

Summary

South has made considerable progress in its response to illegal logging and related trade since the previous Chatham House forest policy assessment in 2013. The enactment of the Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers (amended in 2017) is a major step: South Korea is now among just three countries in Asia (with Japan and Indonesia) to have legislation prohibiting the import of illegal timber. Under the Act, importers of timber and timber products are required to file an import declaration stating that the products are legally sourced, and this is inspected by the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KoFPI) prior to customs clearance. However, there is no due diligence requirement for companies. The Act currently covers logs, sawnwoods, preservative-treated woods, fire retardant-treated wood, laminated woods, plywood and wood pellets; however, pulp and paper, two of South Korea's main import products, are not included.

A set of implementation policies was issued in 2017, and the government plans to issue additional guidance for importers and customs officers to support implementation. The government has also developed 52 Country Specific Guidelines (CSGs) which provide information on the forest sector of countries exporting timber to South Korea. Implementation of the Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers is systematically monitored by the National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS). Penalties for non-compliance with the Act are sufficiently dissuasive, but no cases have been taken to court because 'strict' enforcement only began in October 2019, after a 'soft' implementation phase between 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019.

A public procurement policy for 'eco-friendly' paper, packaging products and wood composite products applies to all government agencies and public institutions that use government funds. However, the policy does not require products to be certified under any internationally recognized certification schemes.

Key Forest Policies and Resources

Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers (No. 14657) 2012 (amended in 2017), [http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/down/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS\(14657_ENG\).pdf](http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/down/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS(14657_ENG).pdf)

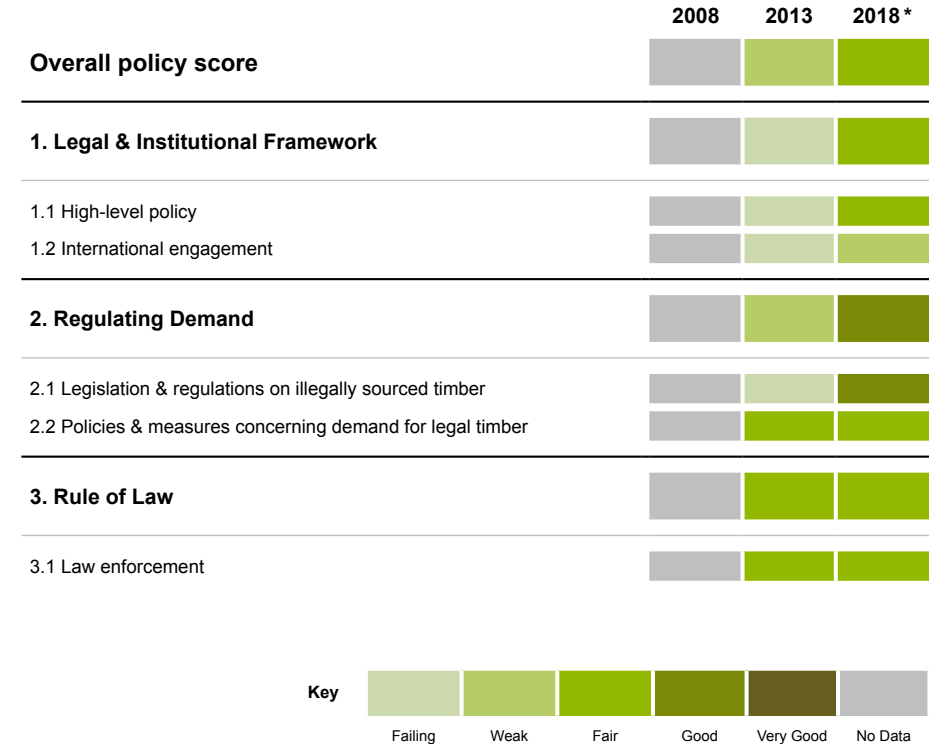
Kim, D., Park, H. and Sang, H. (2018), 'Analysis of the effect of illegal timber trade restrictions on the domestic timber market: Analysis of the Influences on Domestic Wood Market by Prohibiting Illegal Wood Products Trade', Korean Forest Science Journal, Vol. 107, No. 3, pp. 305–15, <http://kiss.kstudy.com/thesis/thesis-view.asp?key=3630677>.

Act on the Promotion of the Purchase of Eco-friendly Products 2005, <https://eiec.kdi.re.kr/publish/naraView.do?cidx=4817>.

Notice for Products that Meet the Minimum Green Requirements for Public Procurement 2012, <http://www.law.go.kr/lsSc.do?tabMenuId=tab18§ion=&eventGubun=060101&query=%EB%85%B9%EC%83%89#undefined>.

Amended Act on Promotion of Forestry and Mountain Villages 2012, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/kor108388.pdf>.

Figure 1: Summary of the South Korea's forest policy assessment



* South Korea was not included in the 2008 assessment, and a number of questions were added to the assessment in 2018 (noted in the list of questions below and marked with '-' for 2008 and 2013 where applicable). Consequently, the overall scores for 2018 are not directly comparable with those from the previous assessments.

About

Chatham House is monitoring forest governance to assess the effectiveness of government and private sector efforts to tackle illegal logging and trade. An assessment was undertaken of South Korea's forest policy framework to evaluate the government's response to illegal logging and the related trade. A standard list of questions was used in the policy assessment, and answers were scored against three criteria: existence (scoring between 1 and 2, whereby 1 indicates partial coverage or a policy under development, and 2 indicates a policy is in place); design (scoring between 1 and 5, whereby 5 indicates very well designed); and implementation (scoring between 1 and 5, whereby 5 indicates consistent and comprehensive implementation).

Timeframe for the research

This assessment is based on the situation at the end of 2018, and the scores refer to this date. However, where there have been significant developments in 2019, these have been noted in the text. The research was undertaken in 2019 and finalized in December 2019.

Acknowledgements

The 2018 policy assessment for South Korea was carried out by Dr Jeff Cao, based on consultations with Dr Mihyun Seol, National Institute of Forest Science, and Dr Yunhui Kim, Korea Forestry Promotion Institute. Oversight was provided by Alison Hoare (Chatham House). The final assessment was edited by Alison Hoare, and the results were peer-reviewed by independent experts. The editor is responsible for the final text and scores.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CSGs	Country Specific Guidelines
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KCS	Korea Customs Service
KFS	The Korea Forest Service
KoFPI	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute
LTF	Legal Timber Trade Facilitation System
NIFoS	National Institute of Forest Science
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PPS	Public Procurement Service

Table 1: South Korea's Forest Policy Assessment

1. Legal and Institutional Framework

1.1 High-level policy	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
1.1.1 Does the country have high-level political and governmental mechanisms in place to tackle illegal logging?					
<i>a. Has a review been carried out which both assesses the impact of the country's market activities on the problem of illegal logging and related trade and also investigates the extent and sources of potential illegal imports?</i>	2008	–	–	–	The Korea Forest Service (KFS) conducted a study in 2014 to analyse the impact of illegal logging on South Korea's forest products industries.
	2013	0	Not applicable n/a	n/a	The National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS) (formerly the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) has also undertaken research into the industries' perceptions and behaviour in relation to the Legal Timber Trade Facilitation (LTF) system. This has included an analysis of the impacts on the domestic wood market of prohibiting trade in illegal wood products in 2018 ¹ and an impact analysis of the LTF system on South Korea's forest sector during its initial 'soft implementation' phase (in 2019) [not published].
	2018	1	3	4	
<i>b. Is a national action plan in place for preventing illegally sourced timber from being imported or sold?</i>	2008	–	–	–	The Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers was introduced in 2012. ² This set out the government's commitment to implement measures to tackle illegal logging, both within South Korea and elsewhere.
	2013	0	n/a	n/a	A revised Act (No. 14657) was published on 21 March 2017, which sets out institutional responsibilities, procedures and standards with respect to timber legality. These include: requirements for declarations and inspections of timber imports; requirements for record-keeping by timber producers; and penalty provisions. The LTF system was established to implement these requirements.
	2018	1	3	3	Design: the system is a major step forward for South Korea's forest sector. However, there are no due diligence obligations, and it is paper-based, not digital. Implementation: A soft implementation phase for the Act was in place between 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019, with full implementation starting on 1 October 2019. Commitment to implementation seems high – the government has developed over 50 Country Specific Guidelines (CSGs) and is supporting awareness-raising initiatives for the public.
<i>c. Does a formal process exist for high-level coordination of action on illegal logging across departments and sectors (e.g. a parliamentary committee or inter-ministerial taskforce)?</i>	2008	–	–	–	The Korea Forest Service (KFS) and the Korea Customs Service (KCS) coordinate to implement the LTF system and have established a system for sharing of information.
	2013	2	5	5	There is some coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is also involved in the Covenant for Sustainable Forest Management, but limited coordination with other ministries (e.g. the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management) responsible for design of procurement policies.
	2018	2	4	4	

¹ Kim, D., Park, H. and Sang, H. (2018), 'Analysis of the effect of illegal timber trade restrictions on the domestic timber market: Analysis of the Influences on Domestic Wood Market by Prohibiting Illegal Wood Products Trade', Korean Forest Science Journal, Vol. 107, No. 3, pp. 305–15, <http://kiss.kstudy.com/thesis/thesis-view.asp?key=3630677>.

² See [http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/download/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS\(14657_ENG\).pdf](http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/download/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS(14657_ENG).pdf).

1.1 High-level policy	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
<i>d. Are formal consultation processes in place for multi-stakeholder involvement in developing policy and legislation to tackle illegal logging? These processes should ensure that viewpoints of stakeholders affected by legislation are taken into consideration.</i>	2008	–	–	–	The KFS has organized a range of workshops, forums and symposia to share information and provide training on the LTF system, and also to gather feedback from industry. The views of industry were gathered during the initial implementation phase of the LTF system. However, there was very little involvement, if any, by civil society prior to the creation of the new regulation.
	2013	2	4	4	
	2018	2	4	3	The Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KoFPI) developed CSGs which provide information on the forest sector of countries exporting timber to Korea. These were developed through a process of consultation with other governments and further developed with input from stakeholders.
<i>e. Are formal processes/policies in place aimed at ensuring a balanced participation of men and women in the development and implementation of forest sector policies? (Question added in 2018)</i>	2008	–	–	–	The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family is responsible for implementing the government's objectives on gender. One of its goals is to enhance women's representation in the political and public areas, the targets for which are focused on women's employment in government and the public sector. Across government, the targets for 2017 were for women to occupy 15 per cent of managerial roles and 40 per cent of seats on all committees (both targets were met). There are also requirements to ensure a gender balance in government consultations in the development of policies, although the level of implementation of these requirements is not known. ³ Although there are no policies specific to the forest sector, the KFS has been implementing the government policies on gender. This has included the organization of occasional workshops for female government officers.
	2013	–	–	–	
	2018	0	n/a	n/a	
<i>f. Is illegal logging/trade considered in the country's climate change strategy (NDC or other climate change national policies – e.g. in relation to embedded deforestation in imports)? (Question added in 2018)</i>	2008	–	–	–	South Korea's Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth, 2010 (amended in 2016) establishes a framework for reducing carbon emissions through promoting green industries and technologies, although no explicit mention is made of illegal logging or trade. ⁴
	2013	–	–	–	South Korea has not included forestry in its first Nationally Determined Contribution (2016). This notes that 'a decision on whether to include land use, land-use change and forestry will be made at a later stage'. ⁵
	2018	0	n/a	n/a	However, climate change was reportedly one of the drivers behind the government's efforts to tackle illegal logging and establish the LTF system – as part of the overall priority to improve supply chain management within the sector, and to improve the performance of South Korean businesses. In 2014, before implementation of the LTF system, in a survey of industry, 78 per cent of respondents answered that timber legality systems could help address environmental issues such as climate change.

³ Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Gender Equality Policy, http://www.mogef.go.kr/eng/pc/eng_pc_f001.do.

⁴ See <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/kor100522.pdf>.

⁵ Republic of Korea, Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Republic%20of%20Korea%20First/INDC%20Submission%20by%20the%20Republic%20of%20Korea%20on%20June%2030.pdf>.

1.2 International engagement	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
1.2.1 What level of international cooperation is shown by the country?					
<i>a. Does the country have formalized trade or customs arrangements with major trading partners e.g. FLEGT VPAs or free-trade agreements (FTAs) which include specific provisions on illegal logging?</i>	2008	–	–	–	The EU–Korea free-trade agreement, ratified in 2015, includes provisions on illegal logging and notes that the two parties will cooperate on this issue. ⁶
	2013	1	5	n/a	South Korea is active in APEC and in the APEC Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade discussions, and has engaged widely in international forums and events on timber legality.
	2018	2	5	4	South Korea has consulted with other countries for the development of its CSGs, and is exploring opportunities for international cooperation to support implementation of the LTTF system. For example, South Korea has recognized Indonesia’s timber legality system, and requested that Indonesia review South Korea’s CSG for Indonesia. It is also noteworthy that South Korea recognizes FLEGT-licensed timber as legally harvested.
<i>b. Does the country have a formalized system in place for sending and receiving enforcement alerts regarding illegal shipments in transit to destination countries?</i>	2008	–	–	–	No such system is in place.
	2013	1	n/a	n/a	
	2018	1	3	3	

⁶ See <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/south-korea/>.

2. Regulating Demand

2.1 Legislation & regulations on illegally sourced timber	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
2.1.1 Does the country have adequate legislation and regulations in place to prevent illegally sourced timber from being imported or sold?					
<i>a. Has the country analysed its existing legislation and regulations on preventing imports and sales of illegally sourced timber?</i>	2008	–	–		NiFoS has undertaken analyses of South Korea's existing legal framework, which fed into the development of the revised Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers.
	2013	2	4		These analyses have resulted in a number of publications, including:
	2018	2	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chungnam National University (2014), A plan for an illegal logging trading prohibition system, Korea Forest Service. • Lee, S. et al. (2013), A study of RCEP counter-measures and timber trade regulation system KREI. • Lee, S. et al. (2014), 'Analysis of the impact on the wood industry of an import prohibition on illegal wood and wood products', Journal of Rural Development, 37(2): 39–58, KREI. • Kim, D., Park, H. and Sang, H. (2018), 'Analysis of the Influence on the Domestic Wood Market of Prohibiting the Illegal Wood Products Trade', Journal of Korean Society of Forest Science, 107(3): 305–15, NiFoS. • Seol, M., Kim, Y. H. and Lee, H. S. (2015), 'Trends in illegal logging prohibition regulations: focus on the case of United States' Lacey Act', Journal of the Korean Society of International Agriculture, 27(5): 589–94, NiFoS and KoFPI.
<i>b. Has additional legislation been enacted and regulations put in place to prevent illegally sourced timber from being imported or sold?</i>	2008	–	–	–	The 2017 revised Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers sets out the requirements for ensuring the legality of timber. ⁷
	2013	0	n/a	n/a	It states:
	2018	2	3	4	<p>Article 4 (Responsibilities)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State and local governments shall endeavor to promote the sustainable use of timber by establishing and implementing measures necessary for the promotion of timber culture, vitalization of timber education, and systematic and stable supply of timber products. 2. The Minister of the Korea Forest Service shall formulate and implement necessary policies to ensure the distribution and use of timber or timber products produced (hereinafter referred to as "legally felled") in compliance with the timber harvest-related statutes of the Republic of Korea or the country of origin. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14657, Mar. 21, 2017> 3. Each timber producer shall endeavor to import, distribute, produce, and sell legally felled timber or timber products. <p>Under the Act, importers of timber and timber products are required to file an import declaration; and this is to be inspected by KoFPI prior to customs clearance. Further, timber importers and domestic producers are required to keep documents to verify the legality of timber for five years. (See further details below.)</p> <p>A set of implementing policies was issued in 2017, and the government will also be issuing additional guidance for importers and customs officers.⁸</p>

⁷ See [http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/down/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS\(14657_ENG\).pdf](http://www.forest.go.kr/images/data/down/ACT%20ON%20THE%20SUSTAINABLE%20USE%20OF%20TIMBERS(14657_ENG).pdf).

⁸ See http://english.forest.go.kr/ksweb/kfi/kfs/cms/cmsView.do?cmsId=FC_002319&mn=UENG_02_02_06.

2.1 Legislation & regulations on illegally sourced timber	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
<p><i>c. If legislation is in place to prevent the import of illegal timber, how broad is the product scope of this legislation?</i> (Question added in 2018)</p>	2008		–		<p>The Act covers seven product categories: logs, sawnwood, preservative-treated woods, fire retardant-treated wood, laminated woods, plywood and wood pellets. Pulp and paper, two of South Korea's main import products, are not included.</p> <p>NIFoS has been conducting analyses to assess the impact on industry of possible future changes in product scope for the Act (both possible additions and subtractions). There is no formal timeframe established for this as yet.</p>
	2013		–		
	2018		3		
<p><i>d. If legislation is in place to prevent the import of illegal timber, does it apply only to importers or to all those along the supply chain?</i> (Question added in 2018)</p>	2008		–		<p>The policy only applies to importers and to domestic producers (there is no requirement for traders). Under Article 19-2, importers are required to make an import declaration by submitting documents to prove legality; and under Article 27, domestic producers must retain records to show that timber has been legally felled.</p>
	2013		–		
	2018		5		
<p><i>e. If there is legislation in place to prevent the import of illegal timber, does it include a requirement on businesses to implement due diligence?</i></p>	2008		–		<p>There is no requirement for due diligence; rather, the requirement is for documentary evidence.</p> <p>Article 19-3 states that imports must be accompanied by one of the following documents in order to obtain customs clearance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A permit for legal harvest; 2. Internationally recognized documents such as FSC, PEFC and PEFC-endorsed certification systems or ISO; 3. Mutually recognized documents, as agreed in bilateral consultations between Korea and the country of origin; or 4. Any other documents prescribed by the Minister of the Korea Forest Service, which verify that the relevant timber or timber product has been legally felled (these include FLEGT licences). <p>Article 27 states that timber producers shall retain books specifically stating the types, volume of distribution, etc. of timber, as well as a document verifying that the relevant timber or timber products have been legally felled.</p>
	2013		–		
	2018		3		
<p><i>f. Is implementation of the policy systematically monitored and assessed?</i></p>	2008		–		<p>NIFoS, a research institute within the KFS, monitors implementation. Recently, it has been undertaking interviews with small and medium-sized enterprises to analyse their perceptions and behaviour with regard to implementation of the Act.</p>
	2013		–		
	2018		n/a		

2.2 Policies & measures concerning demand for legal timber	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
2.2.1 Is there a public procurement policy in place excluding illegal (and/or unsustainable) timber products from government purchasing?	2008	–		–	Three laws have specific requirements for purchasing forest products for public projects: the 2005 Act on the Promotion of the Purchase of Eco-friendly Products; the 2012 Notice for Products that Meet the Minimum Green Requirements for Public Procurement; and the amended Act on Promotion of Forestry and Mountain Villages, issued in 2012.
	2013	2		4	<p>The 2005 Act on the Promotion of the Purchase of Eco-friendly Products has been amended several times, most recently in 2010. The Act aims to encourage the purchasing of environment-friendly products and services by means of mandating public agencies to buy such products and services and support industry and household-level green consumption. The term ‘eco-friendly products’ refers to products that minimize the consumption of energy and resources and the generation of greenhouse gases and pollutants. The only timber products included under this Act are packaging products, which need to meet recycling standards. Since 1 July 2015, government agencies are required to purchase eco-friendly products (prior to this date, they were only required to prioritize the purchase of such products).⁹</p> <p>The Notice for Products that Meet the Minimum Green Requirements for Public Procurement was issued in September 2012, and sets minimum environmental requirements for 18 product categories (75 products in total), mostly electronic and chemical products, required to enter the public procurement system. Wood composites (wood panels such as MDF and gluelam), windows (wood), printing paper and tissue are included on the list and need to meet minimum environmental standards. Other products not included in this Notice are subject to other requirements, such as eco-label certification. The minimum environmental standards are product-specific: for example, for paper packaging and envelopes, the requirements are mainly related to the percentage of recycled content. For wood composites, the requirements are mainly focused on the use of chemical ingredients such as low-emission or non-formaldehyde glue during the manufacturing process. There is no requirement for forest certification or any type of sustainability certifications or legality verification.</p> <p>KFS amended the Act on Promotion of Forestry and Mountain Villages in February 2012. The new Act (Article #11) gives priority to purchasing forest products sourced from sustainably managed domestic forests in public procurement projects. It also requires that forest products meet certain quality and certification standards (Article #12).</p>
	2018	2		3	
<i>a. What level of adherence does the policy require?</i>	2008		–		
	2013		5		
	2018		5		
<i>b. Does the policy cover all timber products, including paper?</i>	2008		–		The only timber products covered are paper, packaging products and wood composites (although, as noted above, for the latter the requirements are focused on the use of chemicals).
	2013		5		
	2018		5		

⁹ See <https://eiec.kdi.re.kr/publish/naraView.do?cidx=4817>.

2.2 Policies & measures concerning demand for legal timber	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
<i>c. Does the policy rest on independent certification or verification schemes (or equivalent) for identifying legal products?</i>	2008		–		None of the public procurement policies require sustainability-related certification or legality verification. The minimum environmental standards mentioned mainly refer to broader environmental issues such as chemical emissions for wood composites and recycled content for paper and packaging.
	2013		5		
	2018		5		
<i>d. Is assistance offered to government purchasers (advice, guidance, training, etc.)?</i>	2008		–		The Public Procurement Service (PPS) provides updated procurement and bidding information and comprehensive technical guidance through its website. ¹⁰
	2013		3		
	2018		3		
<i>e. Is implementation of the policy systematically monitored and assessed?</i>	2008		–		The PPS arranges and monitors procurement for those government agencies whose procurement needs exceed US\$25,000. But the extent to which the procurement requirements for timber products are monitored is unclear.
	2013		3		
	2018		3		
<i>f. Does the procurement policy apply to subnational (provincial, regional, local) government?</i>	2008		–		These policies apply to all government agencies and public institutions that use government funds. The 2005 Act on the Promotion of the Purchase of Eco-friendly Products identifies the public agencies to which the Act applies. This includes some 30,000 organizations, including national and subnational organizations, and local autonomous entities. The Minister of Environment establishes a five-year purchase plan for eco-friendly products, and sends a notice to these agencies, and they then decide on how to implement this.
	2013		3		
	2018		5		

¹⁰ See <http://www.pps.go.kr/>.

3. Rule of Law

3.1 Law enforcement	Year	Does policy exist? (1-2)	Quality of design (1-5)	Level of implementation (1-5)	Justification / additional qualitative explanation
3.1.1 Do government institutions and agencies have sufficient capacity and resources to monitor trade in timber products and detect and suppress any related crime?					
<i>a. Are the relevant law enforcement staff sufficiently resourced for monitoring and enforcement? (Relevant resources include budgets; numbers of staff; communications; equipment; salaries; as well as training in understanding of regulatory framework and knowledge of techniques for monitoring and enforcement.)</i> <i>i.e. competent authorities for legislation to prevent illegally sourced timber from being imported.</i> <i>(Question added in 2018)</i>	2008		–	–	There are two full-time staff (administrative) in the KFS and three (inspection officers) in KoFPI. They are well trained, their salaries are sufficient, and they have enough equipment and budget. However, more staff are needed to fully implement the LTTF system, in particular for development of the CSGs and to provide training for industry.
	2013		–	–	
	2018		3	3	
<i>b. Are the following officials who are involved in forest sector enforcement trained and kept up to date on relevant forest sector issues? (Question added in 2018)</i>					
<i>i. Customs officials</i>	2008	–			Customs officials have been invited to participate in training sessions provided by the KFS and KoFPI. The training covers the procedures and documentation requirements of the LTTF system.
	2013	1			The KFS, KCS and KoFPI are working closely together to control trade: KoFPI is responsible for quality control and legality records, and KCS for customs records.
	2018	1			
<i>ii. Judges and prosecutors</i>	2008	–			No training has yet been provided and this is not currently planned. No case has yet proceeded to the courts, as hard enforcement only began in October 2019.
	2013	–			
	2018	0			
3.1.2 Are the penalties/sanctions for non-compliance with legislation to prevent illegally sourced timber from being imported (if in place) proportionate & dissuasive? <i>(Question added in 2018)</i>	2008		–	–	Maximum penalties are set out in Article 45: up to three years imprisonment or a fine not exceeding 30 million won (£20,097). ¹¹
	2013		–	–	'Strict' enforcement of the Act began on 1 October 2019, but detailed guidance on applying penalties is to be discussed in 2020.
	2018		5	1	

¹¹ Using an exchange rate of 1 KRW = 0.000669913 GBP. Converted at xe.com on 15 May 2020.