



PyeongChang 2018 Customs & Freight Forwarding Guide

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1. Introduction

1.1 About this Guide

The *PyeongChang 2018 Customs and Freight Forwarding Guide* is a reference tool to aid Games-related organisations ("Games Clients"; see Appendix 1) when importing and exporting equipment and supplies to and from Korea for use in connection with the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (Herein after, "PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games")

Games Clients are responsible for arranging their own freight forwarding and customs clearance. In cooperation with the official freight forwarder, the PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (POCOG) Logistics will render full support for timely and efficient customs clearance and transport for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

This guide provides useful information on PyeongChang 2018 logistics, customs clearance regulations and procedures and freight forwarding procedures. Games Clients may import Games-related goods into Korea as accompanied baggage or freight.

For information on customs clearance of goods brought into Korea by Games Clients as accompanied baggage, see section 6, Passengers - Customs Information. For details on customs clearance of freight shipped to Korea, see section 3 Freight - Customs Information. This guide also contains a separate section explaining the customs clearance procedures for certain goods and for outbound shipments. For clients using courier, postal or express delivery services, see section 4.1.7, Courier, Postal and Express Delivery Clearances.

This guide contains information as general guidance only and should not in any way be considered legally binding. If you have more specific questions or concerns, we strongly recommend that you seek the advice of POCOG, the Korean customs authorities, or your freight forwarder and customs broker.

1.2 About PyeongChang

PyeongChang is a county located approximately 182 km southeast of Seoul, in the southern part of Gangwon province. The city sits 700 m above sea level in one of the most rugged, mountainous regions of the country.

All 13 competition venues of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games are located in two clusters: the PyeongChang mountain cluster and the Gangneung coastal cluster. The competition venues for snow and sliding sport events are in PyeongChang while the competition venues for ice sports are located in Gangneung. All venues are within a 30-minute drive from the PyeongChang Olympic Plaza and the Main Media Centre.

POCOG intends for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games to be the most compact, efficient and athlete-centred Games in the history of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter.

The Incheon International Airport and Yangyang International Airport have been designated as the official ports of entry for Games Clients. Most Games Clients are expected to use the Incheon International Airport. Games Clients may also use Gimpo International Airport, but arrival and departure services will not be provided there.

Although the Incheon International Airport is located 239 km away from the PyeongChang Olympic Plaza, a high-speed train will connect the airport to PyeongChang and Gangneung starting from the end of 2017. The train ride from the Incheon International Airport will take about 98 minutes to PyeongChang (Jinbu station) and 113 minutes to Gangneung station.

The Yangyang International Airport is located 70 km away from the PyeongChang Olympic Plaza and approximately 45 km away from most venues in Gangneung. The accurate travel times will be available in August 2017.

Most Games Clients' freight arriving by air will arrive in Korea through the Incheon International Airport or the Yangyang International Airport. Their sea cargo will be arrive through either the Port of Busan, Port of Incheon or through the Port of Donghae near Gangneung. The Port of Busan is Korea's largest harbour and is located about 423 km away from PyeongChang. It will take approximately five hours for sea containers imported through the Port of Busan to be transported by land to PyeongChang.

The Port of Incheon is about 232 km away from PyeongChang, and the Port of Donghae is approximately 50 km south of Gangneung and about 77 km away from PyeongChang. In Korea, 20-foot and 40-foot containers may be transported by road if they are not respectively heavier than 20 tons and 25 tons including freight weight.

1.3 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018

The Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will be held in from 9 to 25 February 2018 and the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games will take place from 9 to 18 March 2018.

The Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 will be one of the greatest international celebrations of sport ever held. More than 6,500 Olympic athletes and team officials from up to 95 countries will take part in 102 events in seven Olympic sports (15 disciplines). For the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games, over 1,500 Paralympic athletes and team officials from up to 45 countries will participate. There will be 80 events in six Paralympic sports.

1.4 Korean Customs

Games Clients must perform all customs formalities to import or export any baggage or freight to and from Korea.

Games Clients will need to submit a customs declaration for their baggage, and their freight forwarder, in cooperation with POCOG, should handle import customs formalities for the cargo.

Games Clients can clear customs free of customs duties and taxes for goods that are deemed reasonable for them to carry. Goods imported temporarily for use in Korea, such as sports equipment, broadcasting equipment and professional goods, are also eligible for duty-free entry into the country under the temporary admission procedure. Goods imported by Games Clients into Korea for use in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games qualify for duty-free entry if the purpose of their import is confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate.

However, Games Clients must also follow the Korean customs authorities' regular customs formalities and pay duties and taxes if they intend to import goods either for commercial purposes or for use or consumption not strictly related to the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

Korea prohibits the import of certain types of goods entirely. Some other types of goods including firearms, swords, certain medicines and pharmaceutical products, animals, plants, raw meat and vegetables can be brought into Korea only if permit conditions or requirements set forth in the applicable law are met.

Games Clients must declare when they are carrying more than USD10,000 in cash or as a check.

The Korea Customs Service (KCS) has developed an electronic clearance system (UNI-PASS). This fully automated internet-based system enables for the paperless handling of all customs procedures including import/export declarations and duty or tax payments. It is the world's first 100% electronic clearance system and is recognised as the fastest and safest such system among 179 members of the World Customs Organization. UNI-PASS allows the KCS to complete each export clearance in less than 2 minutes and each import clearance in less than 2 hours on average.

For one-stop customs service in collaboration with other organisations including a quarantine agency, the KCS will provide dedicated channels for Games Clients at main airports and seaports to expedite the clearance of their luggage. For speedier customs clearance of Games-related goods such as sports equipment, the KCS will operate dedicated clearance counters at major customs houses. This will allow preferential processing of import declarations for Games-related goods and simplify customs procedures.

1.5 The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games Sports and Disciplines

Olympic disciplines	Paralympic Sports
Alpine Skiing	
Biathlon	
Bobsleigh	
Cross-Country Skiing	
Curling	
Figure Skating	Para Alpine Skiing
Freestyle Skiing	Para Biathlon
Ice Hockey	Para Cross-Country Skiing
Luge	Para Ice Hockey
Nordic Combined	Para Snowboard
Short Track Speed Skating	Wheelchair Curling
Skeleton	
Ski Jumping	
Snowboard	
Speed Skating	

2. Key Contacts and Partners

2.1 Korean Government

The Korean Government intends to promote fast and efficient customs processing for Games Clients. Thus, it amended regulations under the Customs Act and subordinate statutes for duty-free entry of Games-related goods imported by Games Clients. The Korean Government is thoroughly preparing for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games in close consultation with appropriate personnel.

2.2 Korean Customs Authorities

The KCS generates revenues for the national treasury by managing export and import customs clearance, and it protects domestic industry by preventing smuggling. The KCS has 34 customs offices around the country including five main customs offices.

It handles customs clearance of all passenger baggage and freight shipments imported and exported to and from Korea. It also promotes public security, public health and environmental protection in its management of cross-border transactions, which involves clamping down on misrepresentation of country of origin, violations of intellectual property rights, illegal foreign exchange trading and money laundering.

From January to March 2018, a KCS customs clearance support team will be available at each of the customs offices used most frequently by Games Clients to ensure smooth and fast customs clearance for them 24 hours a day.

For more information, please visit www.customs.go.kr. The contents of the portal site are available in five languages: Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese and Spanish.

2.3 PyeongChang 2018 Organizing Committee

In July 2011, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) named PyeongChang as the host city of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games during its 123rd Session. POCOG is a non-profit organisation established by the Korean Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Gangwon Province and the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Bid Committee in October 2011.

POCOG Logistics will help Games Clients transport their goods and pass through customs fast and efficiently. POCOG has appointed Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. as the official freight forwarder and customs broker. Hanjin Transportation will take responsibility for the transport and customs clearance of Games Clients' freight.

POCOG will set up Logistics desk in the Olympic and Paralympic Villages and the Media Village, which will be staffed by registered freight forwarder, customs broker and POCOG Logistics personnel. At Games time, Customs Clearance Support Centres will be operated at major airports and seaports to help Games Clients complete customs formalities rapidly and efficiently.

If you have any further questions or concerns about logistics or customs in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, please contact the POCOG Logistics staff.

Head of Logistics Team	Head of Customs Support Team
<p>Mr. KIM Jai-young POCOG 108-27, Olympic-ro, Daegwallyeong- myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, Korea Tel: +82-33-350-2189 delivery@pyeongchang2018.com</p>	<p>Mr. KIM Duk-jong POCOG 108-27, Olympic-ro, Daegwallyeong- myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, Korea Tel : + 82-33-350-4569 customs@pyeongchang2018.com</p>

2.4 Official Freight Forwarder

POCOG has appointed Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. as its official freight forwarder. Hanjin Transportation has been in the transport business for more than seven decades. It has about 450 employees at 29 foreign offices and over 2,200 employees at 27 Korean offices.

Hanjin Transportation has four regional headquarters (North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific and Korea). If you wish to submit a transport and customs clearance request to Hanjin Transportation, please use the following contact information of each regional headquarters.

North America	<p>Mr. LEE Yoon-sup Office: +82-2-728-5912 yslee@hanjin.co.kr</p>
Europe	<p>Mr. YOON Jong-hun Office: +82-2-728-5911 jhyoon@hanjin.co.kr</p>
Asia-Pacific and Korea	<p>Mr. KANG Hyun-wook Office: +82-2-310-6541 hwkang@hanjin.co.kr</p>

For more information, please visit www.hanjin.co.kr/English_html/index.jsp.

2.5 Official Customs Broker

POCOG appointed Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. as its official customs broker. Although Games Clients may appoint their own customs broker when they import Games-related goods to Korea, Games Clients should use the official customs broker in order for POCOG to be designated as the consignee (taxpayer). In order to facilitate customs processes for imported goods, Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. has appointed SAM Customs Corporation as a partner customs broker. SAM Customs Corporation has offices at the Incheon International Airport, Port of Incheon, Port of Busan, metropolitan area (Gunpo), etc. Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. and SAM Customs Corporation will work together to expedite the customs clearance process for Games Clients.

Official Customs Broker	Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd	Mr. PARK Dong-kil Deputy General Manager PyeongChang Olympic T/F Team Office: +82-2-310-6538 2018customs@hanjin.co.kr
Hanjin's Partnering Customs Broker	SAM Customs Corporation	Ms. AHN So-hyun Customs Broker ash@clsam.com

2.6 Official Airline

The official airline for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is Korean Air, the number one global airline in Korea.

As of the end of November 2016, Korean Air operated to 131 cities in 46 countries with a fleet of 160 aircraft. It is a founding member of SkyTeam, the global airline alliance formed in 2000. The alliance currently has 20 member airlines flying to 1,062 destinations in over 177 countries worldwide with 17,343 flights every day.

For more information, please visit <https://kr.koreanair.com>.

2.7 Insurance

The official insurance services provider for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance, the leading property insurer in Korea. The company offers individual and corporate customers total risk solutions through a wide range of insurance products including fire, marine, automobile, accident, liability and long-term property insurance as well as personal annuities. For more information, please visit <https://www.samsungfire.com>.

3. Freight - Customs Information

This section covers customs clearance procedures applicable to Games-related goods imported by Games Clients into Korea as freight. For information on customs formalities regarding baggage carried by Games Clients upon their entry into Korea, see section 6 *Passengers - Customs Information*.

Freight refers to goods transported by air or sea that require the issuance of respective shipping documents such as air waybills (AWB) or bills of lading (B/L). Baggage refers to goods that are carried by travelers temporarily entering or leaving the country and the goods that arrive before or after their entry into the country due to unavoidable circumstances.

3.1 Customs Clearance by Point of Entry

The Korean Customs Act stipulates that 24 seaports and 8 airports are open ports. Games Clients may have their baggage and freight cleared at any customs office established at a seaport or airport. Most international parcels go through customs at the Incheon Airport International Postal Customs or the Busan International Postal Customs.

Most Games Clients are expected to use the Incheon International Airport although they may use the Gimpo International Airport or the Yangyang International Airport as well. Most sea cargo will likely be imported through the Port of Busan and the Port of Incheon, and some may pass through the Port of Pyeongtaek or the Port of Donghae. Most parcels will be brought into Korea through the Incheon International Airport.

If Games Clients import freight into Korea by air or sea, they may perform customs formalities at the arrival airport or seaport or at the bonded area under the jurisdiction of Donghae Customs, which oversees PyeongChang and Gangneung. It is recommended to complete freight import customs procedures at the arrival airport or seaport.

For contact information of major customs offices responsible for customs clearance of freight shipments by Games Clients, see Appendix 2 *Korean Customs Contact Information*.

3.2 Import Customs Procedures

Import customs procedures in Korea refer to the process where an importer declares goods to a customs office, which accepts the import declaration and issues a certificate of import declaration to the importer for release of the goods into the country if the declaration was duly and lawfully made under the Customs Act and other applicable laws.

In principle, an import declaration must be submitted electronically through the KCS e-clearance system in the name of a customs broker or owner. Trade documents including an invoice, B/L or AWB, certificate of origin and packing list may also need to be submitted to customs if the KCS e-clearance system requires document submission or inspection of an import declaration. A customs broker or owner is obligated to retain documentation for paperless declarations, which account for the bulk of import declarations. The customs broker or owner can submit required trade documents to customs electronically through the KCS e-clearance system. For convenience, many importers and exporters utilise a customs broker when making customs declarations.

An owner who imports goods must typically pay taxes. A taxpayer assumes an obligation to (i) pay taxes on imported goods including customs duties; (ii) make an accurate customs declaration including product name, quantity, price, country of origin, etc.; and (iii) retain import declaration documents for five years from the date of acceptance of the declaration. Except in unavoidable circumstances, the owner is the consignee stated in the invoice (B/L or AWB in the absence of an invoice).

Both an individual and corporation can become a taxpayer when making an import declaration to Korean customs. A foreign national needs a customs ID number or foreigner registration number (passport number in the absence of a foreigner registration number). A corporation must have a corporate registration number designated by the commissioner of the Korean National Tax Service.

As most Games Clients participating in the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games do not have a Korean corporate registration number, POCOG will serve as the taxpayer (importer on customs declaration) on their behalf and the official customs broker will perform customs formalities.

When Games Clients ship their Games-related goods to Korea for use in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, they may indicate POCOG as the consignee on trade documents. In this case, POCOG becomes the taxpayer in the import customs declaration as the Games Client's agent and the official customs broker will perform customs formalities. It should also be noted that, even if POCOG is indicated as the consignee on the trade documents, Games Clients themselves are responsible for performing obligations such as tax payments, document retention and re-exportation.

Korea uses the "customs collector monitoring system" whereby the customs authorities check performance of import-related obligations stipulated in applicable law for the purpose of environmental conservation, public safety and public health protection. When making an import declaration of goods that need to satisfy such import requirements, the owner must submit mandatory documents for each category of items, such as inspection, quarantine, recommendation, permission and confirmation documents, to Korean Customs electronically. Therefore, when exporting freight to Korea, please consult your freight forwarder and/or customs broker before undertaking shipment procedures to check whether the goods must meet certain import requirements and which trade documents must be prepared.

The Korean customs authorities utilise an e-clearance system called UNI-PASS, which enables importers and exporters to check the status of import/export declarations, freight transport and storage as well as customs formalities in real time at any time and place. UNI-PASS is also linked to related agencies to allow for simultaneous processing of required applications for approval.

To ascertain the transport or customs clearance status of freight shipped to Korea, visit the imported freight information page of the KCS UNI-PASS e-clearance portal (<http://portal.customs.go.kr>) or the KCS website (www.customs.go.kr/kcshome/main/content/ContentView.do?contentId=CONTENT_ID_000003120&layoutMenuNo=22837) by using a B/L number or customs freight management number. Cargo can be tracked after the forwarder sends cargo manifest information to the KCS e-clearance system.

3.3 Duty-Free Customs Clearance of Games-Related Goods

If Games Clients intend to import equipment or professional goods into Korea and re-export them upon their departure, those goods may be released into Korea without payment of customs duties and taxes under the Korean customs' temporary admission procedure.

Specific goods imported by Games Clients for use in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games are eligible for duty-free entry into Korea under the "special exemption procedure for certain Games-related goods" if POCOG duly confirms and notifies the purpose of their import to the customs authorities. The Korean government established the procedure specifically for Games Clients. For more details, see section 4 *PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure*.









As an alternative, Games Clients may use the "ATA carnet system." For more information, see section 4.5 *ATA Carnet*.

If Games Clients are importing goods into Korea for sale or distribution in the country and not for use in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, they should perform regular customs formalities and pay customs duties and taxes.

3.4 Olympic and Paralympic Brand Protection

Brand protection means any activities protecting the Olympic and Paralympic brands such as emblems, mascots and slogans to ensure their legitimate use and safeguard their value. POCOG grants official sponsors the exclusive right to use the Olympic and Paralympic brands for such purposes as marketing. Brand protection and management are very important in preserving the Olympic and Paralympic legacy, maintaining its spirit and value, and securing funds for the Games.

The types of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games brand are as follows:

Classification	Emblems	Wordmarks
International Olympic Committee (IOC)		Olympic Olympian Games of the Olympiad Citius, Altius, Fortius
International Paralympic Committee (IPC)		Paralympic. Paralympian Paralympiad. Spirit in Motion
PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (POCOG)	  	평창2018, PyeongChang2018 2018평창, 2018 PyeongChang, Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 Passion.Connected.
Korean Sport Olympic Committee (KSOC)	 	To the World Be the Best, Team Korea
Korea Paralympic Committee (KPC)		
Other	POCOG-designated emblems, mascots, medals, diplomas, slogans, theme song, pictograms, Games flag, commemorative coins and stamps, official publications, posters and uniform designs, Look of the Games. Any mark, design, slogan or music including any symbol above and any item similar to any symbol above.	

Korean law prohibits any of the following acts concerning the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games Brands. Violators may be prosecuted under applicable law:

- using any POCOG-designated emblem, mascot or any other Games-related symbol or any mark, design, slogan or music including any such symbol or any item similar to any such symbol without prior approval of POCOG;
- using a title that is the same as or similar to the “PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games”;
- infringing on trademark rights of the Olympic and Paralympic brands;
- violating copyrights to Games-related works including images, video recordings and music; and
- using the Olympic rings and Paralympic Agitos symbolising the Olympic Games or any mark, design or slogan including the Olympic rings or any similar item for profit-making purposes.

A Games-related non-profit organisation may use the Olympic and Paralympic Brands only for the purposes of reporting, education and statement of facts to promote the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games after POCOG's prior approval. For any other non-commercial use, an application must be filed with POCOG under the non-commercial use application procedures. Such non-commercial use shall be permitted only when the following approval conditions are met and POCOG grants its written approval:

- a Games-related non-profit organisation;
- non-commercial use to promote the Games;
- non-exposure of the Olympic and Paralympic brands along with any commercial logo;
- no direct or indirect publicity effort for a third party;
- compliance with the guidelines on use of the Olympic and Paralympic brands;
- compliance with the Olympic Charter and Olympic spirit; and
- ability and willingness to assume civil and/or criminal liability in the event of a violation of any of the conditions above.

In the event any goods using the Olympic and Paralympic brands are imported into Korea for commercial purposes, the Korean customs authorities shall determine whether the Olympic and Paralympic brands are violated. Anyone who intends to import such goods must prepare documents proving legitimate use of the brands such as POCOG's approval letter.

Please refer to the PyeongChang 2018 Brand Use Approval System at brandapproval.pyeongchang2018.com or PyeongChang 2018 Marks Usage Guidelines for more information.

4. PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure

4.1 General Import Customs Procedures

4.1.1 Overview

If Games Clients import goods for sale or for use/consumption in Korea unrelated to the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, they must complete the standard customs formalities required in Korea such as the submission of import declarations and required documents, and must pay customs duties and taxes for goods.

The KCS offers electronic customs clearance through its UNI-PASS system, which precludes submission of written documents. The Korean customs authorities will set up dedicated clearance counters for Games-related goods including sports equipment at major airports and seaports before the commencement of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games so as to ensure expedited customs clearance of Games Clients' freight. This will allow fast and simple customs handling including preferred processing of import declarations for Games-related goods and waiving of customs security deposit for articles acknowledged by POCOG as Games-related goods.

4.1.2 Tariff Rates and Internal Tax Rates

In Korea, tariffs are imposed on imported goods under the Harmonized System of Tariff Classification (HS) with ten-digit tariff lines. Korea has an ad valorem tariff system whereby tariffs are levied on the basis of the customs value of imported goods. A tariff of about 8 per cent is imposed on ordinary industrial products, and a higher tariff rate applies to agricultural, fishery and livestock products. As of May 2017, Korea has free trade agreements (FTA) with about 52 countries around the world. Therefore, Games Clients that import goods originating in a country with which Korea has an FTA can benefit from FTA tariff rates, which are lower than general tariff rates, by certifying the place of origin.

For details on FTA signatories, FTA tariff rates and FTA tariff rate application procedures, please see the FTA portal site of the Korea Customs Service (KCS) at <http://www.customs.go.kr>.

Value-added taxes normally imposed on goods imported into Korea amount to 10 per cent of VAT taxable value (dutiable value plus customs duties). Some imported items including unprocessed food products, books and magazines are exempted from value-added taxes.

Recreational machines and royal jellies are subject to a special excise tax equivalent to 7 or 20 per cent of their value. A special excise tax may be separately levied on certain items including jewelry, precious metal products, luxury watches, luxury carpets, luxury bags, luxury furs and their products, luxury furniture, passenger cars and tobacco. In addition, a 5 to 72 per cent liquor tax is imposed on imported alcoholic beverages depending on their type. In case of beer and distilled liquor, the liquor tax is 72 per cent with an education tax of 30 per cent added on the liquor tax.

The Korean customs authorities do not collect clearance-related commissions other than customs duties and taxes imposed on imported goods.

When importing an alcoholic beverage into Korea as freight, a declaration needs to be made to the Regional Ministry of Food and Drug Safety before customs release. When importing alcoholic beverages into Korea with the intent to sell, an alcoholic beverage distribution licence must be obtained from the head of competent tax office. For more details, please consult your freight forwarder and/or customs broker. Games Clients who want to inquire about the alcoholic beverage distribution licence should call Korea's National Tax Service (Helpline for foreigners: +82-1588-0560).

4.1.3 Import Declaration

Customs clearance procedures for import declaration in this section and section 4.1.3 *Transport in Bond* are the same as those applicable to general freight import.

For goods to be imported into Korea, Games Clients need to submit an import declaration electronically to the KCS e-clearance system at any of the following times: 1) before the ship (aircraft) loaded with the goods departs from the port of loading; 2) before the ship (aircraft) arrives at the port of discharge; 3) before the goods arrive at a bonded area following port entry; or 4) after the goods are warehoused at a bonded area.

An importer usually sends trade-related documents to its freight forwarder or customs broker, who in turn makes an import declaration on behalf of the importer. Accordingly, the importer does not need to understand the import declaration process in detail. Concerning goods imported by Games Clients into Korea for use in connection with the Games, POCOG or the official customs broker may perform customs formalities on their behalf. For details, see section 3 *Freight – Customs Information*.

If Games Clients require urgent customs clearance, import declaration procedures may be undertaken before the ship or aircraft loaded with the imported goods comes into a port in Korea.

If the import declaration is not identified as an object of inspection, customs formalities will be completed before the goods arrive in Korea so that the goods may be immediately released from a bonded area upon arrival.

Upon acceptance of an import declaration, the Korean customs authorities issue an electronically sealed certificate of declaration to the declarant such as the customs broker.

If Games Clients wish to import goods duty free for use in connection with the Games, POCOG needs to ascertain the purpose of such import and give notice thereof to the Korean customs authorities. Therefore, Games Clients are requested to submit a written application to POCOG Logistics through their customs broker that identifies the Games Client (name, affiliation, etc), provides details of the imported goods and states the purpose of their use after being imported together with appropriate trade documents just after the shipment from their country. See Appendix 10 for the application form.

For more information on import customs formalities in Korea, please visit the KCS's website at www.customs.go.kr.

4.1.4 Documentation Requirements (Trade Documents)

To assign goods for entry into Korea, Games Clients will need to have a standard set of documents, which includes an invoice, a bill of lading or an air waybill, packing list and other documents confirming satisfaction of import requirements. Customs brokers and other persons making a declaration on behalf of Games Clients must submit documents for a customs clearance audit if requested by the customs authorities, or retain them for five years if not requested. Owners making an import declaration should also retain import declaration documents.

Persons making import declarations may submit necessary documents to the KCS by electronic means or as electronic images. For import declaration, the following documents must be submitted:

- invoice (required for goods imported by Games Clients);
- value declaration form (only if applicable);
- copy of a bill of lading or an air waybill (not applicable if submitted electronically);
- packing list specifying items and quantities for each packaged box (not applicable if submitted electronically; may be excluded if deemed unnecessary by customs);
- certificate of origin (only if applicable);
- required import documentation including inspection, quarantine, permission and recommendation documents (only when satisfaction of import requirements cannot be confirmed electronically); and
- application for customs duty reduction or exemption (only if applicable).

4.1.5 Documents Verifying Satisfaction of Import Requirements

With a view to accomplishing national policy goals including protection of the environment, public safety and public health, the Korean customs authorities monitor performance of obligations related to the import of specific goods. For customs clearance of these goods, importers must submit documents proving fulfillment of inspection, quarantine, recommendation, permission and confirmation requirements regarding each type of goods.

If Games Clients import medicines and pharmaceutical products or medical equipment for team delegations, documents including the Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety's product import license or standard customs clearance forecast report are required with the exception of personal effects within the duty-free allowance such as personal medicine. For more details, see *7.6 Medicine and Pharmaceutical Products*.

When Games Clients import food products for team delegations, certain raw meat, vegetables and fruits require a quarantine certificate. For more details, see *7.2 Food Products, Plants and Pet Products*.

Separate requirements need to be satisfied when Games Clients import vehicles for team delegations participating in the Games. For more details, see *7.7 Temporarily Imported/Exported Vehicles*.

All details of trade documents and other required documents must be accurate to ensure the fast import processing of Games-related equipment and supplies imported into Korea by Games Clients. Games Clients are, therefore, advised to consult their freight forwarder and/or customs broker on customs formalities before shipping goods.

4.1.6 Transport in Bond

Games Clients may choose the customs of clearance to perform customs formalities for the goods that they wish to import into Korea. For example, if cargo to be transported to PyeongChang arrives at the Port of Busan, goods can either be released from customs in Busan and then transported to PyeongChang as domestic cargo or declared as transport in bond and transported from Busan to a bonded area near PyeongChang for customs clearance.

Transport in bond refers to the process of directly transporting imported cargo to another bonded area based on customs declaration or approval without going through customs at the port of entry. It should be noted that there are restrictions on transport in bond because taxation on imported cargo remains on hold. Transport in bond is mostly carried out by transporters registered with the KCS.

Completing customs formalities after cargo is transported in bond to a place near PyeongChang may be convenient for the consignee. However, it entails procedural difficulties because goods must be transported in bond after making a customs declaration (application for approval) and an arrival report should be submitted to the competent customs house after moving the goods to a bonded area of the destination customs office.

To facilitate customs clearance of Games-related goods, the Korean customs authorities will operate dedicated counters at major seaports and airports for Games-related goods such as sports equipment. This will enable priority processing of import declarations for Games-related goods and simplify customs procedures.

4.1.7 Courier, Postal and Express Delivery Clearances

A Courier on Board (COB) refers to a person who hand carries goods across borders and is registered with the Korean customs authorities. COBs mainly handle commercial documents and samples. In general, they should submit a traveler declaration form and make a COB freight declaration to the customs house upon their entry into Korea.

COBs may hand carry the following goods:

- goods eligible for the zero tax rate including shipping documents, contracts, reports, printed materials, business CDs, photographs and diagrams; and
- samples, raw materials for sample production and goods for defect repair of which urgent transport is deemed necessary by customs.

Among shipments declared by couriers, a sample valued at no more than USD 250 is exempt from customs duties. However, any goods exceeding the duty-free allowance are subject to customs clearance procedures applicable to personal effects of ordinary travelers. Goods imported by Games Clients for use in connection with the Games can benefit from duty-free entry to the extent that the purpose of their import is confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate.

Games Clients may send goods by post to specific recipients in Korea. The Korean customs authorities exempt customs duties and taxes for goods amounting of KRW 150,000 or less inclusive of the product price and transport costs. If the value of goods imported by post exceeds USD 1,000, a regular import declaration must be made.

If the recipient does not make an import declaration to customs for goods valuing over USD 1,000, the decision on whether to impose customs duties and taxes is made according to product details in the customs declaration attached to the postal matter. This is referred to as simplified import declaration.

If goods imported by post are eligible for simplified import declaration, the decision on whether to impose customs duties and taxes is made depending on the price and quantity of the goods and the reason for their import. After such decision is made, the goods are delivered to the recipient's address from a post office. The recipient can receive the goods after paying the duties and taxes.

Goods imported by Games Clients by post for use in connection with the Games are duty free if the purpose of their import is confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate.

Games Clients may send goods to specific recipients in Korea by an express cargo company registered with the Korean customs authorities. Generally, express cargo is brought into a yard designated by the Korean customs authorities and is x-ray scanned by customs officers before clearance.

The Korean customs authorities plan to allow simplified customs procedures for express cargo and international postal matters imported by Games Clients into Korea if POCOG requests expedited clearance. If POCOG confirms that the purpose of goods imported is legitimate, they also qualify for duty-free entry.

4.2 Overview of Exemption Procedure to Each Games Client

The two main procedures for customs exemption at the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games are the Special Exemption Procedure for certain Games-related goods and the Temporary Admission Procedure. These customs formalities apply to both baggage and freight imported by Games Clients into Korea.

Goods supplied to Games Clients by their official contractors also qualify for the Special Exemption Procedure if they are eligible for exemption from customs duties for re-export or are imported for use in connection with the Games. Official contractors should submit to POCOG, in advance, documents evidencing that they are supplying goods to Games Clients.

Please refer to further information on the following customs clearance procedures recommended for each type of Games Clients and type of imported freight. Games Clients are advised to handle all issues related to customs formalities in Korea in advance with their freight forwarder and/or customs broker before making shipments.

Basic Customs Procedures According to Games Client and Type of Goods

Games Clients	Type of Goods	Recommended Customs Procedure	Note
IOC, IPC, NOCs, NPCs, IFs	Goods imported for use at the Games such as sports equipment	Special exemption procedure	① POCOG's confirmation note needed in advance (If consignee is POCOG, official customs broker will prepare it)
OBS, RHBs designated by IOC	Broadcasting equipment and supplies		② Customs security deposit not needed
Olympic Sponsors designated by IOC (GE, Omega, etc.)	Goods for the Games supplied to POCOG	Special exemption procedure (Only when the consignee is POCOG)	① POCOG's confirmation notes needed in advance ② Customs security deposit not needed

Other Games Clients registered with POCOG as Games participants (e.g., sub-licensees of the RHBS designated by IOC, press, etc.)	Professional Equipment ① Press Equipment ② Broadcasting Equipment ③ Equipment for erection, testing, commissioning, checking, control, maintenance or repair of machinery, etc.	Special exemption procedure (when consignee is POCOG)	① POCOG's confirmation note needed in advance ② Customs security deposit not needed
		Temporary admission procedure (when consignee is not POCOG)	Customs security deposit needed (For goods handled by official customs broker, security deposit may be waived by customs office)
An individual residing abroad or a corporation established abroad (All Games Clients)	Goods used at Games	ATA Carnet	If consignee is POCOG, the import declaration should be carried out by official customs broker

Games Clients shipping Games-related goods to Korea may specify consignees as follows on their transport documents depending on whether actual consignees exist in Korea. Please consult your freight forwarder and/or customs broker before shipments.

Games Clients		Marking Consignee on Your Documents (Invoice, B/L)	Importer of Record on Customs Declaration	Parties Bearing the Obligations (Tax Payment, Record Keeping, Re-Exportation)	Customs Broker
Legal Entities	When there is actual consignee in Korea	Actual consignee's name	Actual consignee	Actual consignee	Official customs broker or other customs broker
	When there is no actual consignee in Korea	Designate POCOG as consignee and designate the official freight forwarder as notify party*	POCOG	POCOG and official customs broker will assist Games Clients (However, Games Clients have the actual obligations)	Official customs broker

	When Games Clients want to perform the customs formalities in Korea	Actual name of the Individual (e.g., Mr. PyeongChang)	Actual consignee (Individual)	Actual consignee (Individual)	Official customs broker or other customs broker
Individuals	When there is no actual consignee in Korea	Designate POCOG as consignee and designate official freight forwarder as notify party*	POCOG	POCOG and official customs broker will assist Games Clients [However, Games Clients (individuals) have the actual obligations]	Official customs broker

* Consignee & Notify Party

<Consignee>

The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

<Notify Party>

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ATTN: Jong Min YOON

4.3 Temporary Admission Procedure

4.3.1 Overview

The Temporary Admission Procedure is the process of custom duties exemption for persons who temporary enter Korea. Games clients who meet the requirements can use the Temporary Admission Procedure.

Any goods imported by Games Clients into Korea that are eligible for exemption from customs duties under the condition of re-export can be released without customs duties and taxes under the Korean customs' Temporary Admission Procedure.

The Temporary Admission Procedure requires a customs security deposit. However, if the official customs broker carries out the customs clearance, the customs security deposit can be waived for imports through the Temporary Admission Procedure. This is made possible through an arrangement in which the official customs broker guarantees to POCOG the re-export of the temporarily admitted goods, and POCOG submits a re-export guarantee note to the customs authority.

Please also note that while a customs security deposit is required for imports through Temporary Admission Procedure, imports through the PyeongChang 2018 Special Exemption Procedure do not require a customs security deposit.

Customs clearance of certain items including firearms and animals may be subject to permission, quarantine, certification and other such requirements even if they are imported under the Temporary Admission Procedure. For details, see section 7, Import of Specific Goods.

In the case that Games Clients import goods that qualify for exemption from customs duties for re-export, they must be re-exported to a foreign country within the duty-free re-export period set by the customs authorities. In the case of unavoidable circumstances, Games Clients may apply for an extension of up to one year after the re-export deadline. Games Clients who benefited from duty and tax exemption under the Temporary Admission Procedure need to make a customs declaration and receive confirmation of re-exportation of the imported goods upon their departure. If they do not perform these requirements, they must pay exempted customs duties and taxes along with an additional charge.

4.3.2 Goods Eligible for Temporary Admission Procedure

Personal belongings, jewelry and professional goods to be used by persons temporarily entering Korea may be subject to the Temporary Admission Procedure. Importers must re-export these goods from Korea after using them in the country. Examples of such goods are broadcasting, sports, training and medical equipment, professional goods and vehicles brought by Games Clients into the country.

It is expected that this system will be used primarily by broadcasters and media organisations importing broadcasting equipment and other Games Clients importing various types of equipment.

4.3.3 Customs Control of Goods Eligible for Temporary Admission Procedure

When Games Clients who intend to use the Temporary Admission Procedure declare their baggage by filling out a traveler declaration form, customs will issue a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation. In the case of freight, Games Clients (or their customs broker) must submit an application for customs duty reduction or exemption to the customs authorities and obtain its approval prior to the acceptance of their import declaration through their forwarders and/or customs brokers.

At the time of the first departure from Korea within one year from gaining customs permission of duty-free release, Games Clients should declare the goods to the customs authorities and receive confirmation of re-exportation. Games Clients must provide a customs security deposit to the Korean Customs Authorities. However, for goods handled by the official customs broker, the security deposit may be waived by the customs office.

If temporary imports subject to re-exportation cannot be re-exported from Korea due to unavoidable circumstances, the importer must explain those circumstances to the Korean customs authorities and request extension of the re-export period by submitting a written application. The Korean customs may grant an extension of up to one year if the reason is deemed reasonable.

If goods imported by Games Clients into Korea are exempt from customs duties and taxes under the Temporary Admission Procedure but are not re-exported upon their departure as a result of sale or donation in the country, Games Clients must pay exempted duties and taxes along with an additional charge. If Games Clients intentionally do not re-export the goods, they may be legally prosecuted for a violation of the Korean Customs Act.

To use goods brought into Korea duty free under the temporary admission procedure for a different purpose than declared, an application must be submitted to the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods with related documents attached such as an application for approval of transfer, acquisition or leasing and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement and obtain necessary approval. If a person transfers such goods to a person intending to use them for any purpose other than their original purpose, they will be required to promptly pay exempted duties and taxes.

4.4 Special Exemption Procedure

4.4.1 Overview

The IOC, IPC, IFs, NOCs, NPCs, IOC Sponsors, OBS and RHBs designated by the IOC can use the Special Exemption Procedure. Other Games Clients registered with POCOG Games participants, such as the sub-licensees of the RHBs or the Press, can also use the Special Exemption Procedure provided that they designate POCOG as the consignee.

Games Clients shall submit an application for POCOG's Confirmation Note (see Appendix 10) to POCOG's customs support team (customs@pyeongchang2018.com) with required documents (e.g., B/L or AWB), Invoice and any other appropriate trade documents) by e-mail.

The application can be submitted to POCOG by Games Clients, their freight forwarders or customs brokers. We recommend that you submit the application form through your customs brokers because it would shorten the processing time.

POCOG's customs support team will verify the contents of the application and issues a confirmation note, which it will send to the competent customs authorities with an official letter.

POCOG's confirmation notes can be issued before the time of the Games Client's cargo arrival in Korea.

Procedure for the Issuance of POCOG's Confirmation Note



①	Games Client or their freight forwarder/customs broker Submits an application to POCOG's customs support team (customs@pyeongchang2018.com)	By e-mail or letter
	POCOG's customs support team verifies whether the goods are for the activities or obligations related to the Games	POCOG internal review
②	POCOG's customs support team issues POCOG's confirmation note and sends it to the customs office	By official letter

If Games Clients hope to get POCOG's prior advice on whether the cargo contains any items that should not be included or that are subject to customs duties, etc., they may send the shipping list to POCOG before the shipment.

These goods are not subject to the re-export period set by customs and no customs security deposit will be required by customs. However, they must be used for their original purposes until the expiry of such purposes. Games Clients are advised to handle all issues related to customs formalities in Korea in advance with their freight forwarder and/or customs broker before making shipments as customs clearance of certain goods may require compliance with different requirements.

Among Games Clients, athletes, team officials, coaches and judges may bring their sports goods and personal belongings as accompanied baggage into Korea by dedicated customs channels (dedicated Olympic customs channels and Paralympic customs channels), which will be easier and faster than following cargo clearance procedures. For more details, please see the section 6 *Passengers - Customs Information*.

4.4.2 Determination of taxpayer & documents to be submitted to POCOG

The consignee is the taxpayer under the Korean Customs Act.

The taxpayer for the items that Games Clients (IOC, IPC, NOC, NPC, OBS, RHBs, etc.) bring to Korea shall be:

- POCOG (where POCOG is designated as the consignee) or
- An employee of the Games Clients (IOC, IPC, NOC, NPC, OBS, RHBs, etc.) who enters Korea (where such employee is designated as the consignee)

Other than POCOG or an employee of aforesaid Games Clients, no other person (individual or corporate) can be designated as the taxpayer.

The required documents to be submitted to POCOG's custom support team (customs@pyeongchang2018.com) for the application of the Special Exemption Procedure and the submission periods are shown in the table below.

Documents Submissions for Customs Clearance

Consignee	Air / Ocean	Documents to be submitted to POCOG	Submitted by
POCOG	Air	<5 days before loading> - provisional invoice <after loading> - Air Waybill (AWB), invoice, packing list - Plan for the use of imported goods (see Appendix 11)	Game Clients or person to be delegated
POCOG	Ocean	<7 days before arrival in Korea> - Invoice <after loading> - B/L, invoice, packing list - Plan for the use of imported goods (see Appendix 11)	Game Clients Or person to be delegated
Other	Air, Ocean	<After loading (air or ocean) > - Application for POCOG's confirmation note (see Appendix 10) - Post-import management plan (see Appendix 12) - B/L (or AWB) - Invoice, Packing list	Customs Broker

4.4.3 Goods Eligible for Special Exemption Procedure

The type of goods available for the Special Exemption Procedure to each Game Client is as follows.

Games Clients	Kind of Goods
IOC, IPC, NOCs, NPCs, IFs	Goods imported for use at the Games (Sport equipment, training and medical equipment, medals, etc.)
OBS, RHBs designated by IOC	Broadcasting equipment and supplies
Olympic and Paralympic Sponsors designated by IOC or IPC (GE, Omega, etc.)	Goods supplied to POCOG for the Games (※ Consignee should be POCOG)
Other Games Clients registered with POCOG as Games participants (e.g., sub-licensees of the RHBs designated by IOC, press)	Professional equipment ① Press equipment ② Broadcasting equipment ③ Equipment for erection, testing, commissioning, checking, control, maintenance or repair of machinery, etc. (※ Consignee should be POCOG)

Goods imported into Korea by the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Sports Federations, or NOCs/NPCs participating in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 or the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games for use in connection with the Games such as those provided to their own or other participating members including staff and athletes or to POCOG will be released through Korean customs duty free and tax free if the purpose of their import is confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate.

These goods may include any articles imported by team delegations in connection with the Games such as sports equipment, training equipment, uniforms, food products, medicines and pharmaceutical products, medals, ornamental products, consumable sports goods and goods intended for hospitality houses (excluding alcoholic and tobacco products)

For import clearance of firearms, animals, plants, medicines and pharmaceutical products of which import is restricted, approval or authorisation by the appropriate agencies in Korea is required. For details on goods requiring fulfilment of additional requirements for import into Korea, see the section 7 *Import of Specific Goods*.

The Korean customs authorities will also exempt customs duties and taxes for broadcasting equipment and supplies (including consumables) to be used during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games by the IOC-designated Olympic Host Broadcasters by recognising them as Games-related goods if the purposes of those goods are confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate. For additional information, see the section 7 *Import of Specific Goods*.

Goods imported by IOC-designated sponsors to be provided to POCOG for the Games may also be released duty free from Korean customs. It is important that the consignee should be POCOG on the shipping documents.

The Special Exemption Procedure can be also applied to the following products: professional equipment imported by other Games Clients registered with POCOG as the Games participants (e.g., sub-licensees of the RHBs designed by IOC, press). However, the Special Exemption Procedure is only applicable under the condition that the consignee is POCOG.

Goods supplied to Games Clients by their official contractors are also qualified for the Special Exemption Procedure if they are eligible. Official contractors should submit a documented evidence in advance to the official customs broker which shows that the contractors supply goods to Game Clients. In addition, POCOG should be appointed as the consignee on shipping documents. Documents such as a copy of a contract, purchase order published by a Game Client, a list of suppliers written by a Games Clients, etc., can be the documented evidence which shows that the official contractor provides the products for a Games Client. Thus, please submit proper evidential documents via email to the official customs broker (2018customs@hanjin.co.kr).

Without exception, all non-Games-related supplies to be used or consumed in Korea and goods intended for sale shall be subject to taxes including customs duties upon their import customs clearance.

4.4.4 Customs Control of Games-Related Goods Exempted from Customs Duties

The Korean Government established the special exemption procedure for certain Games-related goods for the benefit of Games Clients. Goods imported duty-free by Games Clients for use in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games must be used only for designated purposes.

If Games Clients use goods exempted from customs duties for commercial purposes or donate them to any Korean national, the customs authorities shall promptly collect the exempted duties and taxes. However, the customs duty and VAT shall be exempted when the donation is made to the Korean central government, local government, sports organisation or POCOG after the end of the Olympic or Paralympic Games.

Games Clients are recommend to contact POCOG's customs support team at customs@pyeongchang2018.com if they are interested in making donations.

Strict post-import management applies to duty-exempted goods pursuant to the Korean Customs Act. Post-import management includes the following:

- 1) Location of installation or use of the goods must be reported to the customs authority. Each change of such location must also be reported.
- 2) Designated signage must be attached to such goods indicating that the goods are subject to post-import management.
- 3) Transfer, lease or undesignated use of the goods are prohibited for three years.

The Korean customs authorities will continuously monitor whether Games-related goods exempted from customs duties are used for their designated purposes.

4.5 ATA Carnet

4.5.1 Scope of Goods

An ATA carnet is an international customs document that may be used in lieu of the complicated clearance documents or customs security deposit required for the temporary import/export or transport in bond of goods among the participating countries. It facilitates and streamlines customs procedures.

An ATA carnet is issued by national chambers of commerce or other national associations authorised by the customs authorities in the participating countries. If Games Clients receive an ATA carnet for goods to be temporarily used during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, they can benefit from fast clearance services upon their entry into Korea.

An ATA carnet covers eligible goods temporarily imported for up to one year. It does not cover consumable goods, disposable items or goods intended for commercial use.

The issuing associations may charge for the issuance of a carnet and will require the holder to provide them with a guarantee or other security to ensure that the goods will be re-exported from the country of import.

An ATA carnet may be issued for goods which are temporarily imported and will be re-exported within one year such as professional goods: goods intended for exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events; commercial samples and advertising materials; packaging materials; welfare materials for seafarers; scientific equipment and teaching materials. An ATA carnet cannot be used for goods intended for production, processing, repair, lease, sale or consumption in Korea.

An ATA carnet is especially useful in customs clearance of broadcasting equipment temporarily imported into Korea for the Games.

4.5.2 ATA Carnet Countries

Classification	Countries and Territories	Classification	Countries and Territories
EU Members (28 countries)	Greece, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Romania, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Malta, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Ireland, UK, Estonia, Austria, Italy, Czech Republic, Portugal, Poland, France, Finland, Hungary, Croatia	Europe (14 countries)	Norway, Russia, Macedonia, Belarus, Serbia, Switzerland, Iceland, Andorra, Gibraltar, Ukraine, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, Bosnia & Herzegovina
		Asia-Pacific (17 countries)	New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, India, Japan, China, Thailand, Australia, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Macao, Indonesia, Kazakhstan
		Middle East and Africa (13 countries)	South Africa, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Senegal, Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Tunisia, Iran, Israel, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Madagascar
Americas (4 countries)	US, Chile, Canada, Mexico		

4.5.3 Temporary Import Declaration with ATA Carnet

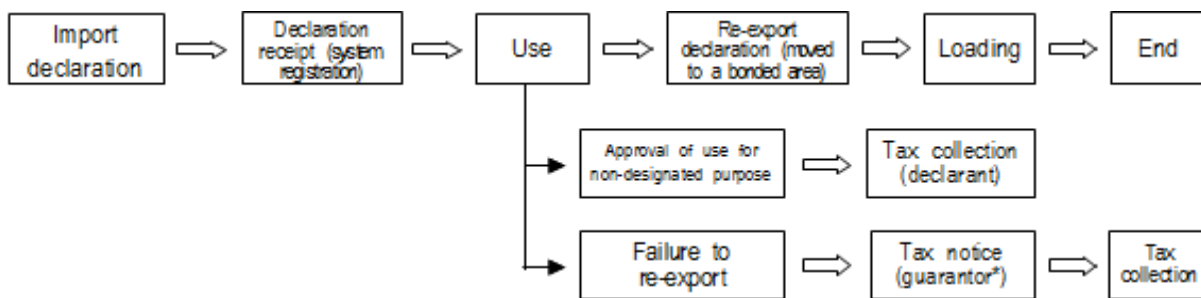
If Games Clients intend to import goods with an ATA carnet, they must sign and submit to Korean customs a temporary import declaration which specifies the purpose and quantity of the goods, flight (navigation) number and domestic contact information. Related materials such as a bill of lading and a packing list must be attached to the declaration

If Games Clients hand-carry those goods, they will not be required to submit such related documents as a bill of lading and a packing list.

In the event of an import declaration with an ATA carnet, Korean customs may conduct an inspection to verify whether the declared goods are consistent with the actual goods.

An ATA carnet issued to Games Clients based on an import declaration to the Korean customs authorities shall be regarded as a certificate of import declaration stipulated in the Korean Customs Act and subordinate statutes.

※ Customs clearance with an ATA carnet



☞ An ATA carnet functions as an import/export declaration and a certificate of import declaration.

* Guarantor institution: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of each country (see Appendix 8); responsible for paying import taxes including customs duties in the event of the importer's violation of law.

4.5.4 Transport in Bond for Customs Clearance with ATA Carnet

If goods that have been imported with an ATA carnet are transported in-bond from the bonded area at the port of entry in Korea to any other bonded area in the country, the Korean customs authorities will accept the appropriate ATA carnet transit voucher presented by the declarant and treat it as a declaration of transport in bond under the Customs Act and other applicable law.

4.5.5 Re-Export Period for Goods Temporarily Imported

The customs authorities set the valid term of the ATA carnet for goods to be re-exported within one year or shorter. In the event goods are seized according to Article 12.1 of the Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods ("ATA Carnet Convention"), the re-export period may be extended in excess of the original validity period for a period of up to the duration of the seizure. Anyone who wishes to extend the re-export period must submit an application to the customs authorities at the place of clearance or the location of goods and gain approval therefrom before the validity period expires.

4.5.6 Re-Export Declaration for Goods Temporarily Imported

Within the re-export period set by customs upon entry into Korea, a temporary importer with an ATA carnet must declare re-export of its goods to the customs authorities after specifying the purpose and quantity of the re-exported goods and flight (navigation) number on the re-export declaration, affixing its signature to the declaration and carrying the goods into a bonded area.

The temporary importer may not be required to move the goods to a bonded area if it makes a declaration to an inland declaration depot or submits a declaration to a certain airport or seaport customs office and loads the goods at any other airport or seaport. However, the goods must be transported in-bond from the place of storage to the bonded area at the port of loading.

When Games Clients declare re-export of goods temporarily imported under an ATA carnet, the expiration date of the re-export period and the carnet will be checked, along with the quantity of the re-exported goods. The goods may also be inspected.

If the Korean customs authorities find that the carnet is valid and that there is no problem with the goods, they will accept a re-export declaration and register the ATA carnet in the ATA carnet system of the KCS. The customs house will record the quantity of each re-exported item, the confirming customs, the date and confirming officer, the ATA carnet import declaration number and the re-export declaration number on the counterparts of the re-export certificate (for confirmation by the declarant and for safekeeping at customs). The customs house will then affix its import/export declaration acceptance seal thereto, keep a counterpart intended for customs and deliver the other to the declarant.

4.5.7 Use of Goods Temporarily Imported for Non-Designated Purposes

Goods imported under the ATA carnet system must be used only for the purposes stipulated in the ATA Carnet Convention unless otherwise approved by customs. An application for a non-designated purpose cannot be made if the re-export period has expired or the goods have already been used for a non-designated purpose.

In order to obtain approval to use goods imported under an ATA carnet for any non-intended purpose, an application must be submitted and appropriate duties and taxes must be paid to customs at the location of goods or customs of clearance.

If goods imported under an ATA carnet are used for a non-designated purpose without approval from customs or are transferred to anyone, exempted duties and taxes will be immediately collected from the importer. The importer may also be legally prosecuted for violation of the Korean Customs Act.

4.5.8 Division of ATA Carnet

If any Games Client intends to extend the re-export period, use its goods for a non-designated purpose or declare re-export of its goods by dividing an ATA carnet, the Games Client must submit a separate application to customs at the location of goods or customs of clearance to gain approval.

4.5.9 Collection of Customs Duties and Taxes in the Event of Failure to Re-Export

If goods imported under the ATA carnet system are re-exported after expiry of their re-export period or are not re-exported, used for non-designated purposes or transferred to any person who will use them for non-designated purposes, the importer, user for non-designated purposes, transferor, transferee or guarantor institution must pay the Korean customs authorities appropriate taxes including exempted import duties along with an additional charge.

4.5.10 Customs Handling ATA Carnets

All customs offices in Korea can carry out clearance procedures for goods temporarily imported under an ATA carnet. Accordingly, Games Clients may submit import and re-export declarations at the customs of their choice upon their entry into and departure from Korea.

5. Freight – Logistics Information

5.1 Overview

The Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (hereinafter referred to as “Olympic Games”) will be held for 17 days, from 9 to 25 February 2018. The PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games (hereinafter referred to as “Paralympic Games”) will take place for 10 days, from 9 to 18 March 2018.

Olympic Games	Paralympic Games
9-25 February 2018	9-18 March 2018

All Games Clients including Olympic/Paralympic partners and official suppliers are responsible to arrange their own shipment.

Games Clients who wish to send shipments in connection with the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games should select a freight forwarder well in advance to avoid any unnecessary delays. Games Clients can choose a freight forwarder of their choice. Games Clients should give their freight forwarders clear instructions about their cargo and its destination for efficient transport services.

POCOG has appointed Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Hanjin Transportation”), as the official logistics supplier for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games to ensure efficient transport and customs clearance of Games-related goods.

Hanjin Transportation will pick up your Games-related shipments at your door and deliver them to their final destination, offering the best possible service at each stage of the process. If you wish to use Hanjin Transportation, please email 2018pc@hanjin.co.kr.

5.2 Shipping Guidelines

The following steps are a summary of the process to ship Games-related goods from their point of departure to the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games venues. These steps are designed to ensure the most efficient and expedited delivery of goods. If you have any questions about this process, please contact POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com.

Process of shipping Games-related goods

Step		Description
1	Select freight forwarder	Select a freight forwarder of your choice as far in advance as possible to arrange for transport and customs clearance of Games-related goods.
2	Check the following information	
	(a) Local customs authorities regulations	Before shipping, check with your local customs authorities about export requirements and for information on returning goods to your country.
	(b) Commodity-specific restrictions	Consult your freight forwarder regarding customs clearance before shipping goods such as alcoholic beverages, medicine, pharmaceutical products, plants and animal products to Korea as restrictions may apply.
3	Pack goods	Goods should be packed properly to prevent the risk of damage during transport. Any wood packaging materials must conform to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
4	Mark and label goods	Check and comply with all marking and labeling requirements of the country of shipment and Korea.
5	Proceed with export clearance procedure (From departure point to Korea)	Ensure that appropriate export clearance procedures are completed in your country.
6	Arrange shipment schedule	Contact your freight forwarder well in advance to arrange for your shipment to arrive on time by sea or air.
7	Notify POCOG Logistics	Inform your freight forwarder to notify POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com of inbound freight 2 months before freight arrival at venue to certify the efficient tracking and customs clearance of Games-related freight.
8	Proceed with import clearance procedure (into Korea)	Ensure that appropriate import clearance procedures are completed in Korea by checking with your freight forwarder. To receive duty and tax exemptions, a confirmation note should be issued by POCOG Logistics. For more details, see 4.4 <i>Special Exemption Procedure</i> .
9	Venue delivery	Goods that have completed import formalities are to be delivered to their final destination according to transport schedules.
10	Proceed with re-export clearance procedures (From Korea to overseas)	At the end of the Games, please consult your freight forwarder to re-export your goods within the temporary import period. All goods exempted from customs duties and taxes under the temporary admission or special exemption procedure must be re-exported unless they are donated or destroyed in Korea. Their donation or destruction requires prior approval of the Korean customs authorities.

5.3 Shipping Instructions

5.3.1 Shipping Documents

To receive exemption from customs duties and import value added tax, Games Clients should indicate POCOG as the consignee. Please note that Games Clients may choose a consignee of their choice other than POCOG, but in this case, customs exemption will not be provided.

For Games Clients who wish to receive exemption from customs duties and the import VAT, the air waybill or bill of lading should indicate the following information:

- Consignee: PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games
- Full venue name (e.g., Main Press Centre)
- Name of consigner and person who will receive and use the goods.

5.3.2 Labels

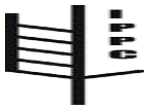
All freight shipments should be clearly labeled with the following information:

- contact name of person responsible for receiving goods
- contact person's telephone number
- contact person's e-mail address and name of designated freight forwarder
- case/crate number (e.g., case 1 of 3, case 2 of 3, case 3 of 3)

5.3.3 Packing

Goods should be packed properly to reduce the risk of damage during transport and storage. Wood packaging materials of all imported shipments will go through quarantine to prevent inflow of insect pests. Please comply with applicable regulations and refrain from using wood packaging materials that do not contain the IPPC fumigation mark in order to avoid any disadvantage such as customs clearance delays.

Mark Verifying Fumigation of Wood Packaging Materials

① 	② XX-③ 000-④ YY
<p>③ IPPC logo, ② ISO country code</p> <p>③ A unique number assigned to the company that has carried out the fumigation, namely a notional plant protection organisation.</p> <p>④ Method of fumigation</p> <p>※ The IPPC mark represents ISPM No. 15 international standards for phytosanitary measures. Although the mark may differ across countries, the information specified in ① ~ ④ must be included in the mark.</p>	

5.3.4 Freight Insurance

It is the responsibility of each Games Client to provide insurance coverage for the entire journey of their goods, including the duration of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. Games Clients should ensure that they have adequate insurance coverage for transport, storage and return of containers, goods and packaging materials. Storage and transport of equipment and supplies are strictly at the owner's risk.

For more information on freight insurance, please contact POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com.

5.3.5 Notifying POCOG Logistics of Inbound Freight

In order to ensure expedited and efficient delivery of Games-related shipments, POCOG Logistics requires advance notification of all inbound freight shipments in order to allocate adequate resources at the venue.

1	Games Clients or their freight forwarders will be required to submit an inbound freight notification form, which includes the date of shipment, bill of lading number or container number, to POCOG Logistics.
↓	
2	POCOG Logistics will then send a receipt to the Games Client or freight forwarder.
↓	
3	Based on information received regarding inbound freight, POCOG Logistics will schedule deliveries and inform the requesting party of delivery information, including time, date and venue contact details.

The *PyeongChang 2018 Venue Delivery Manual*, which will be published in September 2017, will provide full details on the requirements for delivering to the venues.

5.4 Deliveries to Main Distribution Centre

The Main Distribution Centre (MDC) is managed and operated by POCOG for efficient transport and storage of goods for the Games. The MDC provides services including storage and delivery of Games-related goods and loading and unloading of containers.

All deliveries to the MDC must meet the following conditions:

- Vehicles must possess documents certifying the delivered goods;
- the consignee must be POCOG or an official supplier;
- during the lockdown period, vehicles and cargo may be required to be screened at the RVSS;
- during the bump-in period, both the personnel and vehicles must obtain bump-in pass.

Please contact POCOG Logistics (delivery@pyeongchang2018.com) if you have any question regarding bump-in passes.

- Vehicles should possess a VAPP during the lockdown period; and
- All driver/occupants must have an Accreditation Card (OIAC/PIAC).

Information on VAPPs for vehicles and OIAC/PIAC for personnel will be specified in the *PyeongChang 2018 Venue Delivery Manual*, which will be published in September 2017.

5.5 Deliveries to Venues and Villages

POCOG Logistics is responsible for managing the process by which freight forwarders will make deliveries to venues before and during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. In addition, POCOG Logistics will produce the PyeongChang 2018 *Venue Delivery Manual* explaining the process of transport to venues by delivery/service vehicles during the bump-in, lockdown and bump-out periods to ensure efficient delivery of Games-related goods to venues.

Deliveries to the Olympic Villages and Paralympic Village

Games	Bump-In	Lockdown	Transition		Paralympic Village Bump-Out
			Olympic Village Bump-Out	Delivery date	
Olympic Games	20 Dec. 2017 - 22 Jan. 2018	23 Jan. 2018 - 20 Mar. 2018	(PVL) 26-27 Feb. 2018	X	X
			(GVL) 26 Feb. - 1 Mar. 2018		
Paralympic Games	X			From 28 Feb. 2018 (12:00 noon) * Containers can only be delivered until 3 Mar. 2018	21-23 Mar. 2018

5.5.1 Bump-In

The bump-in period will begin after the installation of temporary infrastructure and overlay for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. During the bump-in period, access procedures to the venues will be less strict than during the lockdown period.

The bump-in period for the Olympic Villages is:

Olympic Villages Bump-in Period
20 December 2017 to 22 January 2018

The bump-in period for other venues will be in December 2017 and January 2018 for PyeongChang and Gangneung venues respectively. The exact dates will be included in the *PyeongChang 2018 Venue Delivery Manual* which will be published in September 2017.

During the bump-in period, all deliveries must be logged onto the Venue Delivery Schedule (VDS), a localised delivery schedule managed by each Venue Logistics manager, and all vehicles and occupants must have a bump-in pass for venue access.

Please note that freight forwarders other than POCOG’s official logistics supplier, Hanjin Transportation, must contact POCOG Logistics at least 48 hours in advance of the planned freight delivery in order to gain access to the venue. Freight that is delivered to the venues by Hanjin Transportation will be added to the Venue Delivery Schedule by Hanjin Transportation. For further details, please contact POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com.

Games Clients are strongly encouraged to arrange for all Games-related goods to arrive during the bump-in period at the final destination as deliveries during the lockdown period will be subject to more restrictive Games-time security requirements. However, deliveries to the Paralympic Village should be made during the transition period from the Olympic to Paralympic Village. Games-time security levels will remain during the transition period and NPCs making deliveries will need to satisfy the necessary requirements – “five keys to the gate.”

5.5.1.1 Freight Delivery at Paralympic Village

Because of limited space at the Paralympic Village, NPCs cannot deliver their freight before the Olympic Games. Due to the short transition time, NPCs can start bringing their freight into Paralympic Village from 12:00 noon on 28 February 2018. NPCs will need to satisfy the five keys to the gate to make deliveries to the Village.

Freight delivery dates at Paralympic Village	Container deliveries at Paralympic Village
From 12:00 noon on 28 February 2018	12:00 noon on 28 February 2018 - 3 March 2018

5.5.1.2 Inbound Freight Notification Form

To ensure expedited and efficient delivery of Games-related shipments, POCOG Logistics requires advance notification of all inbound freight shipments. POCOG Logistics will schedule adequate resources at each venue based on the notifications.

5.5.1.3 Delivery Acceptance at Venues

POCOG Logistics also requires an authorised representative of the client to be present when deliveries arrive at the venues to witness the unloading of goods. Goods are not allowed to enter the venues without the presence of a freight forwarder or Games Client representative.

5.5.1.4 Shipping Containers

Containers at the Olympic Villages and Paralympic Village

Due to space restrictions at the Olympic Villages and Paralympic Village, not all shipping containers can be stored inside the Villages. POCOG will be able to place a limited number of 20-foot containers within the PyeongChang Olympic Village/Paralympic Village security perimeter. But, there is no space to store 20-foot containers within the Gangneung Olympic Village. Larger containers requiring storage during the Games at the PyeongChang and Gangneung Village will be placed outside the Village in a nearby location. Please note that there is no space to unload freight from shipping containers that have not been grounded. In such cases, Games Clients should inform their freight forwarder before shipping that the freight must arrive at the Village by truck.

Containers at competition venues

Shipping containers cannot be sent to the competition venues due to space restrictions. Therefore, Games Clients should inform their freight forwarder that freight must arrive at the competition venue by truck.

Containers at International Broadcast Centre (IBC)

Shipping containers, either to be stored or unloaded, can be sent to the IBC. Please contact your freight forwarder in advance to make shipping arrangements. To make inquiries about delivery schedules to venues, including IBC, please contact POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com.

5.5.2 Lockdown: Games time

Games-time security levels will begin after a security sweep has been conducted at each venue. The Games-time lockdown period at the Olympic Villages will begin on 23 January 2018. Security levels at the PyeongChang Olympic Village will remain during the transition into the Paralympic Village. Lockdown periods at other venues have yet to be defined.

Games Clients making deliveries to venues during the lockdown period will need to satisfy the following requirements, which are referred to as the “five keys to the gate.”

Five Keys to the Gate

	Five Keys to the Gate	Requirements
1	Accreditation	All delivery and service vehicle drivers/occupants must possess a valid and appropriate Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card (OIAC) or Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card (PIAC)
2	Master Delivery Schedule (MDS)	The vehicle must be listed on the MDS, a centralised scheduling system managed by POCOG Logistics that controls the flow of delivery and service vehicles into the PyeongChang 2018 venues.
3	Screening and sealing	Each vehicle and its contents must be screened and sealed in advance. A security screening certificate must be obtained to prove that screening was completed.

4	Vehicle Access and Parking Permit (VAPP)	All vehicles must display the correct VAPP in the front windscreen of the vehicle to enter the venues.
5	Vehicle Screening Area (VSA)	All vehicles entering the venues must pass through the VSA to screen vehicle, outer/interior of the vehicle, seals and driver/passengers.

Any vehicle that does not satisfy all five keys to the gate will be prohibited from entering the venues.

5.5.2.1 Master Delivery Schedule (MDS)

The MDS is a centralised scheduling system managed by POCOG Logistics that is intended to control the flow of delivery and service vehicles into the PyeongChang 2018 venues. The MDS will enable management of all information on delivery schedules, vehicles and items. This will greatly improve venue management by ensuring tight security at venues and preventing congestion on roads in the vicinity of the venues.

In order for delivery/service vehicles to enter the venues, an application must be submitted to the MDS in advance according to the established procedures. Vehicles must follow the instructions given by POCOG Logistics. Detailed information on the MDS will be provided in the *MDS Guide Book*, which will be published by POCOG Logistics in September 2017.

5.5.2.2 Delivery Windows

To reduce the congestion on roads and to avoid mixing delivery vehicles with athletes and spectators, each venue will be designated a specific window when deliveries can be made. Freight forwarders will only be allowed access to a venue within that venue’s specified delivery windows determined by POCOG. Only in exceptional cases whereby the freight forwarder obtains an approval from POCOG Logistics, will the freight forwarder be allowed to make deliveries outside of these windows. The delivery windows for each venue will be indicated in the *PyeongChang 2018 Venue Delivery Manual*.

5.5.3 Transition Period

Venues that will be used for the Paralympic Games will have a transition period during which they will be transformed from the Olympic venue into the Paralympic venue.

The transition period for each venue will begin immediately after the end of the Olympic competition at each venue. Due to the varying lengths of competition/operational schedules, the start of the transition period will vary from venue to venue.

Games-time lockdown procedures will remain in place at the PyeongChang Olympic Village’s transition to the Paralympic Village. All inbound Paralympic deliveries, as well as Olympic outbound deliveries at the Paralympic Village, will have to satisfy the Games-time lockdown procedures, including the five keys to the gate.

5.5.4 Bump-out: Post Games

At the completion of the venue operations at the end of the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, bump-out will commence at venues and all goods for the Games period will be removed. This stage, which is venue specific and dependent upon the operational schedule, may be initiated before the Closing Ceremony.

During the Olympic bump-out period at the PyeongChang Olympic Village, Games-time lockdown procedures will remain in place while security levels at the Gangneung Olympic Village will be reduced with the closing of the Village at 12:00 p.m. on 28 February 2018. Security levels will be reduced and Games-time lockdown procedures will no longer be enforced during the Paralympic bump-out periods.

Olympic Villages Bump-out Periods	Paralympic Village Bump-out Period
(PVL) 26-27 February 2018 (GVL) 26 February - 1 March 2018	21-23 March 2018

The Bump-out periods at other venues will be communicated as soon as they are defined.

During the bump-out period, all vehicles must be logged onto the Venue Delivery Schedule (VDS), a localised delivery schedule managed by each Venue Logistics manager, and all vehicles and occupants must have a bump-out pass for venue access.

Please note that freight forwarders besides POCOG's official logistics supplier, Hanjin Transportation, must contact POCOG Logistics at least 48 hours in advance of the planned freight collection in order to gain access to the venue. Freight that is removed from the venues by Hanjin Transportation will be added to the Venue Delivery Schedule by Hanjin Transportation.

For further details, please contact POCOG Logistics at delivery@pyeongchang2018.com.

5.6 Shipping Addresses

Shipments should be consigned to the following venues.

For venues under construction, addresses will be provided in the *PyeongChang 2018 Venue Delivery Manual*.

Competition Venues in PyeongChang Mountain Cluster

Venue	Address
Alpensia Biathlon Centre (Olympic/Paralympic)	325 Solbong-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Alpensia Cross-Country Skiing Centre	325 Solbong-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre	325 Solbong-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Olympic Sliding Centre	153-4 Yongsan-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Bokwang Snow Park	174 Taegi-ro, Bongpyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Jeongseon Alpine Centre (Olympic/Paralympic)	6, Jungbong-gil, Bukpyeong-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Yongpyong Alpine Centre	715 Olympic-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea

Competition Venues in Gangneung Coastal Cluster

Venue	Address
Gangneung Curling Centre (Olympic/Paralympic)	630-4, Gyo-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Media Village	1039/1043/1044, Hongje-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Ice Arena	648-42, Gyo-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Oval	257, Ponam-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Hockey Centre (Olympic/Paralympic)	591, Ponam-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Kwandong Hockey Centre	522 Naegok-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea

Non-Competition Venues

Venue	Address
PyeongChang Olympic Plaza (Stadium, Medals Plaza)	344, Hoenggye-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Olympic Park	2-4, Gyo-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
International Broadcast Centre	233, Yongsan-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang- gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Main Press Centre	Suha-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
POCOG Main Distribution Centre	44-18, Jeombong-gil, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Olympic and Paralympic Villages

Venue	Address
PyeongChang Olympic Village Paralympic Village	154, Suha-ri, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang- gun, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea
Gangneung Olympic Village	778, Yucheon-dong, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea

6. Passengers – Customs Information

For information on the criteria for exemption of the goods covered in this chapter, please refer to the table “Basic Customs Procedures According to Games Clients and Type of Goods” in 4.2 *Overview of Exemption Procedure to Each Games Client* and contents of 4.3 *Temporary Admission Procedure* and 4.4 *Special Exemption Procedure*.

The section explains expedited customs clearance procedures for those acknowledged as Games Clients and are in possession of an Olympic or Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card (OIAC or PIAC) for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

Games Clients who possess a POCOG-issued OIAC or PIAC are entitled to expedited customs processing at dedicated channels for Games Clients.

For customs formalities in Korea applicable to ordinary travellers other than Games Clients, please refer to the Korea Customs Service’s (KCS) homepage (www.customs.go.kr).

6.1 Dedicated Channels at Customs of Port of Entry to Korea

A customs clearance support team of the Korean customs authorities will expedite customs specific periods from January to March 2018.

The Korean customs authorities will also operate dedicated channels for Games Clients at each arrival halls at Incheon International Airport, Gimpo International Airport and Yangyang International Airport.

6.2 One-Stop Clearance Service in Collaboration with Quarantine Agency

The Korean customs authorities will deploy dedicated officers at joint quarantine inspection desks in arrival halls to provide a fast one-stop service whereby Games Clients’ imported goods subject to quarantine undergo a joint inspection by the Korean Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency.

6.3 Filling Out Customs Declaration Form

Before arrival in Korea, Games Clients will be provided with a disembarkation card and a customs declaration form on-board by the crew of their aircraft or ship. Games Clients are advised to fill out the forms on-board because doing so in the crowded arrival halls after their arrival in Korea may be difficult. These forms should be submitted to customs officers at customs counters in the arrival halls.

All travellers entering Korea must submit a signed customs declaration form that specifies whether they have any declarable items to a customs officer. Any Games Client who has any unaccompanied baggage or unchecked cargo should fill out two customs declaration forms and then submit one form to the customs of entry and the other to the customs of clearance. See Appendix 9 for the customs declaration form.

6.4 Matters of Consideration in Making Customs

Declaration

If a traveller is taken aside by a customs officer while going through a “nothing to declare” exit and is found to have made a false customs declaration or to have failed to submit a necessary customs declaration form, they will be guided to a separate counter for close inspection and investigation. If they are found to have imported any prohibited or restricted goods or to have imported an excessive amount of dutiable goods intentionally, their goods may be confiscated and they may be prosecuted by law, which could include a fine and/or imprisonment, on charges of violation of the Customs Act and other applicable law.

Please be advised that travellers may be violating the law if they bring goods into Korea at the request of any other person. Narcotic drugs or other contraband may be concealed in those goods. In that case, the traveler is solely responsible for the contraband and will be legally prosecuted accordingly. If travellers carry goods into Korea on behalf of any other person, they should appropriately make a customs declaration verbally or in writing to exempt themselves from liability.

6.5 Declarable Goods

If Games Clients carry any of the following goods, they must make a voluntary declaration to Korean customs. In the case the Games Clients do not declare or falsely declare declarable goods or brings them in for any other person, the Games Clients may be legally prosecuted under the Korean Customs Act or related statutes, required to pay an additional charge (30 per cent of payable duties and taxes) or face other disadvantages.

Only if Games Clients submit a customs declaration of the following declarable goods that are subject to customs duties and taxes in Korea, they will be granted a 30 per cent exemption of payable duties and taxes:

- goods acquired overseas of which total acquisition value exceeds USD 600 (including gifts and other give-away items as well as goods re-imported into Korea after acquisition in duty-free shops in Korea);
- alcoholic beverages, tobacco or perfume in excess of the duty-free allowance per person (alcoholic beverages: one bottle of alcoholic beverage up to one litre and no more than USD 400; tobacco: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco; perfume: up to 60 ml) (duty-free entry not allowed for alcoholic beverages and tobacco brought into Korea by a person less than 19 years old);
- goods subject to preferential tariffs among goods originating in a country with which Korea has an FTA (Free Trade Agreement);
- business goods including goods for commercial or repair purposes and samples;
- goods imported at the request of any other person, deposited goods and temporarily imported/exported goods;
- goods subject to quarantine such as animals, plants and processed meat products;
- means of payment in a total amount exceeding USD 10,000 (legal tender including Korean won and US dollars, cashier's checks, traveller's checks or other securities); and
- prohibited or restricted goods including firearms, swords, narcotic drugs and articles endangering the Korean Constitution, public safety or public morals (see 7.1 *Prohibited or Restricted Goods*)

6.6 Duty-Free Allowance for Travellers

Korea has the following duty-free allowance for each arriving traveler:

- goods acquired overseas of which total acquisition value is not more than USD 600 (including gifts and other give-away items as well as goods re-imported into Korea after acquisition in duty-free shops in Korea);
- one bottle of alcoholic beverage up to one litre and no more than USD 400 (excluding alcoholic beverages imported by persons less than 19 years old);
- 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco (excluding tobacco products imported by persons less than 19 years old);
- 60 ml of perfume;
- goods that underwent customs' confirmation of re-exportation and are re-imported by the person concerned;
- personal belongings, jewelry and professional goods that are imported directly or indirectly for the purpose of their personal use and subsequent re-exportation by a person temporarily entering Korea with approval from the customs authorities under the temporary admission procedure (for these items, voluntary declaration to Korean customs are needed);

- still and motion picture cameras, slide or film projectors and accessories, binoculars, portable tape recorders and compact disk players, portable radio receivers, mobile phones, mobile television sets, portable typewriters, portable personal computers and accessories, portable calculators, baby carriages and wheelchairs for persons with disabilities that are currently being used by non-residents and directly imported by them; and
- other goods usually recognised as personal effects or unaccompanied baggage of travellers given their nature, quantity, price and use (e.g., Games Clients' sports equipment for competition or training, medicines and pharmaceutical products, uniforms, food products and Games-related consumables).

Games Clients do not need to record articles within the scope of the duty-free allowance on their customs declaration form except for any goods temporarily imported under the temporary admission procedure.

For customs formalities regarding broadcasting equipment, medical equipment, press vehicles and sports equipment to be temporarily imported, please see the corresponding sections.

6.7 Application of FTA Tariff Rates to Travellers' Personal Effects

When Games Clients bring goods in excess of the duty-free allowance into Korea for non-commercial purposes from a country that has concluded an FTA (Free Trade Agreement) with Korea, the Korean customs authorities tend to apply low FTA tariff rates to those goods merely based on their physical inspection and the details provided on their receipts without requiring a certificate of origin if their value is not more than USD 1,000. Although most FTAs have stipulated the exemption of a certificate of origin for goods with a maximum value of USD 1,000, the maximum value of goods that do not require a certificate of origin is different for each FTA.

Detailed conditions or methods to certify the country of origin for application of FTA tariff rates concerning goods of amounts exceeding the maximum value not requiring a certificate of origin differ depending on the FTA. Please visit the FTA portal site of the KCS (www.customs.go.kr/kcshome/site/index.do?layout=SiteId=engportal) for details.

6.8 Custody and Deposit

The customs authorities may keep in custody any personal belongings of travellers entering Korea if appropriate permission, approval, indication or other conditions required under applicable regulations are not satisfied. Such goods will be released from custody only when the situation is remedied or the goods are re-exported.

The Customs authorities working at international airports are expected to allow for the duty-free clearance of most of accompanied goods brought into Korea by passengers after verifying that they are Games Clients.

However, if the customs officer decides that it is unclear whether the traveller is a Games Client, or if it is unclear whether the goods are to be used for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the customs officer may keep the goods in custody.

Games Clients should immediately contact POCOG's customs support team or the official customs broker if their goods are held in custody of the Customs authorities. Games Clients can receive the same support from any of the contact points listed below.

<POCOG's Customs Support Team>

- Incheon International Airport office ☎ 032-743-0946 (+82-32-743-0946)

Manager (Mr. Jong-seong KIM) ☎ 010-8562-5376 (+82-10-8562-5376)

- PyeongChang office ☎ 033-350-4568 (+82-33-350-4568)

<Official Customs Broker>

- Seoul office ☎ 02-310-6545 (+82-2-310-6545)

- Associate (Mr. Yo-han JEON) ☎ 010-3069-2910 (+82-10-3069-2910)

If a Games Client requests an import customs clearance for goods in custody of the Customs authority, the official customs broker will carry out the customs clearance procedure and deliver them to the Games Client.

In order for the Games Client to request the official customs broker to assist with import clearance, the Games Client must forward the original copy or a photocopy of the custody certificate issued by the airport customs officer to the official customs broker, and pay the customs clearance and delivery fee of USD 400 regardless of the size or value of the items by cash or credit card upfront.

The fee of USD 400 amount is based on the standard delivery to Gangwon Province including Pyeongchang and Gangneung. It will take up to 48 hours for customs clearance and delivery.

If the Games Client chooses not to request for the import customs clearance assistance, he/she can leave the goods in custody, and retrieve them from the Customs authority when leaving the country. In this case, please contact POCOG's customs support team for assistance free of charge.

If goods kept under custody of or deposited with Korean customs are not exported/imported or returned within the duration of storage, the customs office undertakes their sale proceedings.

6.9 Unaccompanied Baggage

Unaccompanied baggage refers to airline baggage that is checked in by the passenger but does not travel with the person.

If an arriving traveller has any unaccompanied baggage, he/she should prepare and submit two customs declaration forms to the customs officer. They will be stamped by the customs officer and one will be returned to the traveller. Later, the traveller should submit the confirmed form to another customs officer at the time of clearance of the unaccompanied baggage. When a customs declaration form stamped by a customs officer is presented during clearance of unaccompanied baggage, the duty-free allowance applies to such baggage since it is regarded as a part of a traveller's personal effects.

7. Import of Specific Goods

For information on the criteria for exemption of the goods covered in this chapter, please refer to the table "Basic Customs Procedures According to Games Clients and Type of Goods" in 4.2 *Overview of Exemption Procedure to Each Games Client* and contents of 4.3 *Temporary Admission Procedure* and 4.4 *Special Exemption Procedure*.

7.1 Prohibited or Restricted Goods

Please carefully read the list of goods prohibited or restricted from entry into Korea to avoid any possible disadvantage when entering Korea. Prohibited or restricted goods that must be brought into Korea including firearms for Games events and medicines and pharmaceutical products require permission or approval from an appropriate agency in Korea.

The list of prohibited or restricted goods are:

- weaponry such as firearms (including replicas) and swords, ammunition and explosives, radioactive substances, eavesdropping equipment, etc.;
- narcotic drugs such as methamphetamine, opium, heroin and cannabis and medicines and pharmaceutical products that may be misused or abused;
- articles endangering the Korean Constitution, public safety or public morals (pornography is representative of endangering public morals) or articles that divulge the Korean Government's confidential information or can be used for purposes of espionage;
- goods violating intellectual property rights such as counterfeit (fake) products, forged bills and forged or altered securities;
- endangered species of wild flora and fauna and related products such as bear gall bladder, musk, deer antler and crocodile skin;
- spray guns, electroshock weapons, crossbows (including accessories, replicas or decorations) and toxic substances; and
- animals including dogs, cats and pet birds.

For a list of additional examples of prohibited or restricted goods, see Appendix 3.

7.2 Food Products, Plants and Pet Animals

The Korean customs authorities plan to allow duty-free entry of a reasonable quantity of food products (including bottled water) if POCOG ascertains that they will be directly used by team delegations. Personal food products carried into Korea by Games Clients are also eligible for duty-free entry within the duty-free allowance per person (no more than USD 600). Goods subject to quarantine such as sausage, raw meat, raw vegetables and fruits must pass Korean quarantine.

Food products brought into Korea by NOC/NPCs for consumption are entitled to duty-free entry. POCOG will discuss duty and tax exemption of food products for other Games Clients with the KCS and inform them soon. When Game Clients import food products, please contact the official customs broker at 2018customs@hanjin.co.kr.

If POCOG issues a confirmation note that the food products (including bottled water) are for self-consumption, the food products will be cleared without Korean quarantine. The confirmation note will be issued by POCOG's customs support team upon request by the customs broker. The customs broker may need POCOG's confirmation note when making customs declaration for goods shipped into Korea as cargo, and when clearing customs for goods taken in custody by the customs authority.

If the following goods subject to quarantine are imported into Korea, please check whether they can pass through Korean customs in advance before their shipment:

- live animals (pet dogs, etc.), marine animals (fish, etc.), raw meat and processed meat products such as beef jerky, sausage, ham and cheese; and
- soil, fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables such as mangos, walnuts, mountain-cultivated ginseng, pine mushrooms, oranges and cherries.

Dogs, cats, monkeys and other pet animals imported into Korea can be cleared through customs after a certificate of quarantine is collected. Plants must be transferred to a plant quarantine officer, and a quarantine certificate must be collected for their customs clearance.

For information on import-prohibited countries by type of designated goods subject to quarantine and the list of major prohibited plants and pests under Korean quarantine law, see Appendices 4 and 5.

7.3 Broadcasting and Medical Equipment, Professional Goods, etc.

Games Clients wishing to temporarily import broadcasting equipment, medical equipment, professional goods, etc. under an ATA carnet qualify for ATA carnet clearance processing. For details, see 4.5 *ATA Carnet*.

If Games Clients carry equipment into Korea without an ATA carnet, they may take advantage of the temporary admission procedure. If they declare broadcasting equipment, medical equipment, professional goods, etc. to customs upon their arrival in Korea, the Korean customs authorities will physically check the goods and then issue a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation. If the goods are confirmed by POCOG, the customs authorities will not require provision of a customs security deposit.

A confirmation note will be issued by POCOG's customs support team upon request by the customs broker. The customs broker may need POCOG's confirmation note when making customs declaration for goods shipped into Korea as cargo, and when clearing customs for goods taken into custody by the customs authorities.

When Games Clients depart from Korea, the customs office will ascertain the matters stated in the written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation issued at the time of their entry as well as the goods re-exported.

For details on imported equipment's exemption from customs duties and taxes for re-export, see the customs procedures for goods eligible for exemption from customs duties and taxes for re-export in section 3 *Freight - Customs Information*.

The Korean customs authorities may exempt customs duties and taxes for broadcasting equipment (including consumables) to be used during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games by IOC-designated Olympic Host Broadcasters by recognising them as Games-related goods if those goods are confirmed by POCOG.

Unlike the Temporary Admission Procedure or the ATA carnet system, the Special Exemption Procedure for certain Games-related goods does not obligate Games Clients to declare export of their Games-related goods to customs upon their departure from Korea. However, those goods must be used for their intended purposes. Examples of broadcasting equipment are as follows:

- audio and video recording and media storage devices;
- audio and video signal processing, routing, distribution and test equipment;
- video display equipment including CRT, LCD and plasma;
- audio monitoring equipment, speakers, microphones and communication equipment;
- cranes, booms and jibs for TV production;
- computer graphics systems, equipment and software;
- prefabricated cables and wiring systems, raw cables and connectors to be consumed;

- satellite transmitting and receiving equipment, wireless video and audio transmitting systems;
- tools of trade, batteries, videotapes and other recordable media; and
- computers and communication equipment for broadcasting.

7.4 Sports Goods and Promotional Goods

Sports goods and promotional goods imported by team delegations to the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games can be cleared through Korean customs duty free. Depending on the type and quantity of goods, a POCOG-issued document confirming the purpose of their import may be required.

A confirmation note will be issued by POCOG's customs support team upon request by the customs broker. The customs broker may need POCOG's confirmation note when making customs declaration for goods shipped into Korea as cargo, and when clearing customs for goods taken in custody by the customs authority.

When they leave Korea, Games Clients are not obligated to declare such sports equipment and promotional goods that were granted duty-free entry, but must utilise them in Korea according to their intended purpose (use in connection with the Games).

The list below gives examples of the types of goods that can be imported into Korea for use by Games Clients at the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games under the Special Exemption Procedure for certain Games-related goods. Goods not listed below may be entitled to duty-free entry if the purpose of their import is confirmed by POCOG to be legitimate:

- sports equipment for training and competing at the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games;
- consumables related to sports equipment for training and competing;
- Games-related decorations;
- food products for Games Clients;
- medicine, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment for Games Clients;
- uniforms and sportswear for Games Clients;
- winter clothes and boots for training of Games Clients; and
- other supplies to be used in connection with the Games.

Sports goods and promotional goods personally imported by Games Clients into Korea without POCOG's confirmation of the purpose of their import are eligible for duty-free entry within the scope of the duty-free allowance per person (up to USD 600).

The Customs authorities working at international airports are expected to allow for the duty-free clearance of most accompanied goods (even if the value of the goods exceed USD 600) brought into Korea by passengers after verifying that they are Games Clients. However, if the customs officer decides that it is unclear whether the traveller is a Games Client, or if it is unclear whether the goods are to be used for the Olympic Games, applicable duties and taxes may be requested for goods in excess of the duty-free allowance for customs clearance.

POCOG's customs support team is currently discussing with the Korea Customs Services (KCS) about the process for team equipment of a value higher than USD 600 brought as accompanied baggage by Games Clients to be exempt from duties and taxes. POCOG will inform Games Clients of this process in August 2017.

For any required assistance from POCOG, please contact POCOG's customs support team by email (customs@pyeongchang2018.com) in advance of shipping or bringing the goods to Korea.

Non-Games-related supplies and goods to be used/consumed in Korea are subject to customs duties and taxes upon their import clearance.

7.5 Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition

Inter-country movement of firearms, swords and explosives is strictly limited in Korea. Korean law stringently limits import and export of these products to and from the country. NOC/NPCs must, therefore, strictly follow the procedures set forth in Korean law when they import or export these goods to and from Korea. Air rifles used in Paralympic biathlon events are subject to the same import/export procedures as applicable to ordinary firearms.

To import biathlon rifles and ammunition, NOCs and NPCs must fill out a team application for import permission of rifles and ammunition (see Appendix 7).

NOCs and NPCs must submit the completed and signed forms to POCOG's customs support team (customs@pyeongchang2018.com) by 9 October and 8 December 2017 respectively.

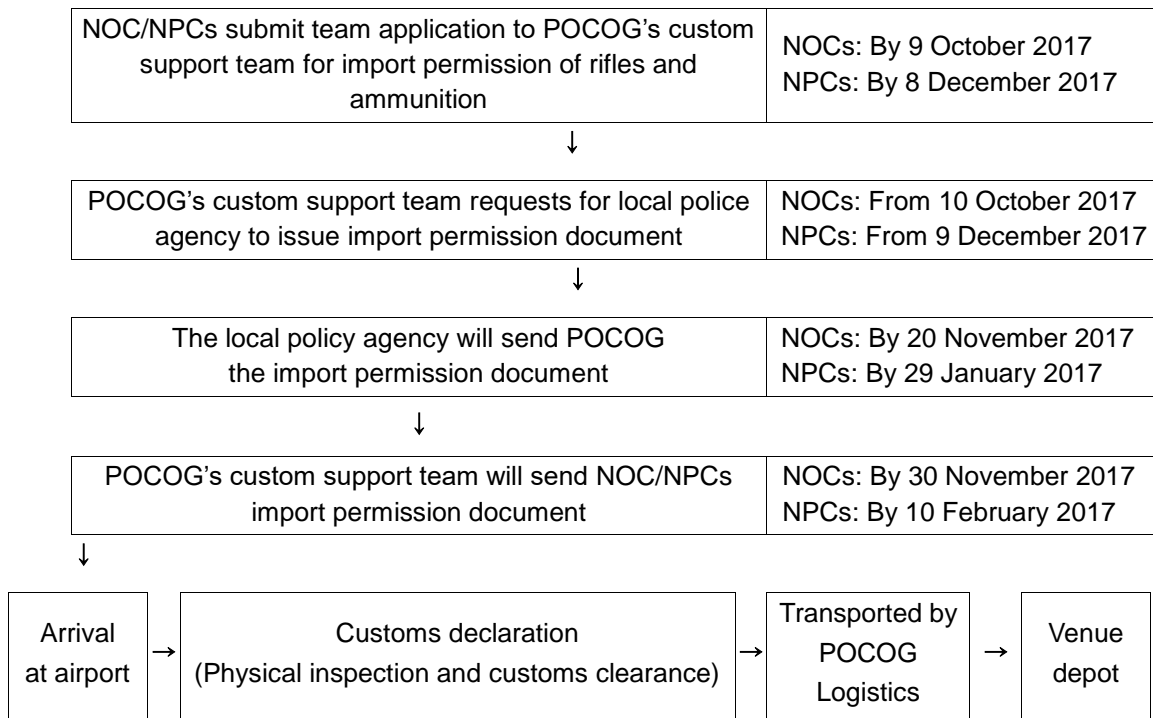
POCOG's customs support team will make a request to the local police agency to issue a temporary import permit for biathlon rifles and ammunition. POCOG's customs support team will then send the import permission document issued by the police agency to NOC/NPCs. The import permission document will be issued as a single document per NOC/NPC. The import permission document will include each team member's name, passport number, rifle brand, rifle model, rifle serial number and quantity of ammunition. The NOC/NPC's biathlon teams must have the import permission document to enter Korea with their biathlon rifles and ammunition.

Games Clients must find their own rifles and ammunition at the baggage claim carousel when they arrive at the airport in Korea, and give the import declaration to customs office and go through customs inspection. POCOG customs support team and the Korea Biathlon Union will help Games Clients in the process of import declaration and customs inspection.

Once the customs import inspection has been completed, POCOG Logistics will take the rifles and ammunition from the biathlon team members at the airport, load them into a special vehicle and transport them to the rifle and ammunition storage at the Alpensia Biathlon Centre. Please note that biathlon rifles and ammunition are transported separately from NOCs/NPCs' other baggage.

Biathlon rifles and ammunition can be imported into Korea on the condition that they are re-exported after the Games. Ammunition used during the Games is not subject to re-export.

Customs Procedures for Import of Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition



Before departure from PyeongChang, NOC/NPCs must re-export the rifles and any remaining ammunition. Before leaving, they must give the rifles and remaining ammunition to POCOG's biathlon sport team at the biathlon venue. POCOG Logistics will transport the rifles and ammunition in a special vehicle to the airport of departure (Incheon, Yangyang or Gimpo International Airport).

If the departure airport is the Incheon International Airport, NOC/NPCs will receive rifles and ammunition from POCOG Logistics at the entrance of the departure immigration area. An airline staff will come to the entrance of the departure immigration area and attach a baggage tag to the packed rifle and ammunition and issue a receipt to the athlete or team official.

Before going through immigration, the customs officer will inspect the rifle and ammunition with the attached baggage. Athletes or team officials are required to open their bags for customs officer to inspect. Once the customs officer completes the re-export inspection, the airline staff will receive the rifles and ammunition and load them on the airplane.

Customs Procedures for Re-Export of Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition

At biathlon venue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POCOG's biathlon sport team confirms the quantity of rifles and ammunition. • Rifles and ammunition are loaded and sealed in a special vehicle.
↓	
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POCOG Logistics transports rifles & ammunition to departure airport.
↓	
At airport* (Incheon International Airport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athlete/team official receives rifles and ammunition from POCOG Logistics at airport. • An airline staff attaches a baggage tag to the rifles and ammunition and issues a receipt to the athlete/team official. • The customs officer will inspect the rifles and ammunition with attached baggage tag. • POCOG's customs support team helps athlete/team official in the process of re-export declaration.
↓	
Aircraft loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the customs officer completes the re-export inspection, the airline staff receives the rifle and ammunition. • An airline staff will load them on the athlete/team official's aircraft.

* Rifle and ammunition handover procedures at other airports are still being developed and will be communicated later.

7.6 Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products

Medicines and pharmaceutical products that NOC/NPCs, International Sports Federations and other Games Clients import into Korea for such purposes such as treatment of athletes are entitled to duty-free entry to the extent that POCOG confirms such purpose.

Please note that POCOG will issue confirmation notes only for shipped cargo and custodied baggage. POCOG's customs support team is currently discussing with the Korea Customs Services (KCS) about the process for medicines and pharmaceutical products of a value higher than USD 600 brought as accompanied baggage by Games Clients to be exempt from duties and taxes. POCOG will inform Games Clients of this process in August 2017.

Medical teams belonging to NOC/NPCs should follow the procedures below:

- NOC/NPCs to submit the List of Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products to POCOG's official customs broker, Hanjin, via email (2018customs@hanjin.co.kr) by 31 October 2017.
- POCOG will inform NOC/NPCs through Hanjin of the results of the propriety review on medicines and pharmaceutical products based on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act by 30 November 2017.
- NOC/NPCs to ship medicines and pharmaceutical products for their medical teams.
 - NOC/NPCs should designate POCOG as the consignee on the shipping document, and the Hanjin as the notify party.

- Regarding the submission deadlines of document, please refer to 4.4.2 *Determination of Taxpayer & Documents to be Submitted to POCOG*.

Hanjin will carry out the customs clearance, storage, and, if needed, inland transport of the products shipped by the NOC/NPC medical team; NOC/NPC medical teams are requested to cooperate and communicate with Hanjin closely.

Games Clients' personal medicines and pharmaceutical products can be cleared through customs without duty and tax payments within the scope of the duty-free allowance per person (USD 600). Any goods in excess of the duty-free allowance are subject to duties and taxes for customs clearance. Without exception, medicines and pharmaceutical products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety require a doctor's prescription. The doctor's prescriptions for self-treatment should be issued in Korea according to the Korea related notification. POCOG will discuss with the relevant institutions on allowing prescriptions issued overseas. See Appendix 6 for the list of medicines and pharmaceutical products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as of May 2017.

Medicines and pharmaceutical products imported by NOC/NPC team delegations and other Games Clients for sale or use in Korea without relation to the Games or personal medicines and pharmaceutical products imported by Games Clients in excess of the duty-free allowance per person must undergo regular customs formalities in Korea. In this case, import requirements regarding medicines and pharmaceutical products (such as submission of a standard customs clearance forecast report to the chairman of the Korea Pharmaceutical Traders Association) must be satisfied, in addition to payment of applicable duties and taxes.

If POCOG issues a confirmation note that the medicines and pharmaceutical products are for self-consumption, the products will be cleared without Korean quarantine.

7.7 Temporarily Imported/Exported Vehicles

Vehicles imported by foreigners entering Korea on a temporary basis are entitled to duty-free entry into Korea if they are used for designated purposes for up to one year (an extension of up to one more year is possible) and then re-exported in accordance with the Korean Customs Act and applicable treaties and conventions including the Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva, 19 September 1949.

If broadcasting vehicles (i.e., OB vans) pass through customs without payment of duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure, liability insurance coverage or deductible options must be obtained.

Only the holder of an international driving permit or a Korean driver's license is allowed to operate such vehicles in Korea. If a Games Client's country is a party of the Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva, 19 September 1949, he/she may operate a vehicle after attaching an operation schedule issued by the authorities of a Korean metropolitan or provincial government. If a Games Client's country is not a party of the Convention, a temporary operation permit issued by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport is required. (A person's country means the driver's nationality and the country of registration of the vehicle.)

For customs clearance of temporarily imported automobiles, the following documents are required in addition to an import declaration:

- copy of the international driving permit and copy of the passport;
- copy of the vehicle registration certificate issued by the exporting country;
- copy of the certificate of import declaration or the report (approval) of transport in bond regarding loaded cargo, if any;
- automobile insurance policy (not applicable to vehicles subject to the Korea-China Multimodal Transport Agreement and designated vehicles);
- documents certifying that a customs security deposit equivalent to customs duties and taxes has been provided;
- international transport automotive operation schedule in case of passenger cars and special vehicles; and
- permit of operation of temporarily imported automobiles in case of intermodal transport vehicles, vehicles subject to the Korea-China Multimodal Transport Agreement and other designated vehicles.

7.8 Gifts and Give-Away Items

Games Clients can bring goods without customs duties and taxes into Korea under the Korean Customs Act and relevant regulations to be given away as gifts and awards or for non-commercial purposes during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. If this is their intended purpose, the CIF (cost, insurance, and freight) value of such goods should be less than USD 5 per unit or set, and their total amount should be regarded as appropriate by the customs authorities. Otherwise, they must be released for free circulation with payment of all customs taxes due.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, business-related materials or restricted items cannot be claimed as gifts.

However, if items that Games Clients import by cargo are gifts or give away items that are necessary for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, POCOG customs support team will issue a confirmation note to exempt taxes even if the price per unit exceeds USD 5. For more information, please contact the official customs broker, Hanjin, at 2018customs@hanjin.co.kr.

7.9 Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco

As for alcoholic beverages that Games Clients bring into Korea, only one bottle of an alcoholic beverage that does not exceed one litre and USD 600 per person (excluding alcoholic beverages imported by persons less than 19 years old) is eligible for duty-free entry. The duty-free allowances for tobacco are 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250 grams of other types of tobacco.

Regular import customs formalities apply to alcoholic beverages or tobacco imported in excess of the duty-free allowance per person into Korea.

Generally, zero to 30 per cent customs duties are levied on imported alcoholic beverages depending on the types of alcoholic beverages and FTA signatories. In addition, 10 per cent VAT, five to 72 per cent liquor tax (according to the types of alcoholic beverages) and 10 to 30 per cent education tax are imposed. For tobacco, zero to 40 per cent customs duties are collected depending on the types of tobacco products and FTA signatories, along with 10 per cent VAT and certain local taxes. Besides, import requirements under the Korean Food Sanitation Act must be met. For details, please contact your freight forwarder and customs broker.

An alcoholic beverage distribution licence must be separately obtained from the competent tax office in Korea to sell alcoholic beverages in the country. Any clients who want to inquire about the alcoholic beverage distribution license, please call the Korea National Tax Service (Helpline for foreigners, +82-1588-0560).

Only in case of alcoholic beverages that NOCs/NPCs import by cargo, POCOG will issue a confirmation note so that duties and other taxes will be exempted. In this case, the quantity of alcoholic beverages that duty and other taxes can be exempted corresponds to the number of NOC/NPC participants at the Games (only 1 bottle of 1 litre or less per participant). For more information on this, please contact the official customs broker, Hanjin, at 2018customs@hanjin.co.kr.

7.10 Guide Dogs and Assistance Dogs

If Games Clients are accompanied by guide dogs or assistance dogs, they must undergo required customs declaration. Simplified customs clearance procedures apply to guide dogs, and import duties and taxes are exempted for them. However, guide dogs must undergo animal quarantine. If Games Clients have prepared the appropriate veterinary health certificate and have taken due measures, animal quarantine will be cleared on the spot.

When Games Clients are accompanied by guide dogs or assistance dogs, Games Clients should prepare three documentations: 1) health certificate, 2) pet microchip and 3) Certificate of Antibody Test. Please note further information below.

1) Health certificate

Games Clients should submit a health certificate issued by the exporting country to the quarantine officer at the international airport of entry. If the health certificate is issued by an EU country and the departure country is an EU country, a “EU Pet Passport” may be submitted to substitute the health certificate. However, if the departure country is not an EU country, the “EU Pet Passport” will not be accepted as a substitute for a health certificate.

Without a health certificate (or EU Pet Passport where applicable), dogs will be denied entry into Korea. If denied entry, they must leave the country, accompanied by a person. The accompanying person does not have to be the same person who brought them to Korea.

2) Microchip

If a microchip is implanted in the dog, it is sufficient by itself and no other proof of documentation on the microchip is required. The same applies if the dog is wearing a microchipped collar.

Unless the dog has a microchip implanted, or is wearing a microchipped collar, a veterinarian will need to visit the airport of entry to implant the microchip into the dog. The accompanying person must pay the costs for the implant and the veterinarian’s travel. The implant takes 2 to 3 hours including the veterinarian’s travel time.

3) Certificate of Antibody Test

For a dog’s entry into Korea, the Certificate of Antibody Test issued by a government authority of the exporting country is required. The Certificate of Antibody Test is valid only if it is issued by an internationally authorised test institute.

However, the Certificate of Antibody Test can be exempted upon the presentation of a guide dog mark (or documentation) issued by the government of the departure country. The Certificate of Antibody Test can also be exempted if the dog arrives from a rabies-free region. The rabies-free region is determined in accordance with the disease status report by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

If neither the Certificate of Antibody Test nor the guide dog mark is presented, an antibody test should be performed in the airport berthage. The costs for the antibody test and the berthage fee will be incurred on the accompanying person. To have the antibody test performed by the government test institute, the test costs KRW 105,000 and it takes 10~15 days. Antibody test by a private test institute KRW 230,000 and takes 3 to 7 days. Airport berthage fee is approximately KRW 19,000 per day.

* Rabies-free regions (as per OIE report)

Andorra, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Cayman islands, Comoros, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Germany, Guadeloupe (France), Guam, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Martinique (France), Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States), New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palestinian Auton. Territories, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion (France), Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

For further inquires, please contact the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency:

- For entry of guide dogs or assistance dogs into Korea, call +82-32-740-2671. Consultancy in English is available from 06:00 to 24:00 (Korea standard time).
- For exit of guide dogs or assistance from Korea, call +82-32-740-2661. Consultancy in English is available from 09:00 to 18:00 (Korea standard time).
- E-mail inquiries, both on entry and exit, should be addressed to baggage@korea.kr.

Since airline companies often provide consultancy, we also recommend that you consult airline companies on the entry and exit of guide dogs in advance.

7.11 Dog Food and Veterinary Medicines

There are no separate import requirements for import of appropriate dog food when you bring guide dogs or assistance dogs into Korea. For import of veterinary medicines and pharmaceutical products, however, a standard customs clearance forecast report must be submitted to the chairman of the Korea Animal Health Products Association.

Separate requirements may not be imposed for dog food, feed additives and veterinary medicines and pharmaceutical products imported into Korea by Games Clients accompanied by guide dogs or assistance dogs if deemed reasonable in consideration of the duration of the Games Client's stay in Korea as well as the size and number of dogs.

However, medicines and pharmaceutical products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety require a doctor's prescription.

7.12 Cash and Traveller's Checks

According to the Korean Foreign Exchange Transaction Regulations, when a person enters Korea with means of payment exceeding the equivalent of USD 10,000, he/she must declare them to customs. If a non-resident or foreign resident staying in Korea depart with means of payment in such amount, confirmation by a bank dealing in foreign exchange is required. Declared or confirmed means of payment may be sold to a bank dealing in foreign exchange, money exchanger or postal service agency. Documents certifying such sale including a certificate of foreign exchange purchase must be obtained from the purchaser.

If a resident of Korea who is a Korean national intends to carry any means of payment exceeding USD 10,000 out of the country, he/she must make a declaration to customs.

7.13 Legacy and Items to Be Donated

If Games Clients do not re-export goods temporarily imported into Korea under the temporary admission procedure and, instead, leave them as “Olympic legacy or Paralympic legacy” or donate them to a specific person in the country, Games Clients should obtain prior approval from the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods to use them for a non-designated purpose. The Olympic/Paralympic venues are under the jurisdiction of Donghae Customs office.

The approval process is delegated to the official customs broker by the customs office. For these goods, POCOG and the official customs broker will support the processes. However, in the case where goods are used for a different purpose, even if the approval was obtained from Donghae Customs office, the original importer must pay customs duties and VAT.

If the goods (excluding passenger cars) imported under the temporary admission procedure are donated to a central or local government agency in Korea for public use, the exemption of customs duties and taxes granted at the time of import may be sustained.

If some goods with duty-free benefits were brought under the Special Exemption Procedure for certain Games-related goods, Games Clients can donate them to a central or local government agency, Korean sports association or POCOG only after the Games and, thereby, avoid having to pay exempted duties and taxes on them.

Game Clients do not incur customs or duty taxes when making donations to the central government, local governments, sports and athletic organisations, and to POCOG. There is a process of receiving pre-approval from the designated and managing customs office when making a donation and the execution of this entire process will be supported by POCOG’s customs support team and official customs broker.

8. Export Customs Procedure

Generally, Games Clients are not subject to specific customs control when they leave Korea. However, they must declare export of goods that benefited from duty and tax exemption under the Temporary Admission Procedure. There are restrictions on exporting certain goods from Korea, such as cultural valuables of Korea, firearms, narcotic drugs and species of wildlife covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Korean-made goods purchased by Games Clients in designated duty-free shops in Korea are eligible for excise tax exemption upon their departure.

8.1 Re-export of temporarily imported goods

Goods declared by Games Clients as temporary imports under an ATA carnet upon their arrival in Korea or goods imported by them under the Temporary Admission Procedure must be declared to customs upon their departure for re-export confirmation.

If goods imported under the ATA carnet system are re-exported after expiry of their re-export period or are not re-exported, used for non-designated purposes or transferred to any person who will use them for non-designated purposes, the importer, user for non-designated purposes, transferor, transferee or guarantor institution must pay the Korean customs authorities exempted import duties and taxes along with an additional charge.

If goods imported by Games Clients into Korea are exempt from customs duties and taxes under the Temporary Admission Procedure but are not re-exported upon their departure as a result of sale or unqualified donation in the country, Games Clients must pay exempted duties and taxes and an additional charge. If Games Clients intentionally do not re-export the goods, they may be legally prosecuted for a violation of the Korean Customs Act.

For declaration of the re-export of baggage to customs, a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation issued by customs upon entry into Korea or an ATA carnet should be presented to customs for the purpose of confirmation, together with the re-exported goods. In case of freight, the import declaration number and import date must be stated in the customs remarks section of the export declaration submitted to customs. The fact that the freight is re-exported goods needs to be specified in the section as well.

8.2 Export-Restricted Goods

When Games Clients depart from Korea, export of certain goods may be restricted. A separate export permit is required for any firearms exported from Korea other than firearms and ammunition for Games events imported into the country under the Temporary Admission Procedure. In addition, there are restrictions on export of some goods such as endangered species of wild flora and fauna and narcotic drugs. In particular, export of any articles that are or might be Korean cultural valuables requires an export permit of cultural valuables or a written confirmation of non-cultural valuables under applicable Korean law.

8.3 Refund of Excise Tax

When foreign tourists including Games Clients leave Korea within three months after purchasing Korean-made goods with a one-time transaction price of more than KRW 30,000 (equivalent to USD 30) including taxes at shops in Korea that have the "Tax Refund Shop" signage, excise taxes including VAT are refundable. To receive such refund, please visit airport customs (refund counter) with your passport and a certificate of selling goods for overseas visitor and follow the procedures for export confirmation and refund. When Games Clients export products bought in tax refund shop as check-in baggage, Games Clients should receive export confirmation at airport customs before baggage check-in. When Games Clients export products bought in a tax refund shop as carry-on baggage, Games Clients should receive export confirmation at airport customs after the immigration check.

Before buying goods at a shop in Korea, it is advisable to check whether the VAT is refundable and receive a certificate of selling goods for overseas visitors for a tax refund.

If foreign tourists intend to have refundable taxes refunded or remitted before export confirmation by the competent departure customs, they may request refund at a downtown refund office operated by the tax refund service provider. To ensure confirmation of exportation by the competent departure customs, the tax refund service provider may request that the foreign tourists provide customs security deposit by means of credit card (Visa, Amex, JCB, etc.) within the amount of taxes.

If a downtown refund office refunds or remits the taxes to foreign tourists in advance, they must submit a certificate of selling goods for overseas visitor issued by tax refund shop to the competent departure customs upon their departure to have exportation confirmed. If exportation is not confirmed, they will be deemed to remain in Korea and the amount of taxes will be settled by credit card provided as customs security deposit.

POCOG Arrivals and Departures plans to set up Off-Airport Processing (OAP) desks for remote departure check-in at the Olympic Villages, Media Village and the Paralympic Village. A tax refund service is planned to be provided along with the OAP services.

OAP will be managed by POCOG Arrivals and Departures and POCOG's customs support team will be in charge of the tax refund service in the OAP.

The Korean government introduced a new "Tax-free system," which was enacted as of January 2016 for travellers to pay the amount exempted from VAT and individual consumption tax when they buy Korean-made goods at Tax Free Shops. The maximum purchase amounts for each traveller in this new system are KRW 200,000 per transaction and a total of KRW 1,000,000 per visit.

9. FAQ

9.1 Can I claim the PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure for goods on which I have already paid customs duties and taxes under regular customs formalities?

No, you cannot. However, if you did not benefit from FTA tariff rates during import clearance, you may apply for application of such tariffs within one year from the date of acceptance of the import declaration.

9.2 What should I do if goods I brought into Korea under the temporary admission procedure were lost or destroyed due to unexpected circumstances?

If goods that you brought into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure are lost or destroyed due to a natural disaster or other unavoidable circumstances, you should promptly report the incident to the competent customs office by submitting a damage/loss declaration of goods with supporting documents attached. The customs authorities issue a written confirmation of damage/loss of goods to the declarant after confirming whether the details and cause of such declaration are reasonable. The contact information for competent customs offices at each airport and port are listed in Appendix 2.

If you intend to destroy goods admitted duty-free under the temporary admission procedure, you must obtain approval from the competent customs office by submitting an application for approval of destruction of goods.

If goods brought into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure are lost or stolen due to your own negligence, you, as the importer, will assume responsibility for duties and taxes subject to conditional exemption. In this case, it is strongly recommended that you immediately consult the POCOG Customs Support Team.

9.3 When and how should I notify the Korean customs authorities if I use goods imported into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure for any purpose other than their original purpose or transfer them to any other person?

If you intend to transfer or lease goods exempted from duty and tax payment under the temporary admission procedure to any other person but for their original purpose, you must submit an application to the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods with related documents attached such as an application for approval of transfer, acquisition or leasing and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement and obtain necessary approval. In this case, it is the responsibility of the transferee to re-export the goods subject to duty-free entry under the temporary admission procedure.

The customs office that is in charge of the region where the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held is the Donghae Customs Office. But Games Clients should first contact the POCOG Customs Support team. The list and contact information of the customs office that are likely to be contacted by Games Clients, including Donghae Customs Office, is in Appendix 2.

If you wish to use goods brought into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure for any unintended purpose, you must submit an application to the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods with related documents attached such as an application for approval of transfer, acquisition or leasing and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement and obtain necessary approval. If you transfer such goods to a person intending to use them for any purpose other than their original purpose, you must promptly pay exempted duties and taxes.

9.4 When I depart from Korea, how should I declare to customs any gifts, awards and medals granted during Games time?

There are no particular restrictions or customs procedures applicable to Games Clients exporting gifts, awards and medals that they received in Korea as baggage or freight. However, restrictions are imposed on certain goods including Korean cultural valuables, firearms, drugs and species of wild fauna and flora covered by the CITES.

9.5 Can I donate goods brought into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure? If possible, which procedures do I need to follow?

Yes, you can. However, anyone who wishes to use goods exempted from duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure for unintended purposes or to transfer, acquire or lease them should submit an application to the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods with related documents attached such as an application for approval of transfer, acquisition or leasing and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement and obtain necessary approval. In this case, if you use the goods for any purpose other than their original purpose or transfer them to a person intending to use them for any purpose other than their original purpose, you must promptly pay exempted duties and taxes.

9.6 What kind of follow-up management is performed by the Korean customs authorities concerning goods that I bring into Korea duty-free?

Korean customs will constantly monitor whether goods imported by Games Clients into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure are re-exported within the re-export period set by customs. The customs office will also conduct follow-up management of temporary imports under the ATA carnet system to ensure that they are re-exported within the up-to-one-year term of validity of the carnet.

If Games Clients who cleared temporary imports through Korean customs duty-free under the temporary admission procedure do not re-export the goods upon their departure and instead sell or donate them in Korea, they must pay applicable duties and taxes as well as an additional charge. If Games Clients do not re-export the goods by intent, they may be legally prosecuted on grounds of a violation of the Korean Customs Act.

9.7 Can I claim the PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure for goods intended for sale to athletes or guests during the 2018 Winter Games?

No, you are not allowed to use the PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure for goods intended for sale in Korea. Such goods must pass through normal customs procedures and applicable customs duties and taxes must be paid on them.

9.8 Are goods that I import into Korea for use at Olympic Villages and Paralympic Villages eligible for duty-free entry?

Goods imported by Games Clients for use in connection with the Games can pass through customs free from duties and taxes if POCOG submits a document confirming the legitimate purpose of their import to the Korean customs authorities at the time of import clearance.

This applies to shipped cargo only. For accompanied goods, please refer to the 6.8 Custody and Deposit (p.59~60).

Goods that you import for use in connection with the Games at competition venues, opening/closing ceremonies or Olympic and Paralympic Villages qualify for duty-free entry if POCOG confirms the purpose of their import to be legitimate.

9.9 Can I re-export goods that were cleared through Korean customs under the temporary admission procedure by a separate means of transport?

Yes, you can. You may re-export your accompanied baggage brought into Korea under the temporary admission procedure to a foreign country by shipment. Likewise, you may re-export goods imported into Korea by shipment under the temporary admission procedure by carrying them yourself. In either case, you must obtain confirmation of re-exportation by the Korean customs authorities.

9.10 Can NOCs transfer to NPCs for use certain goods which were initially released by NOCs under the temporary admission procedure?

Yes, it is possible. Any person who wishes to use goods exempted from duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure for unintended purposes or to transfer, acquire or lease them must submit an application to the customs authorities of clearance or the customs authorities having jurisdiction over the location of the goods with related documents attached such as an application for approval of transfer, acquisition or leasing and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement. Upon obtaining such approval, the goods may be transferred. In this case, it is the responsibility of the transferee to re-export the goods subject to duty-free entry under the temporary admission procedure.

9.11 Which customs procedures do I need to undergo when I hand-carry locally purchased goods out of Korea?

There is no specific customs clearance procedure applicable to your purchase and export of locally purchased goods from Korea. However, there are restrictions on exporting certain goods out of Korea such as cultural valuables, firearms, narcotic drugs and species of wildlife covered by the CITES.

If foreign tourists including Games Clients leave Korea within three months after purchasing Korean-made goods with a one-time transaction price including taxes more than KRW 30,000 (equivalent to USD 30) at shops in Korea that have the "Tax Refund Shop" signage, excise taxes including VAT are refundable.

When goods transaction value on one occasion purchased by Games Clients is less than KRW 200,000 including an amount equivalent to tax, Games Clients will receive immediate tax refund at Tax Refund Shop.

If Games Clients receive immediate tax refund, they do not need to confirm the goods to the airport customs. The total transaction value that Games Clients can receive immediate tax refund is less than KRW 1,000,000 including an amount equivalent to tax promptly refunded after entry. To receive such refund, please visit airport customs (refund counter) with your passport and a certificate of selling goods for overseas visitor before baggage check-in and follow the procedures for re-export confirmation and refund.

Before you buy goods at a shop in Korea, you need to ask whether the VAT is refundable and receive a certificate of selling goods for overseas visitor for a tax refund.

9.12 Can I use duty-free shops for foreigners in Korea?

Yes, you can. Most duty-free shops for foreigners in Korea are in airport departure halls or in major cities including Seoul and Busan. You can also use the downtown duty-free shop recently opened in PyeongChang Alpensia Resort.

When you purchase foreign-made products in a downtown duty-free shop, you will receive an exchange ticket. After completing customs formalities and immigration inspection at an airport, you can receive the goods when you present the exchange ticket to the duty-free store staff at departure hall delivery points.

9.13 What countries does Korea have FTAs with and where can a foreign exporter get information on the FTAs?

As of May 2017, Korea had 15 FTAs in effect with 52 countries. For more details on the FTAs, please visit the portal site of the KCS (www.customs.go.kr). The contents of the portal site were written in five languages of Korea, English, Japanese, Chinese and Spanish.

Application of FTA preferential tariffs to travelers' personal effects may vary depending on the FTAs. Under Korean law, most goods valued at not more than USD 1,000 qualify for conventional tariff rates without submission of a certificate of origin if they are not used for commercial purposes. Otherwise, a certificate of origin is required.

In the event FTA preferential tariffs are applied to travelers' personal effects, the US\$1,000 exemption from submission of a certificate of origin includes the duty-free allowance per person (USD 600).

Please note that if you purchase goods originating in an FTA country in a non-FTA country, you will not be able to benefit from FTA tariff rates.

9.14 When I use official freight forwarder to perform customs formalities for PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure, should I pay brokerage commission to the official freight forwarder?

Customs clearance service from the official freight forwarder is not free. However, there is no charge for counseling, so please feel free to contact them anytime. The official forwarder's contact details are as follows:
Office : +82 2 310 6538
Email : 2018customs@hanjin.co.kr

10. Glossary

ATA carnet	A carnet or ATA carnet (pronounced kar-nay) is an international customs and temporary export-import document. It is used to clear customs in 175 countries and territories without paying duties and import taxes on merchandise that will be re-exported within 12 months. Carnets are also known as merchandise passports or passports for goods.
AWB	Air waybill
Bill of lading	Refers to a document that covers the transport of goods by sea. Issued by the carrier to the consigner, it serves as a receipt for the goods, as evidence of the contract of transport and as a document of title to the goods. May be used as a common term meaning a waybill when using other means of transport (rail, truck, air, etc.).
Transportation in bond	Transportation in bond refers to the process of imported cargos from overseas not going through the customs at the port of entry but being transported to another bonded area in the original state upon declaring or getting an approval from the customs collector. Such transportation involves the imported cargos being transported when the duties are deferred so it accompanies the restrictions in transportation.
Bump-in pass	Pass necessary for personnel and vehicles to access venues during the bump-in period
Bump-in period	The period where most major venue construction has been completed and Games-related goods may be delivered to venues
Bump-out period	The period directly after Games operations where temporary goods will be removed from venues
Certificate of origin	A certificate of origin (CO) is an important international trade document attesting that goods in a particular export shipment are wholly obtained, produced, manufactured or processed in a particular country.
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
Competition venue	The site where a sport event takes place during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games
Consignee	A party (usually a buyer) named by the consigner (usually a seller) in transportation documents as the party to whose order a consignment will be delivered at the port of destination. The consignee is considered to be the owner of the consignment for the purpose of filing the customs declaration and paying duties and taxes.
Courier on Board (COB)	The Courier on Board (COB) is the person who is carrying the parcels entrusted by others (consigners). The COB uses passenger planes, moves the parcels through passenger paths and declares them to the customs on behalf of consigners. The COB should be designated by public authorities.

FTA	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have so far gone into force largely between neighboring countries or certain regions, as in the cases of the European Union or the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Thus, an FTA is often referred to as a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA).
Games/PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games/Winter Games/Olympic and Paralympic Games	Refers to the XXIII Olympic Winter Games and the XII Paralympic Winter Games which are to be held in PyeongChang in 2018
HS-code	The Harmonized System (HS) of tariff nomenclature is an internationally standardised system of names and numbers to classify traded products.
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention (It is an international multilateral convention to effectively prevent the introduction and spread of pests in plants. The upper, middle and lower parts of the mark respectively represent a country code, fumigator and fumigation method.)
KOC	Korean Olympic Committee
KPC	Korean Paralympic Committee
Lockdown period	The period during which the PyeongChang 2018 venues and Villages are in Games-time security mode and are only accessible by accredited people and vehicles that will be subject to variable levels of security screening (also known as the Games operation period)
MDC	Main Distribution Centre or POCOG main warehouse jointly used by some Olympic Partners
Master Delivery Schedule/MDS	The time-allocation plan used to control access of delivery vehicles to a specific venue or Village
Non-competition venue	An Olympic or Paralympic venue that does not host a sporting competition but is used for official Olympic or Paralympic Games purposes
OAP	Off-airport processing. The process of check-in of people and baggage for departure of Games Clients at a location away from the airport(e.g. Olympic Village)
OIAC	Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card
PIAC	Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card
Olympic Games Clients	Refers to the Olympic and Paralympic Families as well as other Games-related organisations and individuals who are eligible for the PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure For more information, please refer to the contents of Appendix 1 to this guide.
Olympic and Paralympic Families	Refers to members and guests of the IOC/IPC; IOC/IPC advisors, consultants, agents and representatives; the IFs, NOCs/NPCs and POCOG; athletes and officials of the teams participating in the Games; accredited media representatives' accredited individuals representing Commercial Partners; delegations of organizing committees for past and future Olympic/Paralympic Winter Games and limited delegations of candidate cities and others officially accredited by POCOG

P/L	Paperless
POCOG	The PyeongChang organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games
Prohibited goods	Refers to goods that are strictly prohibited from entering Korea
Restricted goods	Refers to goods that can be brought onto Korean territory only under certain conditions
RHBs	Refers to television and radio networks, broadcasters and broadcast unions holding rights from the IOC to broadcast the Games in designated geographic areas of the world
RVSS	Refers to the remote vehicle screening site where delivery and service vehicles have their goods and materials screened by POCOG's SEC to guarantee they are free from prohibited and hazardous materials prior to entering a venue
The PyeongChang 2018 Customs Procedure	Refers to a customs procedure which was specially designed in order for Olympic and Paralympic Families and other Games-related organisation to perform customs formalities in respect of goods intended for the PyeongChang Games
TA	Temporary Admission customs procedure
Test Events	Test Events of the 2016/2017 season mentioned in Appendix 7 to the guide
The PyeongChang 2018 Organizing Committee	Refers to the organisation responsible for the 2018 Olympics Winter Games and 2018 Paralympic Winter Games in PyeongChang which was established in October 2011
Unaccompanied baggage	Refers to the goods brought into Korea by a different means of transportation like a plane or ship other than those used by the travelers
UNI-PASS	UNI-PASS is the Korea Customs e-Clearance System, a total customs administration solution.
VAPP	Vehicle Access and Parking Permit
VSA	Vehicle Screening Area
Venues	Refers to both competition and non-competition sites that feature official Olympic or Paralympic Games activities, including the Villages, media centers, and Olympic and Paralympic Families hotels
WCO	World Customs Organisation

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Appendix 1		Games Clients
Categories	Sub-Categories	
NOC/NPC Delegations	Athletes and Team Officials, Including Chefs de Mission and deputy/ies	
	NOC/NPC Presidents and Secretaries General and their accompanying guests	
	Dignitaries (Sovereigns or Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers responsible for sport, and their guests)	
	Official applicant or candidate cities executives and observers	
	NOC/NPC Guests	
IF Delegations	Technical Delegates and their accompanying guests	
	Technical officials, judges and jury members	
	Presidents and Secretaries General and their accompanying guests (IFs on the Games Programme)	
	Presidents and Secretaries General (other Olympic IFs)	
	IF Transferable Guests	
	IF Executive Board members and their accompanying guests	
	IF full-time senior staff	
	IF staff	
	IF Medical Officer	
	Head of Media	
	Equipment technicians	
Working staff of ASOIF (at Summer Games) and AIOWF (at Winter Games)		
Media	Olympic Broadcast Services (OBS)	
	Broadcast	
	Press and photographers	
IOC/IPC	IOC/IPC President, IOC/IPC Honorary President	
	IOC/IPC Members, Honorary Members, Members of Honour and guests	
	IOC/IPC Director General, Directors, Staff, Advisors, contracted personnel, IOC/IPC Commission Members and guests	
	IOC/IPC Guests, high-ranking officials and entourage	
	World Anti-Doping Agency, Court of Arbitration for Sport	
	Official Delegation of past Olympic Games of the same nature	
Future organizing Committee delegations, etc.		
Marketing Partners	TOP Chairman, CEO and guests	
	Senior Executives and guests	
	Olympic Project Leaders	
	Senior technical operations staff and media relations	
	Marketing Partner Workforce	

Appendix 2

Korean Customs Contact Information

○ Customs offices at airports

· **Incheon Customs** – Incheon International Airport
272 Gonghang-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon (zip code 22382)
TEL: +82-32-722-4114, FAX: +82-32-722-4038

· **Gimpo Customs** – Gimpo International Airport
210 Haneul-gil (1373 Gonghang-dong), Gangseo-gu, Seoul (zip code 07505)
TEL: +82-2-6930-4999 (import/export)/4973 (hand carry)

· **Sokcho Customs** – Yangyang International Airport
183 Cheonghoban-ro, Sokcho-si, Gangwon-do (zip code 24854)
TEL: +82-33-820-2114, FAX: +82-33-820-2139

· **Cheongju Customs** – Cheongju International Airport
407 Jikji-daero (Songjeong-dong), Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (zip code 28443)
TEL: +82-43-717-5763, FAX: +82-717-5769

· **Gimhae Customs** – Gimhae International Airport
108 Gonghangjinip-ro (Daejeo 2-dong), Gangseo-gu, Busan (zip code 46718)
TEL: +82-51-899-7241, FAX: +82-51-972-9814

· **Jeju Customs** – Jeju International Airport
2 Lot, Gonghang-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do (zip code 63115)
TEL: +82-64-797-8824 FAX: +82-64-797-8839

○ Customs offices at seaports

· **Incheon Customs** – Port of Incheon
339 Seohae-daero (Hang-dong 7-ga), Jung-gu, Incheon (zip code 22346)
TEL: +82-32-452-3114, FAX: +82-32-891-3149

· **Busan Customs** – Port of Busan
Chungjangdae-ro 20 (17 Jungang-dong 4-ga), Jung-gu, Busan (zip code 48940)
TEL: +82-51-620-6114, FAX: +82-51-469-5089

· **Donghae Customs** – Port of Donghae
Cheongok-ro 119, Donghae-si, Gangwon-do (zip code 25754)
TEL: +82-33-539-2665, FAX: +82-33-533-7186

· **Pyeongtaek Customs** – Port of Pyeongtaek
Pyeongtaek-gil 45, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do (zip code 17962)
TEL: +82-31-8054-7000, FAX: +82-31-650-0789

○ Customs offices to clear goods arriving by road transportation

· **Dorasan Business Centre of Paju Customs**
Dorasan Inter-Korea Transit Office
Inter-Korea Transit Office, 277 Himang-ro, Jangdan-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do (zip code 10800)
TEL: +82-31-950-5202, FAX: +82-31-950-5275

Appendix 3

Illustrative List of Prohibited and Restricted Goods

○ Prohibited Goods

- articles endangering the Korean Constitution, public safety and order or public morals such as harmful books, photographs, videos, tapes, films, LDs, CDs and CD-ROMs
- articles that divulge the Korean Government's confidential information or can be used for purposes of espionage
- counterfeit, altered or fake currencies, bills, bank notes, bonds and other securities
- goods violating intellectual property rights including trademark rights

○ Restricted Goods

Customs clearance allowed only when certain requirements such as permission or approval of an appropriate agency in Korea.

- food products : ham, sausage, beef jerky, soy sauce braised beef and canned meat
- drinking water (bottled water)
(import clearance allowed if POCOG confirms that the goods will be directly used by team delegations)
- fruits (apples, pears, peaches, mangos, papayas, rambutans, mangosteens, etc.), fresh fruits of fruit vegetables, walnuts, unripe beans, rice seeds, sweet potatoes, potatoes, apple trees, grapevines, seedlings and potted plants, living pathogenic bacteria and pests (import of soil and soiled plants prohibited)
- meat including beef, pork, mutton and chicken
(prohibition of import of livestock products from non-FMD (foot-and-mouth disease)-free countries and countries where avian influenza has broken out)
- tigers, leopards, elephants, ostrich, hawks, owls, cobras, turtles, crocodiles, sturgeons, coral, orchids, cactuses and their stuffed specimens, furs, tusks, handbags, wallets and accessories, animal medicines such as bear gall bladder and musk, elecampane, gastrodia elata and herbal medicines made of such ingredients or other similar medicines and pharmaceutical products (those subject to the CITES)
- firearms, swords, spray guns, electroshock weapons and crossbows
(prior permission procedures separately required for firearms and ammunition of athletes participating in biathlon events)

- medicines, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment
(import clearance allowed for medicines and pharmaceutical products brought into Korea by team delegations for such purposes as treating athletes if confirmed by POCOG; doctor's prescription required for medicines and pharmaceutical products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety)
- animals including dogs, cats and pet birds
- narcotic drugs
- devices, materials and equipment for broadcasting and communication
(Import clearance allowed for goods imported under the temporary admission procedure, or special exemption procedure if confirmed by POCOG)

Appendix 4

Import of Quarantine Goods

(A veterinary certificate is mandatory even from import-permitted countries.)

1. Animal

	Classification	Imports to Korea prohibited from these countries
1	Cloven-hoofed animals (except for ruminants)	countries except US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, France, Switzerland, Ireland and UK
2	Ruminants	countries except Australia and New Zealand
3	Poultry (including pet birds and wild birds), day-old chicks, hatching eggs and edible eggs	countries except New Zealand, US, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Hungary, Canada, UK, Poland, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Philippines (pet birds only) and Japan (pet birds only)
4	Ratites (including day-old chicks and hatching eggs)	countries except New Zealand, France, Denmark and Canada

2. Meat, meat products and meat by-products

	Classification	Imports to Korea prohibited from these countries
1	Beef	All countries except Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, US, Canada, Chile and Uruguay
2	Pork	All countries except US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Belgium, Mexico, Chile, New Zealand, Spain, Ireland, France, Slovakia, Switzerland, Italy (processed goods only), UK and Germany
3	Goat and sheep meat	All countries except Australia and New Zealand
4	Deer meat	All countries except Australia and New Zealand
5	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fresh • chilled • frozen poultry: all countries except Brazil, US, France, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Canada, UK, Poland, Sweden, Netherlands and Philippines (chicken only) ○ Heat treated poultry: all countries except Brazil, US, Thailand, China, France, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Canada, UK, Poland, Sweden and Netherlands
6	Ostrich meat	All countries except New Zealand
7	Kangaroo meat	All countries except Australia
8	Cooked beef	Countries except Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Argentine and Uruguay

Appendix 5

Import-Prohibited Plants, Areas and Pests

	Import-Prohibited Plants	Import-Prohibited Areas	Import-Prohibited Pests																								
1	Rice, chaff, straw and processed products (excluding husked rice and unhulled rice determined and notified by Director General of NPQS)	The entire world	<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i> <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>																								
2	Fresh fruits, fresh fruit vegetables, unripe beans of leguminous plants (excluding coconuts, pineapples and unripe bananas)	<p>The entire world excluding the following import-permitted areas of each commodity</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 902 994 1955"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 902 687 943">Commodity</th> <th data-bbox="687 902 994 943">Import-Permitted Areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 943 687 1059">Persimmons</td> <td data-bbox="687 943 994 1059">US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1059 687 1176">Grapes</td> <td data-bbox="687 1059 994 1176">US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1176 687 1292">Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidiadeliciosa)</td> <td data-bbox="687 1176 994 1292">US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1292 687 1359">Siberian gooseberries (Actinidia arguta)</td> <td data-bbox="687 1292 994 1359">New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1359 687 1478">Grapefruit</td> <td data-bbox="687 1359 994 1478">US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1478 687 1626">Unshu mandarins, Lemons</td> <td data-bbox="687 1478 994 1626">US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1626 687 1693">Limes</td> <td data-bbox="687 1626 994 1693">US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1693 687 1760">Citrons</td> <td data-bbox="687 1693 994 1760">Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1760 687 1827">Sweet persimmons Pumpkins</td> <td data-bbox="687 1760 994 1827">Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1827 687 1861">Durians</td> <td data-bbox="687 1827 994 1861">Thailand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 1861 687 1955">Sweet cherries Tomatoes Strawberries</td> <td data-bbox="687 1861 994 1955">Japan: all areas</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Import-Permitted Areas	Persimmons	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Grapes	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Kiwi (Actinidia chinensis, Actinidiadeliciosa)	US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Siberian gooseberries (Actinidia arguta)	New Zealand: all areas	Grapefruit	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu	Unshu mandarins, Lemons	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas	Limes	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida	Citrons	Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu	Sweet persimmons Pumpkins	Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Durians	Thailand: all areas	Sweet cherries Tomatoes Strawberries	Japan: all areas	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex <i>Bactrocera halfordiae</i> <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> <i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> <i>Bactrocera papayae</i> <i>Bactrocera tau</i> <i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> <i>Bactrocera tuberculata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> <i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> <i>Bactrocera zonata</i> <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> <i>Rhagoletis cingulatae</i> <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> <i>Zonosemata electa</i> <i>Anastrepha distincta</i> <i>Anastrepha pseudoparallela</i> <i>Anastrepha striata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> <i>Bactrocera fraunfeldti</i> <i>Bactrocera kraussi</i> <i>Bactrocera murrayi</i> <i>Bactrocera opiliae</i> <i>Cydia pomonella</i> <i>Cydia funebrana</i>
Commodity	Import-Permitted Areas																										
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	Import-Prohibited Plants	Import-Prohibited Areas	Import-Prohibited Pests										
2		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Avocados</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pomegranates</td> <td>Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowberries</td> <td>Nepal: all areas Indonesia: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melons</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oriental melons</td> <td>Japan: all areas Uzbekistan: all areas</td> </tr> </table>	Avocados	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas	Pomegranates	Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas	Cowberries	Nepal: all areas Indonesia: all areas	Melons	US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas	Oriental melons	Japan: all areas Uzbekistan: all areas	<p><i>Grapholita inopinata</i> <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> <i>Grapholita prunivorana</i> <i>Anarsia lineatella</i> <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> <i>Carpomya pardalina</i></p>
Avocados	US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas												
Pomegranates	Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas												
Cowberries	Nepal: all areas Indonesia: all areas												
Melons	US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas												
Oriental melons	Japan: all areas Uzbekistan: all areas												
3	Walnut fruits and kernels	<p>Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, Pakistan Europe: all areas Africa: all areas North America: Canada, US, Mexico South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Peru Oceania and Pacific region: Australia, New Zealand Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia</p>											
4	Seeds of potatoes and tomatoes	<p>Asia: Afghanistan, China (only applicable to cities of Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, and Qinghai), India (only applicable to states of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra) Europe: Belarus, Germany, Poland, Russia, UK (only applicable to England and Wales) Africa: Egypt and Nigeria North America: US (only applicable to Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Wyoming) Central America: Costa Rica South America: Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela Oceania: New Zealand</p>	Potato spindle tuber viroid										
5	Fresh stems and leaves, and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , <i>Calystegia</i> , <i>Convolvulus</i> , <i>Dioscorea</i> , and <i>Cuscuta</i> ; and underground parts of fresh plants of cassava	<p>Asia: Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan (only applicable to the Nansei Islands and Ogasawara Islands including the Daito Islands south of 30° North Latitude), Maldives, Cocos Island, Christmas Island, Pescadores, British Indian Ocean Territory Africa: all regions North America: US, Mexico, West Indies South America: Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, Peru, Department of French Guiana, Paraguay Oceania: Australia, Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Hawaiian Islands</p>	<p><i>Cylas formicarius</i> <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i></p>										

	Import-Prohibited Plants	Import-Prohibited Areas	Import-Prohibited Pests
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6	Stems and leaves, and processed products of plants of <i>Hordeum</i> spp., <i>Triticum</i> spp., <i>Secale</i> spp., <i>Agropyron</i> spp. <i>Triticosecale</i> spp. (excluding those processed using the methods notified by Commissioner of QIA	Asia: Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, Syria Europe: all areas Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia North America: all areas except West Indies Oceania and Pacific region: New Zealand Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>						
7	Fresh stem and leaves of plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants	<p>The entire world excluding the following import-permitted areas of each commodity</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="574 638 1034 1240"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="574 638 758 683">Commodity</th> <th data-bbox="758 638 1034 683">Import-Permitted Areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 683 758 795">Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae</td> <td data-bbox="758 683 1034 795">Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 795 758 1240">Fresh stems and leaves of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i>, and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i></td> <td data-bbox="758 795 1034 1240">Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu US: all areas except Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nevada Australia: all areas except Victoria and West Australia</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity	Import-Permitted Areas	Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae	Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu	Fresh stems and leaves of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i>	Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu US: all areas except Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nevada Australia: all areas except Victoria and West Australia	<p><i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> Potato spindle tuber</p> <p>viroid <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> <i>Globodera pallida</i> <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> <i>Peronospora tabacina</i></p>
Commodity	Import-Permitted Areas								
Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae	Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu								
Fresh stems and leaves of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i>	Japan: all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu US: all areas except Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nevada Australia: all areas except Victoria and West Australia								
8	<i>Fresh fruits of plants of Solanaceae</i>	Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Yemen Europe: all areas Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia North America: Guatemala, Mexico, US, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica South America: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela Oceania and Pacific region: Australia Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia	<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>						
9	Plants of Maloideae, <i>Prunus</i> , and <i>Rubus</i> for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (excluding seeds), and fresh fruits (excluding plants of <i>Prunus</i>)	The entire world except Japan and Taiwan	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> Apple proliferation Phytoplasma Plum pox virus						

	Import-Prohibited Plants	Import-Prohibited Areas	Import-Prohibited Pests
10	Plants of Rutaceae, <i>Cuscuta spp.</i> and <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> for planting such as seedlings, cuttings, and scions (excluding seeds)	Asia: China, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Yemen, Bhutan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Japan (only applicable to the region south of Okinawa at latitude 27° 58' N and Kikai Jima), Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Iran Africa: Mauritius, Region Reunion, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Cameroon, Tanzania, Central Africa, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Tunisia North America: US (only applicable to Florida and Louisiana) South America: Brazil Oceania and Pacific region: Papua New Guinea and East Timor	
11	Plants of grapes for planting such as seedlings, cuttings, and scions (excluding seeds)	Asia: Taiwan Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia and Monte Negro, Croatia, Slovenia, Spain North and Central America: US, Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica South America: Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil	Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma
12	Avocados, pineapples, litchis, Indigofera hirsuta, loblolly pine, Pinus elliotii, kidney beans, okra, watermelons, radishes, bitter melons, hot peppers, tomatoes, pumpkins, melons, leeks, gardenia seeds, canna, tea trees, coffee, ginger, alfalfa, peppers, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, soybeans, corn, peanuts (excluding seeds of peanuts that do not have shells), betel palm, coconut palm, Curcuma longa, carrots, underground parts of fresh plants of black nightshade, <i>Musa</i> , <i>Rutaceae</i> , <i>Calathea spp.</i> , <i>Anthurium</i> , <i>Beta</i> , <i>Dioscorea spp.</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Philodendron spp.</i> , <i>Maranta spp.</i> , <i>Stromanthe spp.</i> , <i>Ctenonthe spp.</i> , <i>Persea spp.</i> , <i>Strelitzia spp.</i> , <i>Jasminum</i> , <i>Rhapis spp.</i> , <i>Heliconia spp.</i>	North America: US, Canada, Mexico Central America: all areas South America: all areas Africa: all areas Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Brunei, Israel, Lebanon, Oman, Singapore, Yemen Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia Oceania and Pacific region: Australia (except Tasmania), Palau, Guam, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Polynesia, Fiji, Hawaiian Islands	<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> <i>Radopholus similis</i>

	Import-Prohibited Plants	Import-Prohibited Areas	Import-Prohibited Pests
13	Seedlings and wood of plants of Pinus spp., Larix, Cedrus (excluding processed woods designated and processed by Commissioner of QIA)	Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam North America: US, Canada, Mexico Europe: Portugal	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and insect vectors of the distributed area including <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> , <i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> <i>Cronartium colesporioides</i>
14	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , <i>Aesculus californica</i> , <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> , <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> , <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Camellia spp.</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Griseliria littoralis</i> , <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> , <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> , <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> , <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>), <i>Photinia fraseri</i> , <i>Pieris formosa</i> , <i>Pieris formosa xP · japonica</i> , <i>P.floribunda x P.japonica</i> , <i>Pieris japonica</i> , <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii</i> , <i>Quercus spp.</i> , <i>Frangula californica</i> , <i>Rhododendron spp.</i> , <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> , <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , <i>Trientalis latifolia</i> , <i>Umbellularia californica</i> , <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> , <i>Viburnum spp</i> , <i>Acer pseduoplatanus</i> , <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> , <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> , <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> , <i>Castanea sativa</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>Frangula purshiana</i> (= <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>), <i>Kalmia spp.</i> , <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , <i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> , <i>Parrotia persica</i> , <i>Pieris spp.</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i> for planting such as seedlings (including rootstock), cuttings and scions (excluding seeds), and woods that have bark attached.	Europe: Germany, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Slovenia, Poland, Switzerland North America: US (only applicable to Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Alameda, Solano, Mendocino, Humboldt, Contra Costa, Lake and San Francisco Counties in California; Curry County in Oregon; and Nassau County in New York)	<i>Phytophthoraramorum</i>

Appendix 6

Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products at Risk of Misuse or Abuse Designated by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety

(May 2017)

- Preparations containing alprostadil for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing sildenafil for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing thymoxamine hydrochloride for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing furosemide
- Preparations containing apomorphine hydrochloride for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing tadalafil
- Preparations containing vardenafil
- Preparations containing udenafil
- Oral or parenteral preparations among preparations containing nandrolone decanoate, mesterolone, methyltestosterone, stanozolol, testosterone cypionate, testosterone enanthate, oxandrolone, oxymetholone, testosterone undecanoate or fluoxymesterone
- Preparations containing mirodenafil
- Preparations containing dapoxetine
- Preparations containing avanafil
- Preparations containing clomipramine for treatment of premature ejaculation

Appendix 7

Team Application for Import Permission
of Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition

Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018

Team Application for Import Permission
Of Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition



Please attach to this application passport copies of all persons who intend to bring biathlon rifles and/or ammunition in Korea.

Nation	Please select nation.		Nation Code				Date of submission	Please select date		
	Position	Family Name	First Name	Gender (M/F)	Date of Birth (DD-MM-YY)	Passport Number	Passport Copy Attached (Y / N)	Rifle Brand / Model / Serial Number	Calibre	Ammunition (Unit : EA)
Coach	LEE	YOOJE	ONG	F	31-Mar-17	M1234567	Please select.	Anschutz / 1827 / 1234567	0.22	1000
Date of Arrival in Korea (if available)							Flight number (if available)			
Date of departure from Korea (if available)										
Contact Person (required)										
E-mail Address of Contact Person (required)										
Phone number of Contact Person (required)										
Comments :										
Please submit this form to POCOG Customs Support Team at customs@pyeongchang2018.com by 9 October 2017.										

※ All information must be filled out in English.

Paralympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018



Team Application for Import Permission Of Biathlon Rifles and Ammunition

Please attach passport copies of all persons who intend to bring biathlon rifles and/or ammunition to this application.

Nation	Please select nation.		Nation Code		Date of submission		Please select date		
Position	Family Name	First Name	Gender (M/F)	Date of Birth (DD-MM-YY)	Passport Number	Passport Copy Attached (Y/N)	Rifle Brand / Model / Serial Number	Calibre	Ammunition (Unit : EA)
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Date of Arrival in Korea(if available)						Flight number (if available)			
Date of departure from Kore(if available)									
Contact Person(required)									
E-mail Address(required)									
Phone number(required)									
Comments :									
Please submit this form to POCOG Customs Support Team at customs@pyeongchang2018.com by 8 December 2017.									

※ All information must be filled out in English.

Appendix 8

ATA Countries and Guarantor Institutions

Countries and Territories	Guarantor
Algeria (DZ)	Chambre Algerienne de Commerce et d'Industrie
Andorra (AD)	Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et des Services d'Andorre
Australia (AU)	Victorian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Austria (AT)	Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
Belgium/Luxembourg (BE)	Federation des Chambres de commerce belges (Belgian Chamber)
Bulgaria (BG)	Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Canada (CA)	Canadian Chamber of Commerce
China (CN)	China Chamber International Commerce
Chinese Taipei	Taiwan External Trade Development Council
Cote d'Ivoire (CI)	Chambre de Commerce Cote d'Ivoire et d'Industrie de
Croatia (HR)	Croatian Chamber of Economy
Cyprus (CY)	Cyprus Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Czech Republic (CZ)	Economic Chamber of the Czech Republic
Denmark (DK)	Danish Chamber of Commerce
Estonia (EE)	Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Finland (FI)	Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland
France (FR)	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de region Paris Ile-de-France
Germany (DE)	Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce
Gibraltar (GI)	Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce
Greece (GR)	Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Hong Kong, China (HK)	Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
Hungary (HU)	Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Iceland (IS)	Iceland Chamber of Commerce
India (IN)	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
Indonesia (ID)	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Ireland (IE)	Dublin Chamber of Commerce

Countries and Territories	Guarantor
Israel (IL)	Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce
Italy (IT)	Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura
Japan (JP)	The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Korea (KR)	Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Lebanon (LB)	Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Beirut and Mount Lebanon
Republic of Macedonia (MK)	Economic Chamber of Macedonia
Malaysia (MY)	Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Malta (MT)	The Malta Chamber of Commerce, Enterprise and Industry
Mauritius (MU)	The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Morocco (MA)	Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Services Casablanca -Settat
Netherlands (NL)	Netherlands Chamber of Commerce and Industry
New Zealand (NZ)	Wellington Employers' Chamber of Commerce
Norway (NO)	Oslo Chamber of Commerce
Poland (PL)	Polish Chamber of Commerce
Portugal (PT)	Camara de Comercio e Industria Portuguesa
Romania (RO)	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania
Russia (RU)	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
Senegal (SN)	Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture deDakar (CCIAD)
Singapore (SG)	Singapore International Chamber of Commerce
Slovak Republic (SK)	Slovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Slovenia (SI)	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia
South Africa (ZA)	South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Spain (ES)	Camara de Comercio de Espana, Camara Oficial de Comercio, Industria, Servicios y Navegacion de Espana
Sri Lanka (LK)	International Chamber of Commerce Sri Lanka
Sweden (SE)	Stockholm Chamber of Commerce
Switzerland (CH)	Alliance des Chambres de Commerce Suisses

Countries and Territories	Guarantor
Tunisia (TN)	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Tunis
Turkey (TR)	Union of Chambers of Commerce, Maritime Commerce and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
United Kingdom (GB)	London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
United States (US)	United States Council for International Business
Lithuania (LT)	Association of Lithuanian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Crafts
Latvia (LV)	Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Belarus (BY)	Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mongolia (MN)	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Serbia (RS)	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia
Chile (CL)	Santiago Chamber of Commerce
Iran (IR)	Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines
Albania (AL)	Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Albania
Bahrain (BH)	Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Bosnia-Herzegovina (BA)	Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Macao (MO)	Macao Chamber of Commerce
Mexico (MX)	Mexico City National Chamber of Commerce
Moldova (MD)	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Moldova
Montenegro (ME)	Chamber of Economy of Montenegro
Pakistan (PK)	National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in Pakistan
Ukraine (UA)	Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
United Arab Emirates (AE)	Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Madagascar (MG)	Federation des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Madagascar
Kazakhstan (KZ)	Chamber of International Commerce of Kazakhstan

Appendix 9

Traveler Declaration Form

(Korean)

여행자 휴대품 신고서

- 모든 입국자는 관세법에 따라 신고서를 작성·제출하여야 하며, 세관공무원이 지정하는 경우에는 휴대품 검사를 받아야 합니다.
- 가족여행인 경우에는 1명이 대표로 신고할 수 있습니다.
- 신고서 작성 전에 반드시 뒷면의 유의사항을 읽어보시기 바랍니다.

성 명			
생년월일		여 권 번 호	
직 업		여 행 기 간	일
여행목적	<input type="checkbox"/> 여행 <input type="checkbox"/> 사업 <input type="checkbox"/> 친지방문 <input type="checkbox"/> 공무 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타		
항공편명		동반가족수	명
대한민국에 입국하기 전에 방문했던 국가 (총 개국)			
1.		2.	
3.			
국내 주소			
전화번호 (휴대폰)			

세 관 신고 사항

- 아래 질문의 해당 에 표시 하시기 바랍니다 -

1. 해외(국내의 면세점 포함)에서 취득(구입, 가증, 선물 포함)한 면세범위 초과 물품(뒷면 1 참조) [총금액 : 약]	있음	없음
*면세범위 초과물품을 자진신고하시면 관세의 30%(15만원 한도)가 감면됩니다.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. FTA 협정국가의 원산지 물품으로 특혜관세를 적용받으려는 물품	있음	없음
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 미화로 환산하여 \$10,000을 초과하는 지급 수단(원화·달러화 등 법정통화, 자기앞수표, 여행자수표 및 그 밖의 유가증권) [총금액 : 약]	있음	없음
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. 총포류, 도검류, 마약류 및 헌법질서·공공의 안녕질서·풍속을 해치는 물품 등 반입이 금지되거나 제한되는 물품(뒷면 2 참조)	있음	없음
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. 동물, 식물, 육가공품 등 검역대상물품 또는 가축전염병발생국의 축산농가 방문 ※축산농가 방문자는 검역본부에 신고하시기 바랍니다.	있음	없음
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. 판매용 물품, 업무용 물품(샘플 등), 다른 사람의 부탁으로 반입한 물품, 예치 또는 일시수출입 물품	있음	없음
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

본인은 이 신고서를 사실대로 성실하게 작성하였습니다.

년 월 일
신고인 : (서명)

85mm×210mm (백상지 120g/m²)

[신고물품 기재란]

▶ 주류·향수·담배 (면세범위가 초과되는 경우에는 전체 반입량을 적습니다.)

주 류 ()병, 총()ℓ, 금액 US ()\$	
담 배 ()갑(20개비 기준)	향 수 ()ml

▶ 그 밖의 면세범위 (US \$600) 초과 물품

물 명	수(중)량	금 액

1. 휴대품 면세범위

▶ 주류·향수·담배

주 류	향 수	담 배
1병 (1ℓ이하로서 US \$400이하)	60ml	200개비

• 만19세 미만인 사람에게는 주류 및 담배를 면세하지 않습니다.

▶ 기타 물품

US \$600이하
(자가 사용, 선물용, 신변용품 등으로 한정합니다.)

• 다만, 농림축산물, 한약재 등은 10만원 이하로 한정하여, 품목별로 수량 또는 중량에 제한이 있습니다.

2. 반입이 금지되거나 제한되는 물품

- 총포(모의총포)·도검 등 무기류, 실탄 및 화약류, 방사성물질, 감청설비 등
- 메트암페타민·아편·헤로인·대마 등 마약류 및 오·남용 우려 약품
- 헌법질서·공공의 안녕질서·풍속을 해치는 물품 및 정부의 기밀을 누설하거나 첩보활동에 사용되는 물품
- 위조(가짜)상품 등 지식재산권 침해물품, 위조지폐 및 위·변조된 유가증권
- 옹달, 사형, 녹용, 약어 가죽, 상아 등 멸종위기에 처한 야생 동식물 및 관련 제품

3. 검역대상물품

- 살아있는 동물(반려견 등) 및 수산동물(물고기 등), 고기, 육포, 소시지, 햄, 치즈 등 육가공품
- 흙, 호두, 장뇌상, 송이, 땅고·오렌지·체리 등 성과일, 견과류 및 채소류

※ 유의사항

- 성명은 여권의 한글 또는 영문명으로 적으시기 바랍니다.
- 신고 대상 물품을 신고하지 않거나 허위신고 또는 대리반입하는 경우 「관세법」에 따라 5년 이하의 징역 또는 해당물품 가치, 가산세 부과 (납부세액의 40%, 2년 이내 2회 초과할 경우에는 60%), 통고처분 및 해당물품 몰수 등 불이익을 받게 됩니다.
- FTA 협정 등에 따라 일정 요건을 갖춘 물품은 특혜 관세를 적용 받을 수 있으며, 다만 사후에 특혜관세를 신청하려는 경우에는 일반 수입신고가 필요합니다.
- 그 밖의 궁금하신 사항은 세관공무원 또는 ☎125로 문의하시기 바랍니다.

Appendix 10

Application for POCOG's Confirmation Note

Passion. Connected.

Application for POCOG's Confirmation Note

○ Information of the Applicant

	Name	Nationality (or affiliation)	Address and Contact Information	
Consigner			mobile :	e-mail :
Forwarder			mobile :	e-mail :
Consignee			mobile :	e-mail :

○ Relation to the 2018 PyeongChang Games and Disposal Plan after the Games

No.	Games Client Type (NOC/NPC, IOC/IPC, IFs, Media, Marketing Partners)	Purpose of Use (to be used at Games, to be provided to POCOG, etc)	Venue of Use (place where the imported goods are used)	Disposal Plan after the Games (consumption, disposal, domestic sale, donation, buy-back, re-export, etc)

○ Trade documents

Invoice No. (Date)	(House) B/L or AWB No. (Date)	Place of loading	Place of discharge

○ List of Imported Goods

No.	Product	Model (Serial Number is necessary in case of re-export)	Quantity	Unit
		"attachment possible"		

I (we) hereby submit the application and the required documents for the POCOG's confirmation for duty exemption in the process of Korean customs import procedures pursuant to Article 93 of the Korean Customs Act.

(Year/ Month / Day)

Applicant : (full name) (signature)

Attachment : 1. Invoice 2. B/L(or AWB) 3. Packing List 4. Post-import management plan

Appendix 11

Plan for the Use of Imported Goods

Plan for the Use of Imported Goods (Consignee is POCOG)

○ Cargo Information

(House) B/L No (date : yyyy.mm.dd)		Invoice No (date : yyyy.mm.dd)	Destination (Arrival port)	Customs to declare	
No.	Item	Model		Quantity	Unit

○ Plan for Use in Olympic/Paralympic Games Period

No.	① classification of clients	② purpose of use	① place of usage

- ① **clients** : write IOC/IPC, NOC/NPC, International Federation, Media, sponsor etc
- ② **purpose of use** : write 'use in game', 'provide for POCOG' etc
- ③ **place of usage** : write the place where imported goods would be used.

○ Disposition Plan after Games

Disposition Plan after Game	Corresponding Goods
Transfer to central government, local government, domestic sports group, POCOG etc	
Re-export	
scheduled to be consumed in korea during staying in Korea	
etc ()	

- ※ In the case of Re-export : scheduled days to export(yyyy:mm), port of shipment()
- ※ Etc : written directly in blank

○ Contact Point

Name	
Tel	
E-mail	

year_ month_ day_ **Contact Point** _____(signature)

Appendix 12

Post - Import Management Plan

Post Import Management Plan (Consignee is not POCOG)

○ Cargo Information

(House) B/L No (date : yyyy.mm.dd)		Invoice No (date : yyyy.mm.dd)	Destination (Arrival port)	Customs to declare	
No.	Item	Model		Quantity	Unit

○ Plan for Use in Olympic/Paralympic Games Period

No.	① classification of clients	② purpose of use	③ place of usage

- ① **Clients** : write IOC/IPC, NOC/NPC, International Federation, Media, sponsor etc
- ② **Purpose of use** : write 'use in game', 'provide for POCOG' etc
- ③ **Place of usage** : write the place where imported goods would be used.

○ Disposition Plan after Games

Disposition Plan after Games	Corresponding Goods
Transfer to central government, local government, domestic sports group, POCOG etc	
Re-export	
scheduled to be consumed in Korea during staying in Korea	
etc ()	

- ※ In the case of Re-export : scheduled days to export(yyyy:mm), port of shipment(_)
- ※ Etc : written directly in blank

○ Person in charge of post import management etc

Division	Belonging/Title/Name	Contact Information
consignee		
customs broker		
Person in charge of post import management		

I will promise you that we will not use for non approval use nor transfer'rent in Korea without permission but perform post import management of the goods above to be exempted by applying article 93(special exemption etc) in Korea Customs Law
year_ month_ day_

Person in charge of post import management_(signature)

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하나된 열정

THE WORLDWIDE OLYMPIC PARTNERS | 월드와이드 올림픽파트너



THE OFFICIAL PARTNERS OF PYEONGCHANG 2018 | 2018 평창 동계올림픽대회 공식파트너



THE OFFICIAL SPONSORS OF PYEONGCHANG 2018 | 2018 평창 동계올림픽대회 공식스폰서



THE OFFICIAL SUPPLIERS OF PYEONGCHANG 2018 | 2018 평창 동계올림픽대회 공식공급사

PAGODA Samil Pwc BAE, KIM & LEE LLC BOMBARDIER SAMSUNG SECURITIES DAEDONG HANSSEM SAMSUNG C&T
S-OIL Corporation HANJIN HANJIN TRAVEL HUAWAI SEOULTENT CO., LTD

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