

CUSTOMS AND TRADE FACILITATION

Side-by-Side Chart Comparison of Customs and Trade Facilitation	
EU-Korea FTA	U.S.-Korea FTA
Objectives	
Article 6.1	
<p>With the objectives of facilitating trade and promoting customs co-operation on a bilateral and multilateral basis, the Parties agree to co-operate and to adopt and apply their import, export and transit requirements and procedures for goods on the basis of the following objectives and principles:</p> <p>(a) in order to ensure that import, export and transit requirements and procedures for goods are efficient and proportionate;</p> <p>(i) each Party shall adopt or maintain expedited customs procedures while maintaining appropriate customs control and selection procedures;</p> <p>(ii) import, export and transit requirements and procedures shall be no more administratively burdensome or trade restrictive than necessary to achieve legitimate objectives;</p> <p>(iii) each Party shall provide for clearance of goods with a minimum of documentation and make electronic systems accessible to customs users;</p> <p>(iv) each Party shall use information technology that expedites procedures for the release of goods;</p> <p>(v) each Party shall ensure that its customs authorities and agencies involved in border controls including import, export and</p>	<p>[There is no objectives section in the U.S.-Korea FTA.]</p>

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<p>transit matters, co-operate and co-ordinate their activities; and</p> <p>(vi) each Party shall provide that the use of customs brokers is optional.</p> <p>(b) import, export and transit requirements and procedures shall be based on international trade and customs instruments and standards which the Parties have accepted;</p> <p>(i) international trade and customs instruments and standards shall be the basis for import, export and transit requirements and procedures, where such instruments and standards exist, except when they would be an inappropriate or ineffective means for the fulfilment of the legitimate objectives pursued; and</p> <p>(ii) data requirements and processes shall be progressively used and applied in accordance with World Customs Organization (hereinafter referred to as the “WCO”) Customs Data Model and related WCO recommendations and guidelines;</p> <p>(c) requirements and procedures shall be transparent and predictable for importers, exporters and other interested parties;</p> <p>(d) each Party shall consult in a timely manner with representatives of the trading community and other interested parties, including on significant new or amended requirements and procedures prior to their adoption;</p> <p>(e) risk management principles or procedures shall be applied to focus compliance efforts on transactions that merit attention;</p> <p>(f) each Party shall co-operate and exchange information for the purpose of promoting the application of, and compliance with, the trade facilitation measures agreed upon under this Agreement; and</p> <p>(g) measures to facilitate trade shall not prejudice the fulfillment of legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of national</p>	

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security, health and the environment.	
Publication and Transparency	
Article 6.5	Article 7.1
<p>1. Each Party shall ensure that its customs and other trade-related laws, regulations and general administrative procedures and other requirements, including fees and charges, are readily available to all interested parties, via an officially designated medium, and where feasible and possible, official website.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall designate or maintain one or more inquiry or information points to address inquiries by interested persons concerning customs and other trade-related matters.</p> <p>3. Each Party shall consult with, and provide information to, representatives of the trading community and other interested parties. Such consultations and information shall cover significant new or amended requirements and procedures and the opportunity to comment shall be provided prior to their adoption.</p>	<p>1. Each Party shall publish, including on the Internet, its customs laws, regulations, and general administrative procedures.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall designate or maintain one or more inquiry points to address inquiries by interested persons concerning customs matters and shall make available on the Internet information concerning the procedures for making such inquiries.</p> <p>3. To the extent possible, each Party shall publish in advance any regulations of general application governing customs matters that it proposes to adopt and shall provide interested persons the opportunity to comment before adopting them.</p>
Release of Goods	
Article 6.2	Article 7.2
<p>1. Each Party shall adopt and apply simplified and efficient customs and other trade related requirements and procedures in order to facilitate trade between the Parties.</p> <p>2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, each Party shall ensure that its customs authorities, border agencies or other competent authorities apply requirements and procedures that:</p> <p>(a) provide for the release of goods within a period no longer than that required to ensure compliance with its customs and other</p>	<p>1. In order to facilitate bilateral trade, each Party shall adopt or maintain simplified customs procedures for the efficient release of goods.</p> <p>2. Pursuant to paragraph 1, each Party shall ensure that its customs authority or other competent authority adopts or maintains procedures that:</p> <p>(a) provide for the release of goods within a period no greater than that required to ensure compliance with its customs laws</p>

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<p>trade-related laws and formalities. Each Party shall work to further reduce release time;</p> <p>(b) provide for advance electronic submission and eventual processing of information before physical arrival of goods, “pre-arrival processing”, to enable the release of goods on arrival;</p> <p>(c) allow importers to obtain the release of goods from customs before, and without prejudice to, the final determination by its customs authority of the applicable customs duties, taxes and fees; (FN) and</p> <p>(d) allow goods to be released for free circulation at the point of arrival, without temporary transfer to warehouses or other facilities.</p> <p>FN: A Party may require an importer to provide sufficient guarantee in the form of a surety, a deposit or some other appropriate instruments, covering the ultimate payment of the customs duties, taxes and fees in connection with the importation of the goods.</p>	<p>and, to the extent possible, within 48 hours of the goods’ arrival;</p> <p>(b) provide for customs information to be submitted and processed electronically before goods arrive in order for them to be released on their arrival;</p> <p>(c) allow goods to be released at the point of arrival, without temporary transfer to warehouses or other facilities; and</p> <p>(d) allow importers to withdraw goods from customs before, and without prejudice to, its customs authority’s final determination of the applicable customs duties, taxes, and fees. (FN)</p> <p>FN: A Party may require importers to provide guarantees in the form of sureties, deposits, or other appropriate instruments sufficient to cover payment of the customs duties, taxes, and fees its customs authority ultimately applies in connection with the importation of the good.</p>
Automation	
	Article 7.3
	<p>Each Party shall use information technology that expedites procedures for the release of goods and shall:</p> <p>(a) make electronic systems accessible to customs users;</p> <p>(b) endeavor to use international standards;</p> <p>(c) endeavor to develop electronic systems that are compatible with the other Party’s systems, in order to facilitate bilateral exchange of international trade data; and</p> <p>(d) endeavor to develop a set of common data elements and processes in accordance with World Customs Organization</p>

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	(WCO) Customs Data Model and related WCO recommendations and guidelines.
Simplified Customs Procedure	
Article 6.3	
The Parties shall endeavour to apply simplified import and export procedures for traders or economic operators which meet specific criteria decided by a Party, providing in particular more rapid release and clearance of goods, including advance electronic submission and processing of information before physical arrival of consignments, a lower incidence of physical inspections, and facilitation of trade with regard to, for example, simplified declarations with a minimum of documentation.	
Risk Management	
Article 6.4	Article 7.4
Each Party shall apply risk management systems, to the extent possible in an electronic manner, for risk analysis and targeting that enable its customs authorities to focus inspection activities on high-risk goods and that simplify the clearance and movement of low-risk goods. Each Party shall draw upon the revised International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures of 1999 (hereinafter referred to as the “Kyoto Convention”) and WCO Risk Management Guidelines for its risk management procedures.	Each Party shall adopt or maintain electronic or automated risk management systems for assessment and targeting that enable its customs authority to focus its inspection activities on high-risk goods and that simplify the clearance and movement of low-risk goods.
Cooperation	
Article 6.13; 6.12; 6.15	Article 7.5

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<p>1. The Parties shall enhance their co-operation in customs and customs-related matters.</p> <p>2. The Parties undertake to develop trade facilitation actions in customs matters taking account of the work done in this connection by international organisations. This may include testing of new customs procedures.</p> <p>3. The Parties affirm their commitment to the facilitation of the legitimate movement of goods and shall exchange expertise on measures to improve customs techniques and procedures and on computerised systems in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.</p> <p>4. The Parties shall commit to:</p> <p>(a) pursuing the harmonisation of documentation and data elements used in trade according to international standards for the purpose of facilitating the flow of trade between them in customs-related matters regarding the importation, exportation and transit of goods;</p> <p>(b) intensifying co-operation between their customs laboratories and scientific departments and to working towards the harmonisation of customs laboratories methods;</p> <p>(c) exchanging customs' personnel;</p> <p>(d) jointly organising training programmes on customs-related issues, for the officials who participate directly in customs procedures;</p> <p>(e) developing effective mechanisms for communicating with the trade and business communities;</p> <p>(f) assisting to the extent practicable each other in the tariff classification, valuation and determination of origin for</p>	<p>1. With a view to facilitating the effective operation of this Agreement, each Party shall endeavor to provide the other Party with advance notice of any significant modification of administrative policy or other similar development related to its laws or regulations governing importations that is likely to substantially affect the operation of this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The Parties shall cooperate in achieving compliance with their respective laws and regulations pertaining to:</p> <p>(a) the implementation and operation of the provisions of this Agreement governing importations or exportations, including claims for preferential tariff treatment, procedures for making claims for preferential tariff treatment, and verification procedures;</p> <p>(b) the implementation and operation of the Customs Valuation Agreement;</p> <p>(c) restrictions or prohibitions on imports or exports; and</p> <p>(d) other customs matters as the Parties may agree.</p> <p>3. Where a Party has a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity related to its laws or regulations governing importations, the Party may request the other Party to provide specific confidential information normally collected in connection with the importation of goods.</p> <p>4. A Party's request under paragraph 3 shall be in writing, shall specify the purpose for which the information is sought, and shall identify the requested information with sufficient specificity for the other Party to locate and provide the information.</p> <p>5. The Party from which the information is requested shall, in</p>

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<p>preferential tariff treatment of imported goods;</p> <p>(g) promoting strong and efficient intellectual property rights enforcement by customs authorities, regarding imports, exports, re-exports, transit, transshipments and other customs procedures, and in particular as regards counterfeit goods; and</p> <p>(h) improving the security, while facilitating trade, of sea-container and other shipments from all locations that are imported into, transhipped through, or transiting the Parties. The Parties agree that the objectives of the intensified and broadened co-operation include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>(i) working together to reinforce the customs related aspects for securing the logistics chain of international trade; and</p> <p>(ii) co-ordinating positions, to the greatest extent practicable, in any multilateral fora where issues related to container security may be appropriately raised and discussed.</p> <p>5. The Parties recognise that technical co-operation between them is fundamental to facilitating compliance with the obligations set forth in this Agreement and to achieving high levels of trade facilitation. The Parties, through their customs administrations, agree to develop a technical co-operation programme under mutually agreed terms as to the scope, timing and cost of co-operative measures in customs and customs-related areas.</p> <p>6. Through the Parties' respective customs administrations and other border-related authorities, the Parties shall review relevant international initiatives on trade facilitation, including, inter alia, relevant work in the WTO and WCO, to identify areas where further joint action would facilitate trade between the Parties and promote shared multilateral objectives. The Parties shall work together to establish, wherever possible, common positions in</p>	<p>accordance with its law and any relevant international agreements to which it is a party, provide a written response containing the information.</p> <p>6. For purposes of paragraph 3, a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity means a suspicion based on relevant factual information obtained from public or private sources comprising one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) historical evidence of non-compliance with laws or regulations governing importations by an importer or exporter;</p> <p>(b) historical evidence of non-compliance with laws or regulations governing importations by a manufacturer, producer, or other person involved in the movement of goods from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party;</p> <p>(c) historical evidence that some or all of the persons involved in the movement from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other Party of goods within a specific product sector have not complied with a Party's laws or regulations governing importations; or</p> <p>(d) other information that the requesting Party and the Party from whom the information is requested agree is sufficient in the context of a particular request.</p> <p>7. Each Party shall endeavor to provide the other Party with any other information that would assist the other Party in determining whether imports from or exports to the other Party's territory are in compliance with the other Party's laws or regulations governing importations, in particular those related to unlawful activities, including smuggling and similar</p>

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<p>international organisations in the field of customs and trade facilitation, notably in the WTO and WCO.</p> <p>7. The Parties shall assist each other in implementation and enforcement of this Chapter, the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and Methods of Administrative Co-operation and their respective customs laws or regulations.</p> <p>Article 6.12</p> <p>The Customs Valuation Agreement without the reservations and options provided for in Article 20 and paragraphs 2 through 4 of Annex III of the Customs Valuation Agreement, shall be incorporated into and made part of this Agreement, mutatis mutandis.</p> <p>Article 6.15</p> <p>1. The Parties shall exchange lists of designated contact points for matters arising under this Chapter and the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and Methods of Administrative Co-operation.</p> <p>2. The contact points shall endeavour to resolve operational matters covered by this Chapter through consultations. If a matter cannot be resolved through the contact points, the matter shall be referred to the Customs Committee referred to in this Chapter.</p>	<p>infractions.</p> <p>8. In order to facilitate bilateral trade, each Party shall endeavor to provide the other Party with technical advice and assistance for the purpose of improving risk management techniques, facilitating the implementation of international supply chain standards, simplifying and enhancing procedures for clearing goods through customs in a timely and efficient manner, advancing the technical skill of personnel, and enhancing use of technologies that can lead to improved compliance with the Party’s laws or regulations governing importations.</p> <p>9. The Parties shall endeavor to conduct joint training programs and to exchange information on customs laboratory techniques.</p> <p>10. The Parties shall endeavor to enhance each Party’s ability to enforce its regulations governing importations. The Parties shall further endeavor to establish and maintain channels of communication, including by establishing contact points, that will assist them in exchanging information rapidly and securely and to improve bilateral coordination on importation issues.</p>
Mutual Assistance	
Article 6.14	
<p>1. The Parties shall provide mutual administrative assistance in customs matters in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs</p>	<p>[The U.S.-Korea FTA does not include a specific mutual assistance commitment.]</p>

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<p>Matters.</p> <p>2. Neither Party may have recourse to Chapter Fourteen (Dispute Settlement) under this Agreement for matters covered by Article 9.1 of the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters.</p>	
Customs Committee	
Article 6.16	
<p>1. The Customs Committee established pursuant to Article 15.2.1 (Specialised Committees) shall ensure the proper functioning of this Chapter and the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and Methods of Administrative Co-operation and the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters and examine all issues arising from their application. For matters covered by this Agreement, it shall report to the Trade Committee set up under Article 15.1.1 (Trade Committee).</p> <p>2. The Customs Committee shall consist of representatives of the customs and other competent authorities of the Parties responsible for customs and trade facilitation matters, for the management of the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and Methods of Administrative Co-operation and the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters.</p> <p>3. The Customs Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure and meet annually alternating between the Parties.</p> <p>4. On the request of a Party, the Customs Committee shall meet to discuss and endeavour to resolve any difference that may arise between the Parties on matters as included in this Chapter and the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and</p>	<p>[The U.S.-Korea FTA does not establish a separate Customs Committee.]</p>

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<p>Methods of Administrative Co-operation and the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters, including trade facilitation, tariff classification, origin of goods and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters, in particular relating to Articles 7 and 8 of the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters.</p> <p>5. The Customs Committee may formulate resolutions, recommendations or opinions which it considers necessary for the attainment of the common objectives and sound functioning of the mechanisms established in this Chapter and the Protocol concerning the Definition of ‘Originating Products’ and Methods of Administrative Co-operation and the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters.</p>	
Confidentiality	
Article 6.8	Article 7.6
<p>1. Any information provided by persons or authorities of a Party to the authorities of the other Party pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall, including where requested pursuant to Article 6.7, be treated as a confidential or restricted nature, depending on the laws and regulations applicable in each Party. It shall be covered by the obligation of official secrecy and shall enjoy the protection extended to similar information under the relevant laws and regulations of the Party that received it.</p> <p>2. Personal data may be exchanged only where the Party receiving the data undertakes to protect such data in a manner at least equivalent to that applicable to that particular case in the Party</p>	<p>1. Where a Party that provides information to the other Party in accordance with this Chapter designates the information as confidential, the other Party shall keep the information confidential. The Party providing the information may require the other Party to furnish written assurance that the information will be held in confidence, will be used only for the purposes the other Party specified in its request for information, and will not be disclosed without the specific permission of the Party that provided the information or the person that provided the information to that Party.</p> <p>2. If a Party receives information designated as confidential in</p>

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<p>that may supply them. The person providing information shall not stipulate any requirements which are more onerous than those applicable to it in its own jurisdiction.</p> <p>3. Information referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used by the authorities of the Party which has received it for purposes other than what it has been provided for without the express permission of the person or authority providing it.</p> <p>4. Other than with the express permission of the person or authority that provided it, the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be published or otherwise disclosed to any persons, except where obliged or authorised to do so under the laws and regulations of the Party that received it in connection with legal proceedings. The person that provided the information shall be notified of such disclosure, wherever possible, in advance.</p> <p>5. Where an authority of a Party requests information pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, it shall notify the requested persons of any possibility of disclosure in connection with legal proceedings.</p> <p>6. The requesting Party shall, unless otherwise agreed by the person who provided the information, wherever appropriate, use all available measures under the applicable laws and regulations of that Party to maintain the confidentiality of information and to protect personal data in case of applications by a third party or other authorities for the disclosure of the information concerned.</p>	<p>accordance with paragraph 1, the Party receiving the information may nevertheless use or disclose the information for law enforcement purposes or in the course of judicial proceedings.</p> <p>3. A Party may decline to provide information that the other Party has requested where that Party has failed to act in conformity with paragraph 1.</p> <p>4. Each Party shall adopt or maintain procedures for protecting from unauthorized disclosure confidential information submitted in accordance with the administration of the Party's customs laws, including information the disclosure of which could prejudice the competitive position of the person providing the information.</p>
Express Shipments	
	Article 7.7
[The EU-Korea FTA does not specifically address express	Each Party shall adopt or maintain expedited customs procedures for express shipments while maintaining

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shipments.]	<p>appropriate customs control and selection. These procedures shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide a separate and expedited customs procedure for express shipments; (b) provide for information necessary to release an express shipment to be submitted and processed electronically before the shipment arrives; (c) allow submission of a single manifest covering all goods contained in an express shipment, through, if possible, electronic means; (d) to the extent possible, provide for certain goods to be cleared with a minimum of documentation; (e) under normal circumstances, provide for express shipments to be cleared within four hours after the necessary customs documents have been submitted, provided the shipment has arrived; (f) apply without regard to an express shipment’s weight or customs value; and (g) under normal circumstances, provide that no customs duties or taxes will be assessed on, nor will formal entry documents be required for, express shipments valued at 200 U.S. dollars or less.
Review and Appeal	
Article 6.7	Article 7.8
1. Each Party shall ensure that with respect to its determinations on customs matters and other import, export and transit requirements and procedures, persons concerned who are the	<p>Each Party shall ensure that with respect to its determinations on customs matters, importers in its territory have access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a level of administrative review independent of the

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<p>subject of such determinations shall have access to review or appeal of such determinations. A Party may require that an appeal be initially heard by the same agency, its supervisory authority or a judicial authority prior to a review by a higher independent body, which may be a judicial authority or administrative tribunal.</p> <p>2. The producer or exporter may provide, upon request of the reviewing authority to the producer or exporter, information directly to the Party conducting the administrative review. The exporter or producer providing the information may ask the Party conducting the administrative review to treat that information as confidential in accordance with its laws and regulations.</p>	<p>employee or office that issued the determinations; and</p> <p>(b) judicial review of the determinations.</p> <p>For greater certainty, each Party shall allow an exporter or producer to provide information directly to the Party conducting the review and to request that Party to treat that information as confidential in accordance with Article 7.6.4.</p>
Penalties	
Rules of Origin, Article 29	Article 7.9
<p>Penalties shall be imposed in accordance with the legislation of the Parties on any person who draws up, or causes to be drawn up, a document which contains incorrect information for the purpose of obtaining preferential treatment for products.</p>	<p>Each Party shall adopt or maintain measures that allow for the imposition of civil or administrative penalties and, where appropriate, criminal sanctions for violations of its customs laws and regulations, including those governing tariff classification, customs valuation, country of origin, and claims for preferential treatment under this Agreement.</p>
Advance Rulings	
Article 6.6	Article 7.10
<p>1. Upon written request from traders, each Party shall issue written advance rulings, through its customs authorities, prior to the importation of a good into its territory in accordance with its laws and regulations, on tariff classification, origin or any other such matters as the Party may decide.</p>	<p>1. Each Party shall issue, through its customs authority, before a good is imported into its territory, a written advance ruling at the written request of an importer in its territory, or an exporter or producer in the territory of the other Party with regard to:</p>

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<p>2. Subject to any confidentiality requirements in its laws and regulations, each Party shall publish, e.g. on the Internet, its advance rulings on tariff classification and any other such matters as the Party may decide.</p> <p>3. To facilitate trade, the Parties shall include in their bilateral dialogue regular updates on changes in their respective legislation on the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p>	<p>(a) tariff classification;</p> <p>(b) the application of customs valuation criteria for a particular case, in accordance with the Customs Valuation Agreement;</p> <p>(c) the application of duty drawback, deferral, or other relief from customs duties;</p> <p>(d) whether a good is originating;</p> <p>(e) whether a good re-entered into the territory of a Party after being exported to the territory of the other Party for repair or alteration is eligible for duty free treatment in accordance with Article 2.6 (Goods Re-entered after Repair or Alteration);</p> <p>(f) country of origin marking;</p> <p>(g) whether a good is subject to a quota or tariff-rate quota; and</p> <p>(h) such other matters as the Parties may agree.</p> <p>2. Each Party shall issue an advance ruling within 90 days after its customs authority receives a request, provided that the requester has submitted all information that the Party requires, including, if the Party requests, a sample of the good for which the requester is seeking an advance ruling. In issuing an advance ruling, the Party shall take into account facts and circumstances the requester has provided. For greater certainty, a Party may decline to issue an advance ruling if the facts and circumstances forming the basis of the advance ruling are the subject of administrative or judicial review. A Party that, pursuant to this paragraph, declines to issue an advance ruling shall promptly notify the requester in writing, setting forth the relevant facts and the basis for its decision to</p>

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	<p>decline to issue the advance ruling.</p> <p>3. Each Party shall provide that advance rulings shall take effect on the date they are issued, or on another date specified in the ruling, provided that the facts or circumstances on which the ruling is based remain unchanged.</p> <p>4. The issuing Party may modify or revoke an advance ruling after the Party notifies the requester. The issuing Party may modify or revoke a ruling retroactively only if the ruling was based on inaccurate or false information.</p> <p>5. Each Party shall ensure that requesters have access to administrative review of advance rulings.</p> <p>6. Subject to any confidentiality requirements in its laws, each Party shall publish its advance rulings, including on the Internet.</p> <p>7. If a requester provides false information or omits relevant facts or circumstances relating to the advance ruling, or does not act in accordance with the ruling's terms and conditions, the importing Party may apply appropriate measures, including civil, criminal, and administrative actions, monetary penalties, or other sanctions.</p>
Fees and Charges	
Article 6.9	
<p>With regard to all fees and charges of whatever character other than customs duties and the items that are excluded from the definition of a customs duty under Article 2.3 (Customs duty) imposed in connection with importation or exportation:</p> <p>(a) fees and charges shall only be imposed for services provided</p>	

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<p>in connection with the importation or exportation in question or for any formality required for undertaking such importation or exportation;</p> <p>(b) fees and charges shall not exceed the approximate cost of the service provided;</p> <p>(c) fees and charges shall not be calculated on an ad valorem basis;</p> <p>(d) fees and charges shall not be imposed with respect to consular services;</p> <p>(e) the information on fees and charges shall be published via an officially designated medium, and where feasible and possible, official website. This information shall include the reason for the fee or charge for the service provided, the responsible authority, the fees and charges that will be applied, and when and how payment is to be made; and</p> <p>(f) new or amended fees and charges shall not be imposed until information in accordance with subparagraph (e) is published and made readily available.</p>	
Pre-Shipment Inspection	
Article 6.10	
Each Party shall not require the use of pre-shipment inspections or their equivalent.	

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Post Clearance Audit	
Article 6.11	
Each Party shall provide traders with the opportunity to benefit from the application of efficient post clearance audits. The application of post clearance audits shall not impose unwarranted or unjustified requirements or burdens on traders.	