of Canada.

I would like to extend special thanks to all representatives for the constructive comments and thoughtful insights you provided during the first day of the Review. Before I delve into details, I would like to reaffirm that we place great value on our global trade relations and are fully committed to continuously working together with our trading partners.

Gathering from the observations offered during our first review session, we are pleased to give our Members today a comprehensive overview of Korea's positions on the areas where questions were raised.

We were deeply gratified with all the acknowledgements and commendations from Members on Korea's stable management of its macro economy, implementation of regulatory reforms and application of active market opening policies. We were further encouraged by Members' recognition of our efforts in such areas as IPR, renewable energy, fossil fuel subsidies in coal, among many others.

More specifically, the creative economy initiatives and the Three-Year Plan for Economic Innovation were acknowledged highly by many Members. While we continue on with such policy efforts to revitalize our economy, we will also give closer attention to strengthening SMEs' role and promoting their competencies.

In customs clearance, Korea will build on what we have achieved in the single window, customs valuation and *de minimis* clearance, and bring further developments to other customs procedures, including international exchange of origin-related documents.

In the service sector productivity, we will push forward the implementation of the Service Economy Development Plan which announced in July 2016. Furthermore, Korea will continue to make an effort to increase the FDI inflow in the service sector.

We do not doubt that we are moving in the right direction in response to the current challenges we face, but there still remains much work to be done for more visible and concrete outcomes in a wide range of areas.

I would like to move into further details on some of the issues raised by Members. Let me start with the increase in the average applied MFN tariff rates during the review period. We would like to clarify that it is not an actual increase in the tariff rate. Rather, it is the outcome of the insertion of sixteen (16) tariff lines for rice and rice products as well as the process of splitting the tariff lines with high rates while merging the tariff lines with lower ones.

As for the flexible tariffs, Korea operates them only for limited purposes in case where a need arises to stabilize import prices as well as domestic supply and demand.

With regard to confirmation of the revised concessions schedule for rice tariffication, we welcome bilateral consultations requested by a few Members and continue to further our discussions.

We also took note of comments on Korea's tariff-rate quotas (TRQ). The low fill ratio of TRQ is mainly due to products with low domestic demand, and not due to administration methods applied by the authorities. Excluding products with low domestic demand, the annual average fill rate rises to more than 80%. Let me note that Korea has also made efforts voluntarily to enhance transparency in TRQs administration in line with the Bali package concluded at MC-9 in 2013.

With regard to SPS, I would like to reaffirm that Korea operate its SPS measures based on scientific evidence in compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement. We

also put great emphasis on the fairness and predictability of the SPS measures by taking various perspectives from domestic and foreign stakeholders alike.

For instance, the new positive list system for Maximum Residue Limits is established firmly based on scientific evidence. Before introducing this standard, we held seminars and information sessions to collect opinions for six years from various stakeholders, including foreign Embassies in Korea and export and import businesses. We also faithfully observed our WTO notification requirement in 2014 with regard to the relevant legal revisions.

Korea also took note that some Members raised concerns regarding export credits in the shipbuilding industry. Korea is prepared to take part in international discussions on export credits in shipbuilding through a variety of platforms, like the OECD Working Party on Shipbuilding. One more point we would like to make in this area is that the Korea shipbuilding industry is currently going through restructuring, led by commercially based decisions of the creditors of the concerned companies.

For the implementation of the ITA Expansion, domestic procedures are currently underway in Korea following the circulation and certification of our WTO schedule in September. Although uncertainty still remains with regard to how the Korean National Assembly's ratification process would be carried out, we hope that the agreement could enter into force within this year at the earliest.

Korea is taking an active part in trade capacity-building activities for LDCs. In addition to duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) market access for LDCs as well as the contribution to the WTO Global Trust Fund and the Tier 1 projects of the Enhanced Integrated Framework, Korea also carries out capacity building and

training programs for government officials from LDCs on food hygiene and safety, quarantine, trade facilitation and customs modernization.

As Members emphasized on the first day of our review, we fully agree on the importance of marine resources protection and sustainable fishing. In this regard, we are making efforts for the efficient operation of the Fishery Management System (FMS) for restraining overfishing and raising the level of penalties for IUU fishing.

Korea believes that observing Members' notification requirement to the WTO is central to enhancing transparency, which is the backbone of the multilateral trading system upheld by the WTO. Furthermore, Korea has faithfully abided by its notification requirement to the WTO with very few exceptions. I want to assure you that notifications on those areas, including government procurement, export subsidies, and domestic support in agriculture, will be made in the earliest possible time.

Madam Chair, it is my hope that Korea's seventh TPR has served as a valuable opportunity for Members to enhance their understanding of Korea's economic and trade policies. I would like to conclude my remarks by expressing my deepest appreciation to all Members for the great support and interest we have received throughout this process.

We are proud to have responded thoroughly to most of the questions raised, and for the remaining and following questions, I would like to refer you to the written answers to be provided at the earliest time possible.

We will continue to make efforts for enhancing the multilateral system going forward, since we believe that by so doing, the benefits from the multilateral trading system will be more equally distributed and enjoyed by all Members.

I hope our work for Korea's seventh TPR will contribute toward our collective goal of strengthening the multilateral trading system. Thank you.

四、 主席結語

TRADE POLICY REVIEW: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF 11 and 13 October 2016

Concluding remarks by the Chairperson

This Trade Policy Review has provided a very good opportunity for Members to understand better recent developments in Korea's trade policies and the challenges it faces. I would like to thank, once again, Deputy Minister Mr. Inho Lee (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy), and his delegation for their constructive engagement throughout this exercise. I would also like to thank our Discussant, Ambassador J. Fried (Canada), for his insightful remarks; and the 39 delegations which had taken the floor for their active participation.

During the discussion, Members appreciated Korea's solid economic fundamentals and the increasingly important role it played in international trade. They saw remarkable resilience in Korea's economy as it recovered from the 2008 financial crisis and continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace, amidst uncertainties in the global scene.

In this review, Members were informed that the Three-year Plan for Economic Innovation and the Creative Economic initiative were key strategies to keep up this momentum. They also heard from the delegation how Korea aimed to foster a more open and free economic system through attracting foreign investment and implementing public sector and regulatory reforms. Many commended Korea for its efforts to keep its regulatory framework up-to-date, but they also saw room for improvement, for instance, in the registration, notification, licensing and approval requirements for foreign investment. Members noted that, despite promotion efforts and Korea's high ranking in the World Bank's

ease-of-doing-business index, inward foreign direct investment remained much lower than the outflow. They encouraged Korea to reduce the various limitations and restrictions. They believed that this, together with more effective enforcement of the strengthened intellectual property rights legislation, would make investment in Korea a lot more attractive.

Another challenge that Members had observed was the productivity gap between the manufacturing and services sectors. Like investment, trade in services was seen as a key driver for future growth in Korea, and yet, services continued to be under-developed, and there was a lack of competition in major services activities. Some Members therefore encouraged Korea to implement productivity-enhancing reforms; and further open up its market, especially to activities currently subject to foreign ownership ceilings.

Productivity gap also existed between the large business conglomerates and SMEs. In the discussion, some Members highlighted the need for Korea to provide appropriate support to SMEs, so that they could, inter alia, take advantage of new business opportunities resulting from bilateral and regional trade agreements.

In this connection, Members noted that Korea was rapidly expanding its network of preferential agreements, but they were at the same time pleased to see that Korea remained fully committed to the multilateral trading system. Many commended the country's constructive participation in various aspects of WTO work such as trade negotiation and the discussion on electronic commerce. The significant progress that Korea had made in trade facilitation, including the ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and the introduction of de

minimis customs clearance requirements for online purchases, was also widely acknowledged. So was Korea's good work in providing technical assistance to other WTO Members and contributing to the DDA Global Trust Fund.

Many Members recognised Korea's involvement in plurilateral initiatives, as a party to the revised Agreement on Government Procurement, and as participant in other ongoing negotiations, such as that on the Environmental Goods Agreement. Some hoped to see Korea implementing swiftly the recently concluded Information Technology Agreement. Some also expected more timely actions by Korea, both in the notifications of export subsidies and domestic support in agriculture; and in the certification and modification of its schedule of tariff commitments. Indeed, the tariff regime as a whole was highlighted by many Members as an issue of concern. They asked Korea to simplify its customs tariff structure, reduce the rates, and phase out the less predictable flexible tariffs. Some Members also noted the substantial rise in anti-dumping initiations and encouraged Korea to exercise restraint.

Several Members encouraged Korea to continue harmonising its industrial standards with international ones. Concern was expressed over continued discrepancies between the SPS legislation, multilateral provisions and international standards. Some Members noted the authorities' recent focus on food safety, citing for example the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Management, maximum residue limits, and the positive list system. They urged Korea to work constructively with all stakeholders in order to minimize potential disruptions to trade.

Some trade measures were seen to be highly protective of the agricultural sector,

which Korea was encouraged to liberalize and reform. Korea was also urged to ensure that its support to the fisheries sector did not undermine sustainability objectives or contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. Members looked forward to Korea taking a constructive stance in the negotiations on fisheries subsidies.

In the energy sector, SOEs continued to play a major role, and prices were often regulated. Some Members welcomed Korea's decision to end support for coal production, i.e. fossil fuel subsidies, by 2020, thus reducing market distortions and improving the environment. They also enquired about the government's plans to increase the supply of green energy. Certain Members expressed concern about overcapacity in the shipbuilding market. They welcomed Korea's initiative to restructure the industry. Concerns were also raised regarding incentives available to other manufacturing activities.

During this review, Korea received over 700 advance written questions, and has already responded to most of them. In a month's time, Members should receive Korea's replies to the outstanding questions, which will then mark the successful conclusion of this TPR.

In his responding statement, Deputy Minister has not only addressed clearly all the key issues raised by Members, but also reassured Members that Korea places great value on its global trade relations and will continue to make efforts to enhance the multilateral trading system. I hope that the delegation will take home useful food for thought, which can help Korea further develop its trade and economic policies, so that come the next TPR, Korea can showcase the further progress it has made in achieving its economic and social objectives.

五、 我國代表團首日發言稿

**Remarks by the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinman
and Matsu
at the Trade Policy Review of Republic of Korea
Tuesday 11 October, 2016**

Thank you, Madam Chair,

I join others in welcoming the delegation of the Republic of Korea, headed by Mr. In-ho LEE, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, for this, its seventh Trade Policy Review. I also wish to thank the discussant, Ambassador Fried, for his valuable contributions, and I am grateful to the WTO Secretariat and the government of Korea as well for their comprehensive Reports.

First of all, Madam Chair , I would just like to say that, having only just arrived in Geneva myself, this is the very first Trade Policy Review that I have attended. But, I do have great respect for the important role of this mechanism within the WTO, and my delegation will be continuing its full and active participation in the process in the future.

Korea and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinman and Matsu have enjoyed close and fruitful trade relations for many years. Korea is our 5th largest trading partner, with a total value of two-way trade between us of 26 billion US dollars in 2015.

At the same time, the integration of our respective industries, particularly in the electronics and high-tech sectors, continues at a rapid pace.

Indeed, the openness of Korea's economy to international trade and the scale of its integration in the world economy is clearly reflected in the fact that trade in goods and services accounted for nearly 85% of its GDP in 2015. In addition, the global expansion of its multinational enterprises, such as Samsung, continues to translate into significant outflows. And, Korea remains not only a major exporter of goods, but of capital as well, in the form of outward investment. So, all-in-all, despite the slowdown in the global economy, Korea's basically strong fundamentals have definitely helped to maintain its macroeconomic stability and the resilience of its export-led economy.

We also admire the progress made in its programme of structural reform, with initiatives such as the Smart Government Strategy, the Three Year Innovation Plan, and its Cost-in, Cost-out approach to promoting regulatory reform. In 2015, Korea was ranked 'top performer' by the United Nations in its e-Government Survey, and in 2016 it ranked 4th out of 183 countries in terms of "ease of doing business" in a recent Report of the World Bank which must be especially welcomed by traders, who will be the real beneficiaries of trade facilitation.

We are also pleased to note Korea's on-going commitment to global engagement and policy liberalization by its continuing to pursue bilateral FTAs. We have been working hard together on WTO plurilateral agreements such as the ITA Expansion, the TiSA and the EGA, and we are looking forward to Korea's implementation of the ITA Expansion very soon.

Despite Korea's efforts in pursuing economic reforms and trade liberalization, however, the OECD index of trade and investment barriers was the

second-highest in the OECD area in 2013, which might explain why Korea's the inward FDI has remained low among OECD countries over past years.

Madam Chair, we thank Korea for its answers to our questions submitted in advance. There are just a few points of policy that I would like to mention here, if I may.

One is on the subject of exchange rates. Over the past several years, Korea has maintained its floating exchange rate system as a buffer against external shocks and to facilitate adjustment in favour of domestic sources of growth. The 2015 IMF report suggests that the Won should remain market determined with intervention limited to smoothing excess volatility. We tend to agree with this comment and would urge Korea to limit its foreign exchange intervention only to circumstances of disorderly market conditions.

Furthermore, Korea's tariff regime remains relatively complex and unpredictable and the average of MFN applied tariffs rose from 13.3% in 2012 to 14.1% in 2016. We would encourage Korea to simplify its tariff structure with a view to providing greater predictability.

And, just one other point on Korea's rather dualistic economy, as we see from the Secretariat Report there are very large productivity gaps between the manufacturing and the services sectors, and between the conglomerates and SMEs. It is impossible to deny that conglomerates have played a key role in Korea's development of today's Korea. However, its over reliance on the exports of a few large conglomerates makes the economy vulnerable to external shocks, especially if foreign demand drops as a result of a slowdown in key export

markets for Korea. The current crisis with Korea's biggest container line is a case in point, which perhaps might alert Korea to reconsider its economic development model.

In closing, Madam Chair , we welcome the progress made by Korea since its last review, and we pledge to continue working closely with Korea both in the WTO, and in other regional forums like APEC, and bilaterally of course, to pursue our common goal of a free and open global trading system.

I wish Korea a very constructive and successful Trade Policy Review.

Thank you for giving me the floor.

六、 我國代表團第二日發言稿

**Remarks by the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen
and Matsu
at the Trade Policy Review of Republic of Korea
Thursday 13 October, 2016**

Thank you, Madam Chair,

First of all, the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu wishes to thank the delegation of the Republic of Korea for the replies it has given to our written questions, as well as for its contribution to this morning's meeting and the exercise taking place this week which has been under preparation for several months.

My government has carefully analysed the answers provided to our questions, we would like to take this opportunity to ask a few follow-up questions in the area of the evidentiary effect of the trade secret certification and the ICOP (Illegal Copyright Obstruction Program). We submitted two additional questions to the Secretariat, and we look forward to receiving the responses in due course.

We hope that this Trade Policy Review will have been an opportunity for the Republic of Korea to gather useful comments, and for the other WTO Members to gather observations on Korea's trade policies and measures.

The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu welcome the efforts of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea under the leadership of H.E. Mr Ambassador Kyonglim CHOI . We also thank the Discussant, H.E. Mr Ambassador Fried, for his highly pertinent comments.

Thank you for giving me the floor.