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orea Commitments On Trade In Telecommunications Goods And Services

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

REPUBLIC OF OREA

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July 14.1997

Mr. Sean Murphy

Office of the United States K

Trade Representative

Executive Office of the President

Washington, DC 20509

Dear Mr. Murphy:

In view of the advance Information Age that has emerged since the establishment of the WTO multilateral trading system, the oreaan Government issued a Policy Statement in the official gazette of the Ministry of Information and Communication, ("MIC") regarding it telecommunication policy on 14 July 1997. For your reference, I attach herewith a copy of the Policy Statement. Copies the Policy Statement have also been distributed to facilities-based telecommunications service providers and major telecommunications equipment manufacturers in orea, as well as the relevant government agencies, including the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, the Fair Trade Commission, the oreaan Customs Service, the oreaan Industrial Property Office and the oreaan communications Commission. In addition, the Policy Statement has been made available to the public through MIC's Internet home page.

I believe that the maintenance of a close cooperative relationship in the telecommunications sector will prove to benefit to the two countries. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the oreaan Government is willing to discuss, as necessary, telecommunications matters of mutual interest with the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,

{signature}

yo-Yong Lee

Director General

(English Version)

The MIC OFFICIAL GAZETTE K

Information and Communication Policy Statement

for the Realization of an Information Society K

1. In the e the est blishments the World Trade Org niz ti n (WTO) multil ter l tr ding system, the gl b l mar et is n embr cing the trends liber liz ti n nd deregul ti n. In the re telec mmunic ti ns, many the WTO sign t ries rtici ted in the Gr u n B sis Telec mmunic ti ns ("WTO/GBT") neg ti ti ns t see maj r liber liz ti n the b sic telec mmunic ti ns service mar ets in their c untries nd ursued success ul c nclusi n the In rmati n Techn l gy Agreement ("ITA"). As sign t ry t the Agreement Est blishing the WTO, K re 's ctively t p rt in these mar et- ening tr de neg ti ti ns. Additi n lly, s result K re 's ccessi n t the Org niz ti n r Ec n mic C er ti n nd Devel ment ("OECD"), K re 's r le nd res nsibilities in the intern ti n l mar et h ve incre sed subst nti lly.

2. In vie these ne devel ments, the Ministry In rmati n nd C mmunic ti n (the "Ministry") h s recently revised its telec mmunic ti n l , including the Telec mmunic ti ns Business Act nd the R di Waves Act, in rder t re lect the devel ments in the intern ti n l telec mmunic ti ns mar ets nd t ster telec mmunic ti ns mar et envir nment. Th t cilit tes the re liz ti n n dv nced in rmati n s ciety in K re . In this c nnecti n, the Ministry uld li e t ex l in t r videns telec mmunic ti ns equi ment nd services its telec mmunic ti ns licy emb died in the ll ng licy st tement, nd t request th t such r videns ctively c er te t success ully im lement the licy.

A. The Ministry ll c ntinue t : (1) ggressively intr duce mar et rinci les int the mar et l ce nd incre se the c m etiveness the telec mmunic ti ns industry; (2) ex nd the mar et in res nse t the demand r ne dv nced telec mmunic ti ns equi ment nd service; nd (3) est blish nd im r ve the c m etiti n rules ensuring ir c m etiti n mong v ri us r videns telec mmunic ti ns equi ment nd services nd enc ur ging the entre reneurshi the riv te sect r.

A.1. Within the sc e its c mmitments nd in cc rd nce th its blig ti ns under the WTO, K re is c mmitted t r viding n n-discrimi t ry tre tment t reign- ed r reign- rigin su lliers telec mmunic ti ns equi ment nd services nd tre tment r less v r ble th n th t r vided t d mestic- ed r d mestic- rigin su lliers li e equi ment nd services.

A.2. In cc rd nce th Article XVII:1 (c) GATT 1994, riv te sect r c m nie p re ree t ma e r curement decisi ns inde endently, b sed s lely n their c mmerci l c nsider ti ns, such s rice, qu lity, v il bility, mar et bility nd tr ns rt ti n nd ther c nditi ns urch se r s le, irres ective the rigin the equi ment r the n ti n lity the su lier. Ministry licies nd regul ti ns sh uld n t be inter reted s requiring the use telec mmunic ti ns equi ment r services ny rticul r n ti n l rigin.

A.3. In d ting technic l s eci ic ti ns, the Ministry ll d t n n-discrimi t ry s eci ic ti ns nd describe such s eci ic ti ns, ere r ri te, (i) in terms er rmance r ther th n design r descri tive ch r cteristics; nd (ii) b sed n intern ti n l st nd rds, ere such exist, r ther th n n ti n l technic l regul ti ns r st nd rds in cc rd nce th Article VI the WTO Agreement n G overnment Pr curement ("WTO/GPA"). In the c se riv te sect r c m nies, it is d vis ble th t they d t technic l s eci ic ti ns th t re lect trends in techn l gic l devel rments in the intern ti n l telec mmunic ti ns mar et.

A.4. Within the sc e its c mmitments under the WTO, the K re n G overnment licenses telec mmunic ti ns service r videns, b th r d mestic nd reign ilm irms, thr ough tr ns rent r cess.

A.5. The revi us licensing r cedure r cilities-b sed service r videns, ich ll d lic nts r license t ile their lic ti ns nly ter n tice inviting lic ti ns h d been ublished, h s been revised. F r the ur se the enness nd tr ns rency the licensing r cedures, the he licensing regul ti ns r vide in rmati n reg rding mong ther things, the re r ti n lic ti ns, the time r mes r rding licenses nd det iled licensing criteri . Licensing l ns, including ssigned s ectrum b nd dth nd licensing criteri , s ll s ny subsequent revisi ns r modi ic ti ns, ll be ublished in Ofici l Gazette su iciently in dv nce the cl se the licensing lic ti n eri d.

A.6. The licensing r cedures h ve been stre mlined in rder t enc ur ge br d rtici ti n nd r mote e sy entry int the telec mmunic ti ns mar et. The s urce equi ment described in license lic ti n is n t ct r in ev lu ting n lic ti n. Tr de secret nd r riet ry in rmati n c nt ined in lic ti ns r licenses p ll be r tected in cc rd nce th relev nt l .

A.7. From January 1, 1998 until December 31, 2000, Korea will allow foreign owner hip in facilities -based telecommunication service provider, other than Korea Telecom ("KT") up to maximum of 33%, from January 1, 2001, the Korea Government will allow foreign owner hip in each service provider up to maximum of 49%. However, no single person will be allowed to own more than 10% of wireless service provider or 33% of wireline service provider.

A.8. In order to promote fair competition in the marketplace, the role and function of the Korea Communication Commission ("KCC") will be strengthened. Among other things, KCC will be empowered to address broad range of issues affecting the performance of fair competition in the telecommunication sector. In addition, KCC's dispute resolution procedure will be improved and the scope of issues subject to the procedure will be expanded. Specifics are:

(i) The Ministry of Regulation requires that where requested by other service provider, domestic facilities-based service provider should conclude interconnection arrangement within 90 days of the request to technical feasible point in the network. If such interconnection arrangement is not reached within the 90-day period, either of the parties involved may directly request KCC to resolve such dispute, in which case the competent technical feasibility of the requested interconnection and the handling of the extrajurisdictional involved KCC will be required to make decision on such dispute within 90 days after receipt of request from party, thereby ensuring fair competition in the marketplace.

(ii) Pursuant to Ministry of Information and Communication Ordinance No. 24 and Ministry of Information and Communication Notice No. 1996-47, facilities-based service provider are required to establish and maintain appropriate code of conduct for each of their service operations.

A.9. The Korea Government permits facilities-based service provider to use satellite system other than INTELSAT and Korea for either voice or data communication using their own facilities. The Ministry will authorize such through appropriate prerequisite procedure, thereby providing additional choice of transmission facilities to Korea service provider and promoting the development of satellite service in Korea. Beginning January 1, 1998, such will be authorized based on commercial arrangement with foreign satellite service provider through streamlined procedure. In this regard, in accordance with Korea's commitment under the WTO/GATS agreement, beginning January 1, 1998, foreigner will be allowed to own up to 33% of facilities-based service provider ownership ratio (in case of KT, 20%), and beginning January 1, 2001, up to 49% (in the case of KT, 33%).

Facilities-based service provider will be allowed to establish own independent premises receive or transmit or transmit/receive satellite earth station for provision of domestic or international voice and data communication service through commercial satellite other than INTELSAT or Korea.

The establishment of radio station, in which direct transmit/receive earth station, is subject to approval by the Ministry. However, in the event that the station's transmission power is limited or the station is for receive only, the station can be established without notification to the Ministry (pursuant to Article 56 of the Radio Regulation) or without notification (pursuant to Article 56.2 of the same Regulation).

Paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Radio Wave Act sets forth the criteria for authorizing the establishment of radio station, which include the following:

(i) The construction plan must be compatible with the relevant technical standards;

(ii) An appropriate bandwidth of radio spectrum must be available to operate the radio station;

(iii) The applicant must provide the necessary financial resources; and

(iv) The applicant must meet the requirements for the construction and operation of radio station.

Once applicant has constructed radio station in manner satisfying the above requirements, the request of the applicant, the Ministry will inspect the station and notify the applicant in writing of its decision on whether to approve the station.

B. As a member of the WTO and the OECD, the Korean Government will ensure that Korea complies with the rules of these multilateral institutions. In this connection, the Ministry will continue its efforts to revise and update its laws and regulations in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

B.1. Korea participated actively in the WTO/GBT negotiations and the ITA negotiations in an effort to initiate the additional liberalization and growth of the international telecommunications market and to enhance Korea's leadership in the global telecommunications market.

B.2. As respects Korea's accession to the WTO/GPA, which took effect on January 1, 1997, foreign suppliers are permitted to participate in various government procurement contracts involving goods and services in accordance with Korea's schedule to the WTO/GPA. In effect, this market opening, Korea's suppliers are allowed to participate in the government procurement markets of the signatories to the WTO/GPA. In this connection, it is the Ministry's belief that the Korean suppliers will need to make preparations to effectively export new market opportunities, and, consequently, the Ministry will endeavor to provide the necessary information for such preparations.

B.3. The Ministry will revise its laws and regulations governing foreign participation in the Korean market to ensure international service markets in accordance with the results of the WTO/GBT negotiations (which were concluded on February 15, 1997).

B.4. Pursuant to the "Research and Development Funds for the Information Society" which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant WTO agreements, including the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Furthermore, to meet the initiative to research and development funds as indicated in the annexes specified in the new incoming regulations. Funds donated in excess of the maximum level specified in the incoming regulations will not be considered in evaluating an application.

B.5. Tariffs applicable to information technology products will be amended in accordance with the results of the ITA negotiations.

B.6. In order to facilitate the benefits of the Information Society, the Korean Government will ensure that the electronic necessary delays in the information telecommunications products.

B.7. For the convenience of users and the continuing growth of the telecommunications equipment, the Ministry will streamline its type approval system and will grant approvals for the self-equipment's jet type approval based on the equipment itself, and not on the service provider that intends to use the equipment. The scope of wireless telecommunications equipment's jet type approval includes any equipment directly attached to the public switched network and retains the equipment's direct attachment to the public network. The attachment type of equipment includes: (i) accessories and components of an integrated system which is self-type approval; (ii) telecommunications equipment based on ISDN; and (iii) digital transmission devices directly attached to a channel service unit ("CSU"). Additionally, the Ministry will continue to pursue mutual recognition arrangements with foreign countries that Korean suppliers may not need separate type approvals from these foreign countries in exporting their equipment.

C. As the demand for advanced information/telecommunications equipment intensifies, the Ministry will strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights in order to encourage the development and sales of advanced information technologies.

C.1. In protecting telecommunications equipment, government agencies and private sector companies are prohibited from purchasing products that have been found to infringe a third party's intellectual property rights.

C.2. It is important that intellectual property rights are adequately protected in order to maximize the creativity and entrepreneurship of the private sector. In this regard, it is advisable that a patent system for equipment is established to provide necessary proprietary information, and that if the patent holder estimates necessary proprietary information, the suppliers make efforts to comply with such request. It is further recommended that if a patent holder receives proprietary information, it take the necessary measures to maintain the confidentiality of the information.

C.3 Privately owned companies will independently go into the field of technology with for investment and on their own initiative in order to improve their productivity and of domestic production and services.

C.4. Affiliated companies provide their own independent proprietary information regarding their services provided in order to improve the productivity of their work will not be permitted to disclose information without the consent of the company supplying the information or otherwise information directly or indirectly for its own benefit.

C. . If anyone infringes on third party's rights or other intellectual property rights, such infringement is illegal under the relevant laws, including the Unfair Competition Prevention Act and the Computer Programs Protection Act.

D. For the purpose of facilitating the understanding of the Korean Government's policy and based on the purpose of obtaining information and input from industry in order to implement the policy more effectively, the Ministry has established a working closely with the private sector in the policy, regarding the internationality. The Ministry expects and encourages all providers of good and services to utilize the domestic market fully. If you have any inquiry, comments or suggestion on our policy, please contact the following office of the Ministry:

Name of the Office :

International Policy Division

International Cooperation Bureau

Telephone Number: (02) 7 0-1410

Fax Number: (02) 7 0-1439

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20 08

July 29, 1997

Honorable Mr. Kun Woo Park

Ambassador

Embassy of the Republic of Korea

240 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20008

Dear Ambassador Park:

I write to inform you that on July 23 I announced the resolution of U.S. concerns regarding the Korean intellectual property goods and services or which have been the subject of ongoing bilateral discussions.

As has been found in the USTR's previous meetings and the Federal Register notice announcing my intention to revoke Korea's identification of "Priority Foreign Country" (PFC) under section 1374 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Also, in the letter from Minister Kang and Lim which I would kindly ask you convey to Seoul.

As indicated in the materials, my decision to revoke the PFC identification is based not only on the information provided by the Korean Government, but on a number of market-opening steps and the November 1996. This includes the steps Korea has taken pursuant to the Information Technology Agreement and the WTO bi-5

telecommunication service negotiation, and the reforms outlined in the July 14, 1997 policy statement published in the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC Gazette) signed by our officials.

A U.S. official have consistently testified during bilateral discussions relating to the MIC Policy Statement, the United States views the success undertaken by Korea's fundamental to the evolution of the PFC) development. As such, they will be closely monitored by the U.S., Government. In the regard, the United States welcome Korea's willingness to contribute to the future of bilateral telecommunication issues.

I would like to thank you for your personal contribution to the multilateral evolution of the discussions. I look forward to working with you in the future to strengthen bilateral ties in the telecommunication sector.

Sincerely,

/ sgtue/

Chilene B. Hefky

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, DC 20508

July 29, 1997

The Honorable Kang Bong-Kyun

Minister of Information and Communication

Seoul, Republic of Korea

Dear Minister Kang:

I write to inform you that on July 23 I announced the evolution of U.S. concerns regarding access to the Korean telecommunication goods and service sectors which have been the subject of ongoing bilateral consultation.

Attached please find copies of USTR's perspective statement and the Federal Register notice announcing my intention to revoke Korea's development "Priority Foreign Country" (PFC) under Section 1374 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

And cited in the matter, my decision to revoke the PFC development based not only on one action on the part of the Korean Government, but on a number of market-opening steps undertaken over the past year. These include the steps Korea has taken pursuant to the Information Technology Agreement and the WTO basic telecommunication service negotiation, and the reforms outlined in the July 14, 1997 policy statement published in the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC Gazette) signed by our officials.

A U.S. official have consistently testified during bilateral discussions relating to the MIC Policy Statement, the United States views the success undertaken by Korea's fundamental to the evolution of the PFC development. As such, they will be closely monitored by the U.S. Government. In the regard, the United States welcome Korea's willingness to contribute to the future of bilateral telecommunication issues.

I would like to thank you for your personal contribution to the multilateral evolution of the discussions. I look forward to working with you in the future to strengthen bilateral ties in the telecommunication sector.

Sincerely,

/ sgtue/

Chilene B. Hefky

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT)

THE UNITED STATES OF KOREA

WASHINGTON DC 20508

July 29, 1997

The Honorable Lim Chang

Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy

Seoul, Republic of Korea

Dear Minister Lim

I write to inform you that on July 23 I announced the results of U.S. concerns regarding access to the Korean telecommunications goods and services sector which have been the subject of ongoing bilateral consultations.

Attached please find copies of U.S.'s press statement and the Federal Register notice announcing my intention to revoke Korea's identification as a "Priority Foreign Country" (FC) under section 1374 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

As indicated in these materials, my decision to revoke the FC identification is based not on any new action on the part of the Korean Government, but on a number of market-opening steps undertaken over the past year. These include the steps Korea has taken pursuant to the Information Technology Agreement and the WTO basic telecommunications services negotiations, and the reforms outlined in the July 14, 1997 policy statement published in the Ministry of Information and Communications (MIC) Gazette as agreed by our officials.

U.S. officials have consistently stated during bilateral discussions resulting in the MIC policy statement, the United States views the assurances undertaken by Korea as fundamental to the revocation of the FC identification. As such, they will be closely monitored by the U.S. Government. In this regard, the United States welcomes Korea's willingness to consult in the future on bilateral telecommunications issues.

Although telecommunications policy is not directly within the purview of your Ministry, I would also like to thank you for your role in contributing to the amicable results of these discussions, and I look forward to working with you in the future to strengthen bilateral trade in the telecommunications sector.

Sincerely,

/signature/

Charlene Barshefsky

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, DC 20508

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

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Contact: Jay Ziegler

Kirsten Myers

Christine Wilkas

(202) 395 3230

ED S A ES A D KOREA S CCESSF LLY CO NCL DE
EGO A ONS ON RADE
ELECOMMU CA ONS GOODS A D SERV CES

U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky announced today that the United States and Korea have concluded a year long negotiations which will expand opportunities in the growing Korean telecommunications market for U.S. equipment and services suppliers.

"The United States has worked aggressively to open the Korean telecommunications market for U.S. equipment and services suppliers," said Ambassador Barshefsky. "The commitments undertaken by Korea through multilateral and bilateral negotiations will help ensure that U.S. telecommunications companies the most competitive providers in the world are in a position to compete in Korea's telecommunications market, which is estimated to grow to \$100 billion between 1996 and 2000."

"Korea has made important commitments, including the elimination of tariffs on information technology products, and a decrease in limitations on foreign ownership of domestic telecommunications services companies, and taken other steps which will promote competition and enhance transparency," said Ambassador Barshefsky, "Taken as whole, the Korean Government's actions over the last year should eliminate objectionable practices which led to Korea's identification in July 1996 as a 'Priority Foreign Country' under section 1374 of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act."

Korea has undertaken a number of commitments which satisfy U.S. negotiating objectives:

The Korean Ministry of Information and Communication has agreed to employ policies that ensure Korea will address a wide range of U.S. telecommunications concerns. These policies are embodied in a July 14, 1997 policy statement which resulted from negotiations between the United States and Korea. The statement clarifies recent revisions of Korea telecom policies and practices, enhances transparency, and corrects misperceptions regarding the treatment of foreign telecom goods and services suppliers. Specific policies detailed in the MIC policy statement include: national treatment and non discrimination for foreign companies; government non intervention in private sector procurement; transparent criteria and procedures relating to services licensing; equipment certification and type approval; increased foreign ownership in domestic service providers; enhanced protection of intellectual property and proprietary information; clear guidelines for technology transfer; transparent procedures for satellite services authorization; more competitive regulatory measures; and an enhanced independent regulatory role for the Korean Communications Commission. These commitments ensure that U.S. telecom companies will enjoy improved market access in Korea.

Under the Information Technology Agreement, Korea will eliminate in stages tariffs on an agreed package of information technology products (including telecommunications) equipment by the year 2000; tariffs on a few additional items will be eliminated by 2004.

Under the WTO basic telecommunications agreement, Korea will allow increased foreign ownership of domestic telecommunications services companies and adopt a series of enforceable and more competitive regulatory principles.

Collectively, these undertakings will further open the Korean telecommunications market on competitive terms, and provide important opportunities for U.S. service and equipment providers.

Based on the positive steps taken by Korea over the last year, Ambassador Barshefsky has announced her intention to revoke Korea's identification as a Priority Foreign Country (PFC). According to Barshefsky, "The United States will continue to monitor closely Korean adherence to its commitments and will make use of U.S. trade laws and WTO procedures, if appropriate, to ensure effective implementation."

The formal revocation of Korea's identification as a PFC will be effective August 11, 1997

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Proposed Revocation of Korea's Importation of Foreign Country Telecommunications Trade

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative

ACTION: Notice of proposed action and request for public comment

SUMMARY: On July 26, 1996, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) notified the Republic of Korea that a "foreign country" (PFC) under section 1374 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the Act) because certain acts, policies, and practices denied mutually advantageous market opportunities to U.S. suppliers of telecommunications goods and services. As a result of the action following the notification, Korea has made measurable progress toward the elimination of the objectionable acts, policies, or practices which were the subject of the petition on an objective determined by the USTR under section 137 of the Act. The office of the USTR seeks comment on proposed revocation of Korea's PFC designation on August 11, 1997.

DATE: Comments are due by August 8, 1997

ADDRESS: Comments may be submitted to Ms. Sylvia Harrison, office of the General Counsel, Room 223, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Murphy (202 391-6813) Office of Administration and the Pacific, or Joanna McInerney (202 391-7203), Office of the General Counsel, Office of the US Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1374 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3103) provides that the USTR may designate a "foreign country" whose country which maintains a barrier that denies U.S. telecommunications products and services mutually advantageous market opportunities.

On July 26, 1996, the USTR notified Korea that a PFC as a result of Korea's failure to eliminate the barrier that denies mutually advantageous market opportunities for U.S. providers of telecommunications goods and services and that are not covered by the existing agreements with Korea 61 Fed. Reg. 40279 (August 1, 1996). The barrier included, but were not limited to the Korean Government's intervention in procurement by private Korean companies, improper promotion of domestic manufacture of high-technology telecommunications products, and limitation on foreign ownership of telecommunications services. As described below, over the last twelve months, Korea has conducted multilateral and bilateral negotiations with the United States and made measurable progress in eliminating the objectionable acts, policies, and practices which were the subject of the petition on an objective determined by USTR:

1) Korea participated in the successful conclusion of the Information Technology Agreements (ITA), negotiated under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was concluded in December 1996. Under the ITA, Korea will eliminate national tariff and customs duties on an agreed package of information technology products, including telecommunications equipment. Korea will reduce tariffs to zero by the year 2000 for all covered products, except for telecommunications for which tariffs will be reduced to zero by 2004. The tariff elimination will increase market access in Korea for U.S. suppliers of telecommunications goods.

2) Korea also participated in the successful conclusion in February 1997 of the WTO basic telecommunications services negotiations. Beginning in January 1998, Korea will allow increased foreign ownership of domestic telecommunications services companies and adopt a number of transparent and pro-competitive regulatory principles. The commitments will enhance competition in the Korean telecommunications services sector and provide new opportunities for U.S. service and service operators, as well as equipment suppliers.

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