

GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING A BUSINESS IN KOREA

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kotra

○ This book is intended to help foreigners' understanding of Korea's business establishment procedure. The terms used in this book may differ from the ones used in a legal context, and it is advised to check the relevant laws and regulations when using the information provided in this book for business purposes.

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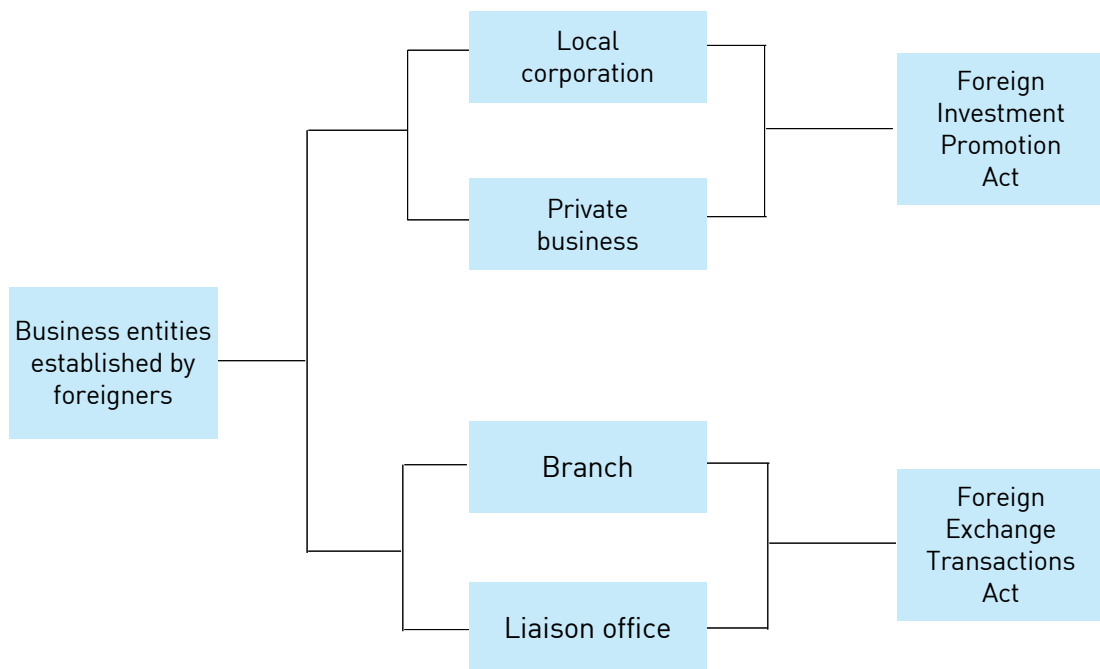
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I Types of Business Entities Established by Foreigners

Foreigners can do business in Korea by: (1) establishing a local corporation; (2) opening a private business; (3) opening a branch; or (4) opening a liaison office. The first two types of business entities are mainly governed by the Foreign Investment Promotion Act, and the other two are regulated by the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act. Among the four types of business entities, a liaison office shall not engage in business activities that generate profit in Korea.

How Foreigners can do Business in Korea



* Foreign corporations cannot be registered as private businesses in Korea.

1. Local Corporation

Provisions of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act and the Commercial Act apply to investments made through local corporations established by a foreigner or a foreign company, and the established corporation shall be treated equally as domestic corporations. However, the investment amount should be KRW 100 million or more.

2. Private Business

Where a foreigner operates his/her private business in Korea with an investment amount of not less than KRW 100 million, the investment is recognized as foreign direct investment. Private businesses are treated equally as local corporations in their business activities. The opening, and temporary and permanent closure of a private business is less complex compared to a local corporation, and their corporate social responsibilities are not as heavy as local corporations. However, private businesses experience limitations in financing and securing manpower since they have a lower credit rating, and therefore private businesses are usually small-sized operations.

In January 2012, the Daegu District Court of Korea ruled that private businesses run by foreigners cannot be recognized as foreign-invested companies. In accordance with such ruling, the Ministry of Justice issues a D-9 visa instead of a D-8 visa to foreigners operating a private business that is not a joint venture with a domestic private business when the invested amount is KRW 300 million or more. In this regard, KRW 300 million or more should be invested if a foreigner intends to operate a private business in Korea.

Private Business vs. Local Corporation

	Private Business	Local Corporation (Stock Company)
General characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The owner of the business takes all profits made 2. Simple business establishment procedure 3. Fast decision-making process 4. The owner holds unlimited liability 5. Limited fund sourcing capacities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convenient financing 2. Complicated incorporation procedure 3. The decision-making process takes time 4. Liability is limited to the invested capital 5. Ownership and management can be separated
Size of the entity	Small	Medium or large
Registration	Registration not required	Registration required
Minimum members required	The representative of the business	1 or more promoters
Minimum investment amount	KRW 100 million	KRW 100 million

3. Branch

A foreign company that intends to carry out business activities in Korea should appoint a representative for its local branch, undergo the branch establishment procedure stipulated by the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act, and complete court registration. A branch is recognized as a permanent establishment under the tax laws, and the same tax rate applied to domestic companies shall apply to the profits generated by a branch.

Foreign-Invested Company vs. Domestic Branch of a Foreign Company

	Foreign-Invested Company	Domestic Branch of a Foreign Company
Governing law	Foreign Investment Promotion Act	Foreign Exchange Transactions Act
Corporation type	Domestic corporation	Foreign corporation
Identity	The foreign investor and foreign-invested company are separate entities (independent accounting & settlement)	The head office and branch are a single entity (consolidated accounting & settlement)
Delegated agency to process notifications and grant permits	Invest KOREA, KOTRA's overseas offices (Korea Business Centers), head office and branches of foreign exchange banks in Korea (notification only)	Branches of foreign exchange banks in Korea (notification), Ministry of Strategy and Finance (business permit for financial businesses, etc.)
Min. (Max.) investment amount	Min.: KRW 100 million Max.: No limitation	No limitation
Corporate tax rate	Tax obligation applied to all profit generated domestically and overseas - Up to KRW 200 mil.: 10% - More than KRW 200 mil. and not more than KRW 20 bil.: 20% - More than KRW 20 bil.: 22%	Tax obligation applied only to domestically sourced income - Up to KRW 200 mil.: 10% - More than KRW 200 mil. and not more than KRW 20 bil.: 20% - More than KRW 20 bil.: 22% * Branch tax is imposed on the branch of companies from France, Australia, Canada, etc.

KOTRA's Investment KBCs (as of Dec. 2012, 35 Offices)

Function	No.	Region	KBC
KBCs based in countries investing USD 100 million or more a year in Korea	1	North America	New York
	2		Silicon Valley
	3		Los Angeles
	4		Chicago
	5		Toronto
	6	Europe	Frankfurt
	7		Paris
	8		London
	9	Asia/Oceania	Singapore
	10	Japan	Tokyo
	11		Osaka
	12	China	Hong Kong
KBCs based in countries investing less than USD 100 million a year in Korea	1	North America	Dallas
	2		Washington DC
	3		Detroit
	4		Vancouver
	5	Europe	Hamburg
	6		Munich
	7		Stockholm
	8		Helsinki
	9		Copenhagen
	10		Madrid
	11		Amsterdam
	12		Brussels
	13		Milan
	14		Zurich
	15	Vienna	
	16	Asia/Oceania	Sydney
	17		Melbourne
	18	Japan	Fukuoka
	19		Nagoya
	20	China	Shanghai
	21		Beijing
	22		Taipei
	23	The Middle East/Africa	Dubai

* Korea Business Centers (KBCs): Previously KOTRA's overseas centers

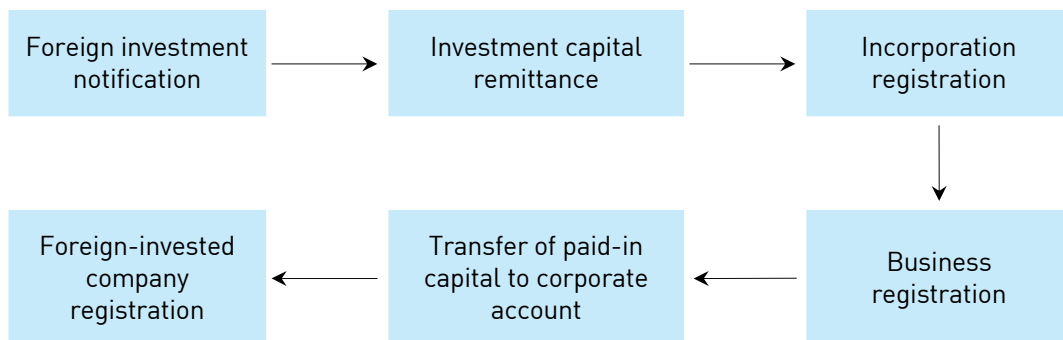
4. Liaison Office

While a branch undertakes sales activities in Korea to generate profit, a liaison office only carries out non-sales functions such as business contacts and market research, etc. on behalf of the head company. Unlike branches, liaison offices do not need court registration, and are given a unique business code number that is equivalent to business registration at a jurisdictional tax office in Korea.

II Procedure for Establishing a Local Corporation

- The procedure for establishing a local corporation can be divided into four steps: ① foreign investment notification; ② incorporation registration (private business registration); ③ business registration (at a jurisdictional tax office); and ④ foreign-invested company registration.
- The procedure is basically identical to the incorporation procedure applied to Korean nationals except for the additional steps of foreign investment notification prior to incorporation registration and foreign-invested company registration after incorporation registration.

1. Flow Chart



2. Foreign Investment Notification

- (1) Notifying persons: Foreign investor or his/her proxy
 - ※ A power of attorney is required when notification is filed by a proxy.
- (2) Where to notify: KOTRA, KOTRA's overseas investment KBCs, designated head office or branches of domestic banks and domestic branches of foreign banks
- (3) Required documents:
 - Notification form of foreign investment in the form of acquisition of new shares or contribution (2 copies)
 - Private investor - Document verifying the nationality of the investor (copy of passport)
 - Corporate investor - Certificate of incorporation (certificate issued by a foreign administrative agency, such as the Commerce Department)
 - A power of attorney (when notification is filed by a proxy)
- (4) Processing period: On-the-spot

3. Remittance of Foreign Investment Capital

(1) Capital remittance:

Investment capital can be remitted to domestic banks from overseas or hand-carried through customs.

- ☞ Foreign investment capital hand-carried through customs shall be declared at the customs office, where a certificate of declaration of foreign currency shall be issued.

(2) Remittance account

- A non-resident account in foreign currency is opened, or a temporary account number issued by a designated foreign exchange bank is used for remitting funds.
- When using a temporary account number, investment capital can be remitted and received with only the name of the recipient and bank.

Example of a Bank Remittance Note for Investment Capital

Receiving Bank	△ △ Branch of ○ ○ Bank
Remitter	Name of foreign investor
Recipient	Name of the company to be established in Korea
Use of Capital	Incorporation of ○ ○ company or investment capital

(3) The remitted foreign investment capital shall be converted into Korean currency and transferred to an account for depositing payment for stocks (securities subscription deposit account).

(4) When this transaction is completed, the bank shall issue a securities subscription deposit certificate, which is required for the registration of incorporation.

- ※ In order to issue a securities subscription deposit certificate, banks may request notarized copies of the articles of incorporation, inaugural meeting minutes, minutes of the board of directors meeting, certificate of stock receipt, etc. Therefore, it is required to check the list of required documents in advance.

4. Incorporation Registration

Refer to the “Procedure for Incorporation Registration” section.

5. Business Registration

Refer to the “Business Registration” section.

6. Transfer of Paid-in Capital to a Corporate Account

Upon completion of incorporation registration and business registration, a company becomes a legal entity and the paid-in capital deposited in a temporary account can be transferred to a corporate account.

- ※ When transferring paid-in capital to a corporate account, the certified copy of corporate registration, certification of corporate seal impression, corporate seal impression, copy of certificate of business registration, seal to be used for corporate account(s) and the representative director's personal identification document (original copy) are required. It is recommended to check the list of the required documents in advance as they may differ from one bank to another.

7. Foreign-Invested Company Registration

- (1) Where to file registration: The same place where foreign investment notification was filed
- (2) Registration period: Within 30 days from the date on which the object of investment has been paid in full
 - ☞ An application for foreign-invested company registration is filed after receiving the certificate of business registration issued by the jurisdictional tax office.
- (3) Required documents (one copy each):
 - Application form for foreign-invested company registration (Refer to appendix.)
 - Certified copy of corporate registration (original copy)
 - Copy of certificate of purchase/deposit of foreign currency
 - Shareholder ledger
- (4) Upon submitting an application with the above documents attached, a foreign-invested company registration certificate shall be issued. The certificate is required in the event of the following:
 - Overseas remittance of investment returns or profit
 - ※ The procedure for overseas remittance has been simplified. A Foreign investor may remit investment profit overseas by presenting a copy of the foreign-invested company registration certificate, a certificate of the resolution of the board of directors (dividend payout details should be stated), and a financial statement audited by a certified public accountant.
 - When applying for a D-8(business investment) visa:
 - ※ Applying for a D-8 visa
 - ① Where to apply: Investment Consulting Center of KOTRA, jurisdictional immigration offices, Korean consulate generals abroad (excluding Chinese nationals)
 - Investment Consulting Center of KOTRA: Change of visa status to D-8
 - Immigration offices: Issuance of certificate for confirmation of visa issuance and change of visa status
 - ② Required documents: A copy of the certificate of completion of foreign investment notification, certificate of foreign-invested company registration, a certified copy of corporate registration (or copy of certificate of business registration), a dispatch order (or certificate of employment), passport, visa application form, etc.

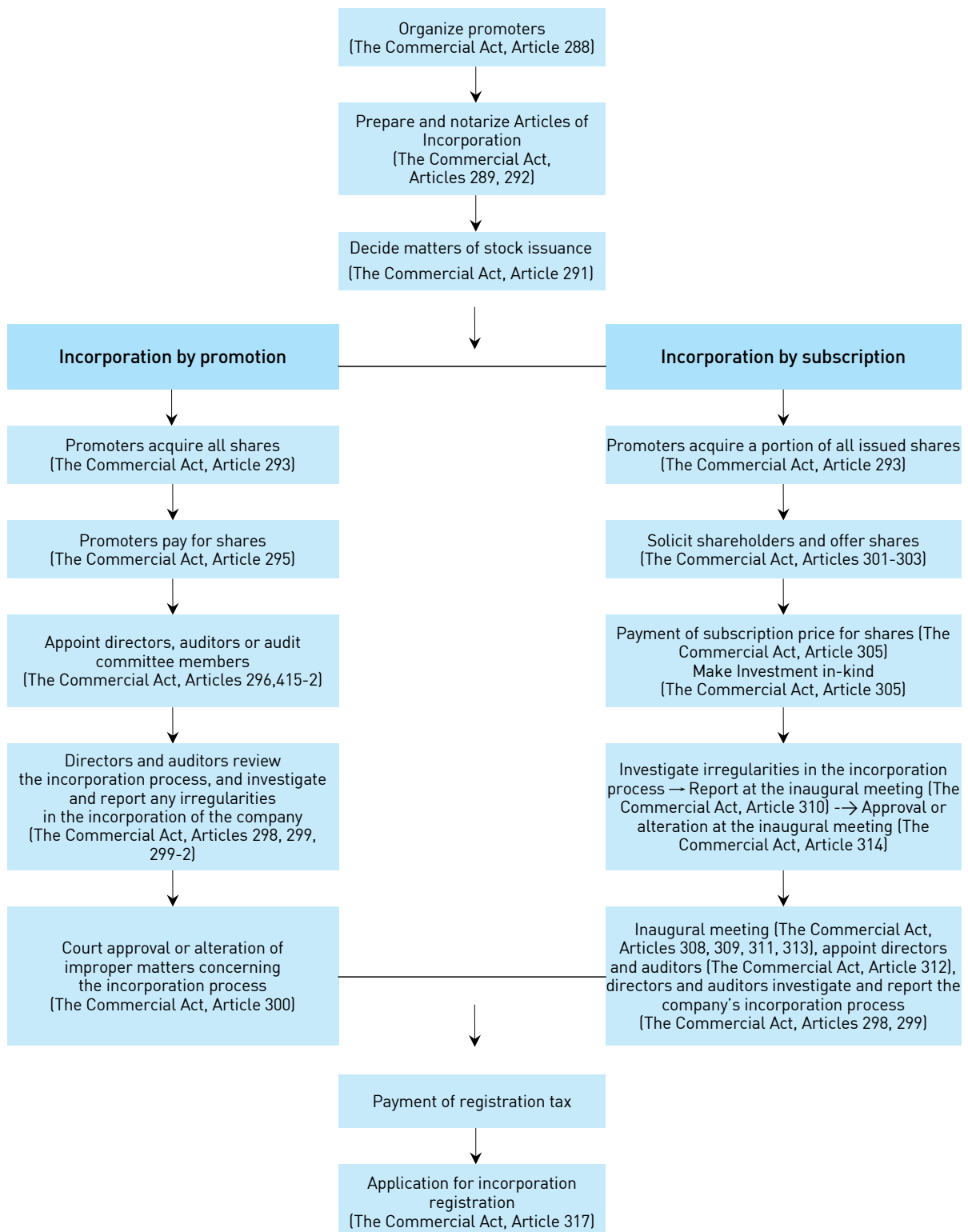
III**Procedure for Incorporation Registration**

- The types of companies recognized by the Commercial Act are: ① general partnerships; ② limited partnerships; ③ stock companies; ④ limited companies; and ⑤ limited liability companies. The procedure for establishing a stock company under the Commercial Act shall be explained here, since stock companies account for the majority of business entities in Korea.
- Due to the complexity of the incorporation registration process, it is advised to consult a lawyer or legal executive.

1. Methods of Incorporation

- (1) Incorporation by subscription: The promoters acquire only a portion of the stocks issued at the time of incorporation and offer the rest for subscription.
- (2) Incorporation by promotion: The promoters acquire all of the stocks issued at the time of incorporation.

2. Procedure for Incorporation



3. Incorporation Registration

A. Registration period

- (1) Incorporation by subscription: Within two weeks from the closing of the inaugural meeting
- (2) Incorporation by promotion: Within two weeks from the completion of inspection of the incorporation process

B. Matters to be decided prior to registration

- (1) Organization of promoters
 - A stock company requires one or more promoters.
 - Promoters refer to those who signed or affixed their seal on the articles of incorporation (Article 289 of the Commercial Act). Foreigners, including non-residents in Korea, are also eligible to become a promoter.
 - A promoter should subscribe for shares in writing (at least one share), thereby becoming a shareholder of the newly established business (Article 293 of the Commercial Act).
- (2) Confirmation on whether the same trade name is already registered
 - When establishing a corporation, it is advised to check if the trade name that the company intends to use has already been registered by another business. Registered trade names can be searched on the website of the Supreme Court of Korea (www.iros.go.kr).

C. Documents required for registration of incorporation

(1) List of required documents

Documents to be prepared by the applicant	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form for incorporation registration 2. Articles of incorporation (Notarization by a public notary required. Notarization is exempted where a company with total capital of less than KRW one billion is incorporated by promotion.) 3. Documents certifying subscription to shares 4. Stock subscription agreement (applicable to incorporation by subscription) 5. Written consent to matters concerning issuance of shares 6. Written consent to reduction of the notice period for convocation of the inaugural general meeting (for companies with total capital of less than KRW 1 billion incorporated by subscription) 7. The minutes of the inaugural general meeting (incorporation by subscription) or the meeting minutes of promoters (incorporation by promotion) (Notarization by a public notary required. Notarization is exempted for companies with total capital of less than KRW one billion incorporated by promotion.) 8. The meeting minutes of the board of directors (Notarization by a public notary required. Notarization is exempted for companies with total capital of less than KRW one billion incorporated by promotion.) 9. Securities subscription deposit certificate (Can be replaced with a certificate of balance for companies with capital of less than KRW 1 billion incorporated by promotion.) 10. An inspection report by a director, auditor, or the audit committee 11. Certificate of delivery of the pertinent property (applicable to investment-in-kind) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. The public notary's report on particulars of abnormal incorporation 13. A written statement by an appraiser 14. A certified copy of the inspector's report 15. Certificate of foreign investment notification 16. Certificate of inauguration acceptance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Korean nationals shall put his/her seal on the certificate, and attach a certificate of the seal and a certified copy of resident registration. ② Foreigners shall attach a notarized original certificate of signature, certificate of address, and a copy of his/her passport. 17. A certificate of registration of seal impression 18. Translations of the required documents (where the required documents including the directors' inauguration acceptance are written in a foreign language) 19. Certificate of payment of registration tax as issued by the district(gu) office having jurisdiction over the area in which the business' headquarters is located 20. Supreme court revenue stamp 21. Power of attorney (where an agent files the application) 22. Seal of each director and promoter (including foreigners) 23. Corporate seal 24. Application form for issuance of corporate seal card (after the registration of incorporation) <p>※ The documents in 11, 12, 13, and 14 apply when there are particulars of abnormal incorporation, such as investment in-kind.</p>

※ Please check the sample of the above documents in the appendix.

Change in the Rules for Reviewing Foreign Public Documents

With the enforcement of the amended Commercial Registration Act on Nov. 21, 2014, the rules for reviewing foreign public documents for incorporation registration or registration of change in incorporation matters have changed.

- Change in the process for reviewing foreign public documents

- ▣ Rules for reviewing foreign public documents

- Confirmation of authenticity of foreign public documents

Established rule	Method of reviewing foreign public documents	
Before amendment	Discretion of the registration officer	
After amendment	Non-members to the convention*	Confirmation by a consular official as prescribed by Article 30 (1) of the Act on Notarial Acts Done at Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions
	Members to the convention*	Verification of Apostille

※ Convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents

Inquires on the review of foreign public documents: Supreme Court of Korea (Tel. 82-2-3480-1100)

(2) Documents to be prepared by an investor in a foreign country

- The documents to be prepared differ depending on whether the investor concerned is an individual or a corporation. A foreign investor of Japan and Taiwan shall submit the same documents as a national of the Republic of Korea or a Korean corporation.

Documents to be Prepared by an Individual Investor	
Certificate of Inauguration Acceptance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For all individuals to be registered as a director · Korean/Japanese/Taiwanese nationals shall place their seal on the certificate. · Other foreign nationals shall sign the certificate and have it notarized.
Certificate of seal impression Certified copy of resident registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The documents shall be attached to the power of attorney and certificate of inauguration acceptance. · Korean/Japanese/Taiwanese nationals: A certified copy of resident registration and certificate of seal impression · Other foreign nationals: An original copy of certificate of address, and certificate of signature notarized at the country of residence
Power of attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For all investors/ directors whose names are recorded on documents · Korea/Japan/Taiwan: Place seal on the power of attorney. · Other countries: Sign the power of attorney and have it notarized
Copy of passport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All foreigners

Documents to be Prepared by Corporate Investors	
Certification of inauguration acceptance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For all individuals to be registered as a director · Korean/Japanese/Taiwanese nationals shall place their seal on the certificate. · Other foreign nationals shall sign the certificate and have it notarized.
Certificate of personal seal impression Certified copy of resident registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The documents shall be attached to the power of attorney and certificate of inauguration acceptance. · Korean/Japanese/Taiwanese nationals: A certified copy of resident registration and certificate of seal impression. · Other foreign nationals: An original copy of certificate of address, and certificate of signature notarized at the country of residence.
Certified copy of corporation registration Corporate power of attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporations of the Republic of Korea and Japan shall put their corporate seal on the power of attorney and attach a copy of a certificate of corporate seal impression and a certified copy of corporation registration. - Other countries: The representative director of a foreign-invested company shall place a proxy signature on the power of attorney to delegate signing rights to the representative director of the company to be established in Korea and have the document notarized. The certificate of corporation should be notarized and attached.
Power of attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For all investors/ directors whose names are recorded on documents · Korea/Japan/Taiwan: Place seal on the power of attorney. · Other countries: Sign the power of attorney and have it notarized
Copy of passport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All foreigners

| **Tips** (for both individual and corporate investors) |

- **Certification of inauguration acceptance**
A document that certifies that the executives (director, representative director, auditor) of the local corporation to be established in Korea accept their respective position as executive (the address of the local corporation to be established in Korea, the position of the executives, and his/her signature or seal shall be included).
- **Certificate of signature**
A document certifying that the signature placed on the power of attorney or the certification of inauguration acceptance is genuine (i.e. the signature is identical to that on his/her passport).
- **Certificate of address**
A document certifying that the address stated in the certification of inauguration acceptance and other documents is genuine. Only directors (representative directors) are required to prepare the certificate of address.
- **Foreigners (with the exception of Japanese/Taiwanese nationals) should receive certification or notarization of the power of attorney, certification of inauguration acceptance, certification of signature, and certification of address from a government agency or notary's office in his/her home country. Those who are inaugurating as an executive (director, auditor, representative director) in a local corporation to be established in Korea should receive notarization from his/her home country. However, in the case that the executive is a foreign resident in Korea, he/she may receive notarization from a law firm in Korea, and the same shall apply to registered foreigners and foreigners with permanent residency in Korea.**
- **Power of attorney**
A document certifying that a foreign investor or director to be inaugurated to a domestic corporation in Korea entrusts his/her authority concerning the establishment of his/her business to the applicant for the registration of incorporation (i.e. the representative director or legal proxy). The power of attorney should bear the names of the entrusted and the trustee, the entrusted authority, and signature or seal of the entrusted. However, in the case of notarization of the minutes of the inaugural general meeting and the minutes of the board of directors' meeting, one copy each of the following should be submitted additionally: the power of attorney required for notarization, the certificate of seal and certificate of signature.
- **The seals of all shareholders and directors (including foreigners) whose names are stated in the documents thus submitted and the corporate seal of the newly established local corporation should be prepared.**
- **The list of promoters does not have to be identical to that of the directors. The position of the directors in the newly established local corporation may be filled by either Koreans or foreigners.**
- **Translations**
Foreign language documents submitted as part of the application for registration should be accompanied by a translated version (The Commercial Registration Processing Rules, Article 2, Paragraph 3). Each translated document should bear the translator's name, address and signature. There are no specific qualification requirements imposed on translators.

D. Stock company establishment expenses

- The expenses required for the establishment of a stock company include local registration tax, local education tax, and registration application fee.

Example of Incorporation Expenses	
Local registration tax: 0.4% of the capital. If a company is established in a metropolitan area, the tax rate shall be tripled.	KRW 1,200,000
Local education tax: 20% of the registration tax	KRW 240,000
Revenue stamp	KRW 30,000
Corporate seal purchase	Approx. KRW 30,000
Notarization fee (Part of the documents to be submitted including the articles of incorporation)	Approx. KRW 200,000
Total amount	Approx. KRW 1,700,000

* Based on the assumption that a company with capital of KRW 100 million is incorporated in downtown Seoul (legal expenses not included).

KOTRA's Incorporation Assistance Service		
Procedure	Place	Note
1. Consultation	Investment Consulting Center of KOTRA	Consultation on general investment related matters
2. Confirmation on whether identical trade name is registered	-	Search registered trade names at the Supreme Court website (www.iros.go.kr)
3. Organizing promoters/ subscription to shares	-	The articles of incorporation; a document verifying stock acquisition; stock subscription agreement; written consent on matters concerning the issuance of shares; the minutes of the inaugural general meeting; the minutes of the board of directors' meeting; certification of inauguration acceptance; directors'/auditors' inspection report; translated documents; power of attorney.
4. Payment of registration tax/ education tax	Jurisdictional district (or city) tax office	After reporting the registration tax and submitting the tax report, the applicant shall pay registration tax and education tax at the nearest banking facility.
5. Payment for stocks	Foreign exchange banks/ Seoul branches of foreign banks/ National Agricultural Cooperative	An applicant shall visit one of the banking institutes listed in the left side column and submit the required documents (Articles of incorporation, shareholders' ledger, certificate of stock acquisition, etc.) The bank shall issue a securities subscription deposit certificate bearing the seal of the Chairman of the bank.
6. Document preparation	-	All documents required for registration
7. Notarization	Notary's office	Three notarized copies of the articles of incorporation, minutes of the inaugural general meeting and minutes of the board of directors' meeting
8. Application for registration	Jurisdictional registry office	Submission of application for incorporation registration to the jurisdictional registry office. After registration is completed, a certified copy of corporate registration and certificate of corporate seal impression are issued. ※ Registration of incorporation is completed within 2-3 days after the submission of documents.

4. Simplification of Business Opening Procedure and Special Provisions for Small Business Entities

- Pursuant to the amended Commercial Act, which came into effect on May 28, 2009, business opening procedures have been simplified: Small business entities (with capital of less than KRW 1 billion) incorporated by promotion have been exempted from notarization of the articles of incorporation; the convocation procedure of the general shareholders' meeting has been simplified; and the electronic voting system has been introduced to the general shareholders' meeting to enhance the convenience of business activities.

A. Major revisions

- (1) Exemption of small business entities incorporated by promotion from the requirement to notarize the articles of incorporation (Article 292 of the Commercial Act)
 - To incorporate a company, it was mandatory for all businesses regardless of capital amount and method of incorporation to notarize their articles of incorporation, which caused unnecessary time and expense. However, with the revision, business entities incorporated by promotion with capital of less than KRW 1 billion have been exempted from the requirement to notarize the articles of incorporation if the signature of the promoters or the written name and seal of the promoters are affixed to the articles of incorporation. Exempting small business entities from notarization of the articles of incorporation has expedited the business opening procedure and facilitated investment.
- (2) Simplification of the convocation procedure for the general shareholders' meeting for small corporations (Article 363 of the Commercial Act)
 - For small corporations operated like a family business, the requirement to follow the complicated convocation procedure for the general shareholders' meeting burdened company operations. In this regard, the convocation procedure for the general shareholders' meeting has been simplified. In the case of corporations with total capital of less than KRW 1 billion, the convocation notice period has been reduced to less than 10 days. Also, the convocation procedure may be omitted if all shareholders agree, and a resolution may be passed in writing at the general shareholders' meeting. The simplification of the convocation procedure for the general shareholders' meeting has helped small corporations save time and expense.
- (3) Introduction of the electronic voting system to the general shareholders' meeting (Article 368-4 of the Commercial Act)
 - With the advancement of telecommunications technology, it has become possible to hold a general shareholders' meeting through electronic means. However, there was a lack of legislative support for this form of meeting. In this regard, the electronic voting system was introduced so that shareholders can exercise their voting rights through electronic means without being

present at the general shareholders' meeting. The electronic voting system has helped save the expense of hosting the general shareholders' meeting, increased the efficiency of the meeting, and promoted the participation of minority shareholders.

- (4) Exemption from the obligation to nominate auditors (Article 409 (4) - (6) of the Commercial Act)
- When incorporating a company, it was mandatory to nominate auditors, which required time and expense. With the amendment, the nomination of auditors became optional for companies with capital of less than KRW 1 billion. If a company chooses not to nominate an auditor, the general shareholders' meeting shall audit directors' performance and monitor the financial status of the company. Also, if a company files an action against a director and vice versa, the company, director or an interested party shall request the court to nominate a person to represent the company. Allowing companies to decide whether to nominate auditors has helped reduce the time and expense for opening a company.

B. Highlights

- (1) Lifting of restrictions on the use of similar trade names
- The amendment allows businesses to use trade names that are similar to existing ones, so long as the name is not already used by an entity operating in the same business sector.
- (2) Abolition of the minimum capital requirement
- With the amendment, the provision stipulating that the total capital of a company shall be no less than KRW 50 million has been deleted.
 - ※ However, the minimum capital requirement for a foreign-invested company under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act shall be KRW 100 million.
- (3) Special provisions for stock companies incorporated by promotion with capital of less than KRW 1 billion
- Exemption from notarization of the articles of incorporation (also applicable to the incorporation of a private company)
 - Exemption from notarization of meeting minutes (The Notary Public Act, Article 66-2)
 - The securities subscription deposit certificate may be replaced with a certificate of deposit balance issued by a financial institute.
- (4) Special provisions for stock companies with capital of less than KRW 1 billion
- A resolution may be passed in writing at the general shareholders' meeting.
 - The number of directors may be fewer than three.
 - A company that has only two directors may abolish the board of directors system.
 - If a company has only two directors, each shall represent the company. If a representative director has been designated under the articles of incorporation, the representative director shall

represent the company.

- As with a company with only one director, a company with two directors shall also delegate the functions of the board of directors to the general meeting of shareholders or each director (or the representative director).
- In the case of companies with two directors, the following matters shall be decided at the general meeting of shareholders instead of the board of directors' meeting: the approval of transfer of restricted shares; cancellation of stock options; prohibition of directors from holding more than one position; approval of self-dealing by directors; the issuance of new shares, convertible bonds (CBs) or bonds with warrants (BW's); transfer of reserves to capital; interim dividends.
- In a company with two directors, the right to convene a general meeting of shareholders and the right to execute business (such as the nomination/dismissal of managers or the opening/transfer/closure of a branch) shall belong to each director (or the representative director) instead of the board of directors.
- Exemption from the obligation to nominate auditors
- The nomination of auditors shall be optional. However, the nominated auditors should be registered.

IV Incorporation Notification and Business Registration

1. When Incorporation Notification and Business Registration are Filed Concurrently

※ Normally, incorporation notification and business registration are filed simultaneously, using a single form provided by the tax office.

- (1) Where to notify/register: KOTRA (in cases where the jurisdictional tax office is in Seoul) or the tax office with jurisdiction over the company headquarters
- (2) Notification/registration period:
 - Business registration: Within 20 days from the business commencement date
 - Incorporation notification: Within two months from the date on which incorporation registration was filed
 - ☞ In most cases, business registration and incorporation notification are concurrently processed at jurisdictional tax offices.
- (3) Required documents:
 - Application forms for incorporation notification and business registration (Refer to appendix.)
 - Certified copy of corporate registration
 - Copy of the articles of incorporation (In the case of investment in kind, a specification of the objects of investment shall be attached.)
 - Original copy of detailed statement of shareholders or investors, etc. (with corporate impression seal affixed)
 - Copy of business permit, etc. (for businesses requiring permission, approval, or notification)
 - ☞ For businesses subject to pre-notification (such as the banking business, business related to financial investment, and the defense industry)
 - Copy of lease contract (if applicable)
 - ※ When a commercial building is partially leased, the floor plan of the leased area should be submitted. (Applicable only when the security deposit is not more than KRW 400 million in Seoul; KRW 300 million in over-concentration control areas in the Seoul metropolitan area; KRW 240 million in metropolitan cities; and KRW 180 million in other areas.)
 - Other documents:
 - Notification of designation of a tax agent (where there are no employees in Korea to handle tax-related matters)
 - Copy of certificate of foreign currency purchase/deposit
 - Alien registration card or passport (Where the representative of a company is a foreigner or person with permanent residency. A copy should be submitted after presenting the original copy.)

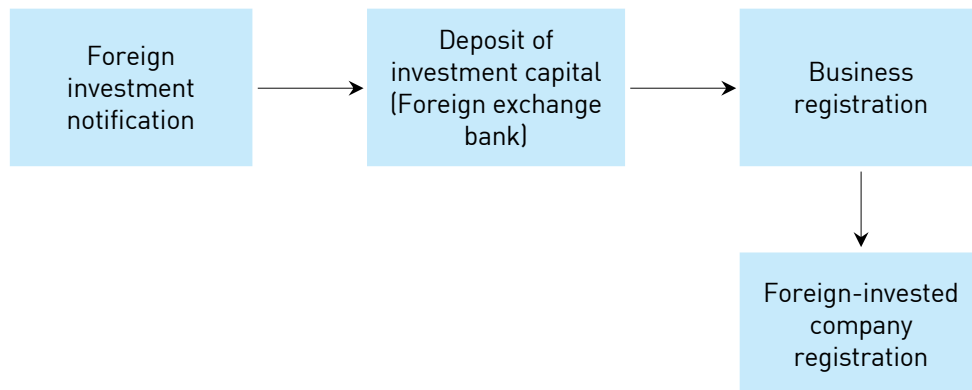
2. When Business Registration is Filed Prior to Incorporation Notification

- (1) In general, incorporation notification and business registration are filed concurrently.
- (2) Where a foreign investor establishes a company by means of investment-in-kind, business registration should be filed prior to importing the objects of investment-in-kind because a certificate of business registration is required in order to receive value-added tax refund when the capital goods clear customs.
- (3) Required documents:
 - Application form for business registration
 - Certified copy of resident registration of the promoter(s)
 - Copy of lease contract
 - Copy of application form for business permits (if applicable) or business plan
 - ※ When filing an application for business registration, the certified copy of corporate registration shall not be submitted, and all other necessary documents shall be submitted after incorporation is completed.



Procedure for Private Business Registration

1. Flow Chart



2. Foreign Investment Notification

- (1) Persons required to file the notification: Foreign investor or his/her proxy
 - ※ A power of attorney bearing the investor's signature (notarization not required) is required when notification is filed by a proxy.
- (2) Where to notify: KOTRA, KOTRA's overseas investment KBCs, head office and branches of designated domestic banks, domestic branches of foreign banks
- (3) Method of notification: Notification of foreign investment in the form of acquisition of new shares or contribution should be submitted. (Refer to appendix.)
- (4) Processing period: On-the-spot

3. Remittance of Investment Capital

- Remittance of investment capital generated in Korea is not acknowledged as foreign investment.
- A certificate of foreign currency purchase/deposit will be issued. This certificate is required for business registration and foreign-invested company registration.

4. Business Registration

- (1) Persons required to file registration: Foreign investor or his/her proxy; if a proxy is used, the personal identification of the applicant and the proxy, and the applicant's seal should be presented along with the required documents.
- (2) Where to notify: KOTRA or the tax office with jurisdiction over the business office (if the business office is in Seoul)
- (3) Registration period: Within 20 days from the business commencement date
- (4) Required documents:
 - Application form for business registration (provided by KOTRA or the jurisdictional tax office)
 - Copy of business permits (in cases where the concerned business requires permission, approval, or notification)
 - Copy of lease contract (if applicable)
 - ※ When a commercial building is partially leased, the floor plan of the leased area should be submitted. (Applicable only when the security deposit is not more than KRW 400 million in Seoul; KRW 300 million in over-concentration control areas in the Seoul metropolitan area; KRW 240 million in metropolitan cities; and KRW 180 million in other areas)
 - Other documents:
 - Notification of designation of a tax agent (when an investor is normally not present in the business establishment or resides in a foreign country for six months or more)
 - Joint venture agreement (notarization required), if such agreement was made
 - Certificate of completion of foreign investment notification
 - Copy of certificate of foreign currency purchase/deposit
 - Alien registration card or copy of passport (where the company's representative is a non-resident)

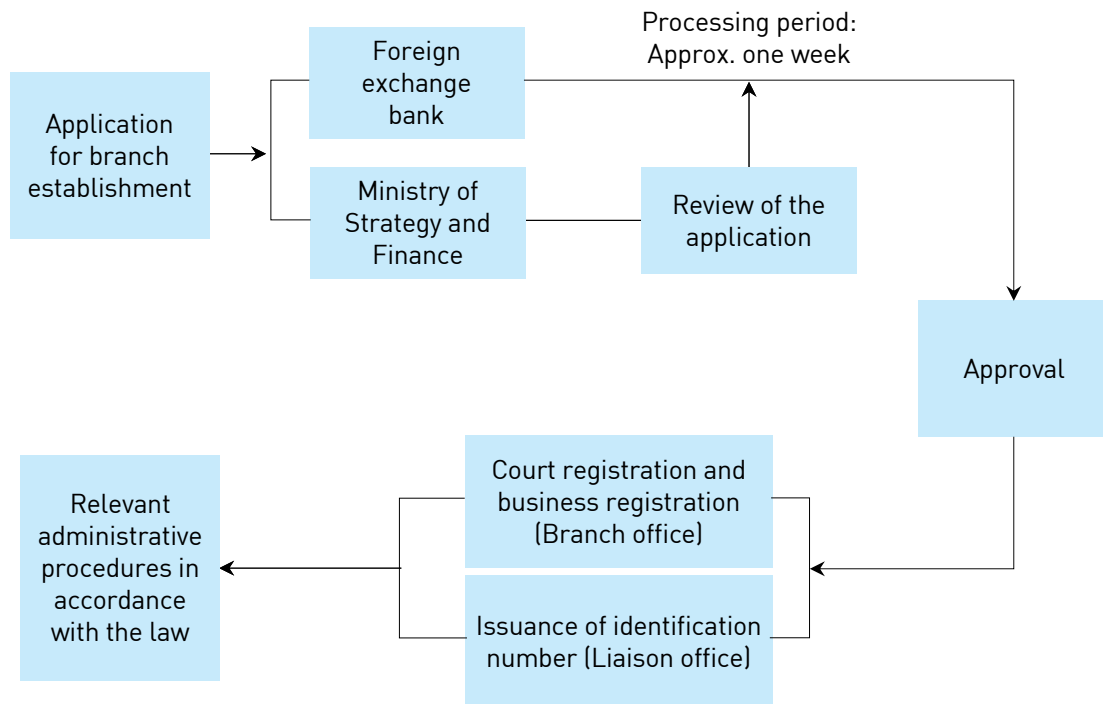
5. Foreign-Invested Company Registration

- (1) Where to file registration: KOTRA, or the place where foreign-invested company notification was filed
- (2) Registration period: Within 30 days from the date of completion of payment for the objects of investment
- (3) Required documents:
 - Application form for foreign-invested company registration
 - Copy of certificate of business registration
 - Copy of certificate of foreign currency purchase/deposit
 - Power of attorney (where application is filed by a proxy)

VI

Procedure for Establishing a Branch in Korea

1. Flow Chart



2. Types of Branches

A. Branch office

A branch office undertakes sales activities in Korea to generate profit.

B. Liaison office

A liaison office does not conduct sales activities to generate profit, but instead carries out non-sales functions such as business contacts, market research, R&D, etc. Liaison offices can carry out quality control, market surveys, advertisements, and other incidental and supportive roles. However, they are limited in their scope of activities, since they are not allowed to sell products directly, or to stock inventory for sale on behalf of the headquarters.

3. Notification of Branch Establishment

A. In principle, a foreign company should report the establishment of a domestic branch to the head of a designated foreign exchange bank.

B. A branch office and a liaison office shall both report the following matters to the Minister of Strategy and Finance:

- (1) Engagement in financial businesses other than banking business, including fund loans, brokering and arranging overseas finance, cards, installment financing, etc.
- (2) Engagement in businesses related to securities and insurance
- (3) Engagement in businesses that are not permitted under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act or other laws

C. Documents to be submitted when filing a notification to a foreign exchange bank:

- (1) Notification form for the establishment of a foreign company's domestic branch
- (2) Articles of incorporation of the head office (notarization required in the country where the head office is located)
 - For a corporation: Articles of incorporation of the head office
 - For a private business: Financial statement audited by a certified public accountant
- (3) Certificate of appointment of the head of a domestic branch, and copy of his/her passport or certified copy of resident registration
- (4) Power of attorney where the establishment of a domestic branch is commissioned to another person (notarization required in the country where the head office is located)
- (5) Certified copy of corporate registration or a business permit (If a copy of the document is submitted, it shall be notarized in the country where the head office is located.)
- (6) Certificate of the resolution of the board of directors (minutes attesting to the resolution to establish a domestic branch in Korea)

4. Registration of Branch Establishment

A. Definition under the Commercial Act

- (1) Under the Commercial Act, 'branches' are collectively referred to as 'business office' (Articles 614 – 621 of the Commercial Act). The Act stipulates that a business office should be registered where a foreign company carries out sales activities in Korea.
- (2) Under the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act, a liaison office does not conduct sales activities to generate profit, but instead carries out non-sales functions such as exchange of information. Therefore, only branches need to undergo the registration procedure.

B. Registration procedure

- (1) Persons required to file registration: An application for registration shall be filed by the representative of the company in Korea on behalf of such foreign company (Article 23 (3) of the Commercial Registration Act).
- (2) Registration period: Within three weeks from the date on which the business office was established
 - ☞ Reckoned from the date on which the 'Notification form for the establishment of a domestic branch of a foreign company' was issued by a foreign exchange bank in Korea.
- (3) Matters to be registered (Article 614 (2), (3) of the Commercial Act):
 - The same matters to be registered by a branch office of a company incorporated in Korea either of the same kind or of the kind which it most closely resembles
 - The governing law under which it was incorporated
 - The name and address of the company's representative in Korea
- (4) Matters to be stated in the application form:
 - Trade name: Must be written in Korean and the type of company (i.e., partnership, limited partnership, stock company, limited company) should be stated.
 - Head office: Trade name of foreign company and location of overseas head office
 - Business office: Location of business office in Korea
 - Purpose of registration: Registration of establishment of business office
 - Reason for registration: Establishment of business office
 - Name and address of the representative director and the name and address of the representative in Korea
 - Company establishment date, reason for establishing the business office and the date of business office establishment
 - Date on which required approval (or permission) was acquired
 - Amount of registration tax, etc.
 - Date of application
 - Proxy's name and address when registration is filed by a proxy
 - Jurisdictional registry office
- (5) Documents to be attached:
 - Document verifying the existence of the head office (certification of matters concerning incorporation)
 - Japan: Certified copy of corporate registration
 - Other countries: Certificate of incorporation issued by their respective government office such as the Board of Trade, Foreign Ministry, etc.
 - Document verifying qualification as a representative in Korea
 - Minutes of the general shareholders' meeting or certificate of resolution of the board of directors, or certificate of appointment
 - Articles of incorporation or documents verifying the type of the company

※ The above documents should be certified by the relevant government authority of the foreign company's home country or by its Consul stationed in Korea.

- Certificate of address for foreigners
- Certificate of payment of license and registration tax

5. Branch Closure and Retrieval of Liquidated Funds (Article 9-37 of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Regulation)

A. Notification of closure

Where a person who filed a notification of branch establishment pursuant to relevant regulations intends to close the domestic branch, the following documents shall be submitted to the person to which the notification of branch establishment was filed.

- Required documents:
 - Notification form for closure of the domestic branch of a foreign company (Form no.9-11 of the Regulation)
 - Documents verifying the closure (issued by the foreign company's head office)
 - An original copy of the notification form of the establishment of a foreign company's domestic branch

B. Retrieval of liquidated funds

Where the person who filed the notification of closure of a foreign company's domestic branch intends to retrieve the funds from the liquidation of assets he/she has held in Korea, he/she shall submit an application to the head of a designated foreign exchange bank.

- Required documents (one copy each):
 - Notification form of closure of a foreign company's domestic branch
 - Liquidation report audited by a certified public accountant (in the case of liquidation of a liaison office, documents verifying that the funds are from liquidation of domestically owned assets)
 - Certificate of full payment of tax (issued by the head of the jurisdictional tax office)
 - Specification of funds brought in for operations, retained earnings and other reserves
 - Certificate of bank balance
 - Certified copy of liquidation completion registration

C. Limitation on the amount of retrievable funds

There is no limitation on the amount of retrievable funds, as long as it is within the scope of the residual assets stated on the liquidation report audited by a certified public accountant.

Appendix Sample of Forms Required for Incorporation and Registration

1. Application for Incorporation Registration	29
2. Articles of Incorporation	32
3. Stock Receipt Certificate	46
4. Stock Subscription Agreement	47
5. Letter of Consent to Matters of Stock Issuance	49
6. Securities Subscription Deposit Certificate	50
7. Letter of Consent to a Reduction of the Notice Period for the Inaugural General Meeting	51
8. Report of Matters Concerning Company Inauguration	52
9. Inaugural General Meeting Minutes	54
10. The Board of Directors Meeting Minutes	56
11. Inspection Report	57
12. Certificate of Inauguration Acceptance	58
13. Shareholder Ledger	59
14. Power of Attorney	60
15. Matters to be Confirmed Prior to Incorporation	61
16. Foreign Investment Notification in the Form of Acquisition of New Shares or Contribution	62
17. Application for Registration of a Foreign-Invested Company	63
18. Report of Incorporation & Application for Business Registration	64

Application for Incorporation Registration

Received	On _____, 2010	Processed by	Received by	Checked by	Entered by	Confirmed by	Notice given to the relevant institutions by
	No. _____						

① Purpose of registration	Establishment of a stock company (incorporation by subscription)
② Request for registration	We drew up the articles of incorporation and duly had them notarized, and completed the inaugural general meeting on the ____ day of _____, 20__ after fulfilling the requirement of securities subscription payment, with the promoters not underwriting the total number of the shares of stock issued at the time of the business's establishment. Regarding these matters, we hereby request that the following be registered:
③ Application as headquarters/ branch	1. Application as the headquarters <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Application as a branch <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Application as both the headquarters and branch <input type="checkbox"/>
Matters to be registered	
④ Name of business	○○ Company Ltd.
⑤ Main Office	○○ ○○-dong ○○-gu Seoul
⑥ Method of public notice	Public notices to be carried in the XX Ilbo published in Seoul.
⑦ Price per share	10,000 won
⑧ Total number of shares to be issued	20,000 shares
⑨ Class and number of shares to be issued	5,000 shares of common stock
⑩ Total capital amount	50,000,000 won

Matters to be registered	
⑪ Purpose	1. Housing construction business 1. Construction business using steel bar-reinforced concrete 1. Civil engineering construction business 1. Real estate lease business 1. Any other business ancillary to the foregoing
⑫ Names of the directors and the auditor and their resident registration numbers	Executive Director ○○○ (-) Executive Director ○○○ (-) Independent Director ○○○ (-) Other Non-Standing Director (-) Auditor ○○○ (-) ※ Foreigners: ○○○ (DOB: ____), a citizen of ○○
⑬ Name and address of the Representative Director	Name: ○○○ (-) Address:
⑭ Location of the branch	○○, ○○-dong, ○○-gu, ○○-si, Gyeonggi-do (○○ Branch)
⑮ Period of duration or reason for dissolution	N/A (or please note as stated in the articles of incorporation.)
⑯ Others (such as the provision of the in-house regulations concerning the need to obtain the Board of Directors' approval for transfer of shares of stock, or the name and the location of the stock transfer proxy)	N/A (or please note as stated in the articles of incorporation.)

- Notes to the applicant and space for affixing a revenue stamp for registration -

1. Please use another sheet of paper if the space provided on this page is insufficient.
1. Please state "N/A" where applicable.
1. Please affix the revenue stamp provided by the Supreme Court in the amount equal to the registration-related handling fee here.

⑰ The name of the registration office where the application was made / Registration tax and handling fee						
Serial No.	Registration office	Class.	Registration tax	Education tax	Total amount of tax to be paid	Registration application fee
			_____ won (an amount equal to 0.4% of capital stock)	_____ won (an amount equal to 20% of registration tax)	_____ won (registration tax + education tax)	----- won
Total						
⑱ Tax base amount		_____ won / Capital stock amount: _____ won				
⑲ Documents to be attached						
1. __ copies of the articles of incorporation 1. __ copies of documents verifying stock acquisition 1. __ copies of the stock subscription agreement 1. __ copies of written consent to matters concerning stock issuance 1. __ copies of the (notarized) inaugural general meeting minutes 1. __ copies of the (notarized) board of directors' meeting minutes 1. __ copies of the bank's securities subscription deposit certificate 1. __ copies of the certificate of transfer of assets 1. __ copies of an investigation report by a director, auditor or the audit committee 1. __ copies of the public notary's report on particulars of abnormal incorporation			1. __ copies of a written statement by a certified appraiser 1. __ copies of a report by an inspector 1. __ copies of a certificate of inauguration acceptance (including the seal impression certificate) 1. __ certified copies of resident registration 1. __ copies of the seal report 1. __ copies of the registration tax receipt 1. __ copies of the power of attorney (if applicable) 1. __ copies of the corporate seal card application <Others>			
Date : On the ___ day of ____, 20__						
⑳ Trade name of the applicant's business:						
Headquarters						
The name of the Representative Director: _____ (Seal) (Phone: _____)						
Address:						
Name of the proxy: _____ (Seal) (Phone: _____)						
Address:						
Submitted to the Registration Office of the _____ District Court						

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter I General Provision

Article 1 (Corporate Name)

The name of the Company shall be in Korean and _____ in English (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”).

Article 2 (Purposes)

The purposes of the Company are to conduct the following businesses:

1. Catering
2. Food production and processing
3. Brokerage concerning medical equipment and devices
4. Wholesale/retail of communication with added value and computer peripheral devices
5. Software development
6. Business ancillary to the foregoing

Article 3 (Location of Head Office and Branches)

- ① The Head office of the Company shall be located in Seoul.
- ② The Company may have branches, business offices, local corporations either in or out of the country as required in accordance with the Board of Directors' meeting.

Article 4 (Method of Public Notices)

Public notices of the Company shall be given in the ○ ○ ○ ○ Newspaper published in Seoul.

Chapter II Shares of Stock

Article 5 (Total Number of Shares to be Issued)

The total number of shares of stock to be issued by the Company shall be 80,000 (eighty thousand).

Article 6 (Value per Share)

Each share to be issued by the Company shall have a value of (5,000) won per share.

Article 7 (Total Number of Shares to be Issued upon Incorporation)

The number of shares to be issued at the time of the Company's incorporation shall be 20,000 (Twenty Thousand).

Article 8 (Types of Shares and Stock Certificates)

- ① All shares to be issued by the Company shall be registered common shares.
- ② The stock certificates of the Company shall be in the following 8 (eight) denominations: One-stock certificate, five-stock certificate, ten-stock certificate, fifty-stock certificate, one-hundred stock certificate, five-hundred-stock certificate, and one-thousand and ten-thousand-stock certificates, respectively.
- ③ The Company may issue a share that differs from the denominations stated in the foregoing paragraphs as per the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 9 (Subscription Rights)

- ① A shareholder shall have subscription rights concerning new shares issued by the Company in proportion to his/her/its percentage of shares held.
- ② Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may allot new shares to those other than the existing shareholders without recognizing the existing shareholders' subscription rights as per the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the event of one of the following:
 1. Issuance of new shares in the form of a capital increase by public offering under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, Article 165-6.
 2. Allotment of shares to the members of the employee stock ownership association on a priority basis within 20% of the total shares issued under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, Article 165-7.
 3. If required to attain the management-related purpose of the Company, such as adoption of new technologies and improvement of the financial structure, under the Commercial Act, Article 418, Paragraph 2.
 4. Issuance of new shares due to the exercise of stock options.
- ③ The Board of Directors shall decide how to dispose of odd lots that may arise in the process of new stock allotment or shares of stock that may arise as a result of a shareholder's forfeiture or loss of subscription rights with its resolution.

Article 10 (Capitalization of Surplus Reserve)

Matters concerning the issuance of new shares following the Company's capitalization of surplus reserve shall be decided per the resolution of the Board of Directors or the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the Company's management-related requirements.

Article 11 (Issue Price of Shares)

Concerning the Company's issuance of new shares, their price may be set either partially or wholly at a level equal to, or higher than, the face value of the stock as decided by the Board of Directors.

Article 12 (Record Date of Dividend Payout of New Shares)

Concerning the Company's issuance of new shares on the occasion of a capital increase with/without consideration or stock dividend payment, they shall be deemed to have been issued at the end of the business year preceding the year in which the new shares were issued.

Article 13 (Transfer Agent)

The Company may have a transfer agent as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 14 (Stock Transfer)

- ① Prior to the designation of a transfer agent, matters concerning stock transfer shall be handled by the Company.
- ② Matters concerning stock transfer, registration or cancellation of pledge of right, indication or cancellation of trust assets, issuance of stock certificates, receipt of relevant reports or other businesses concerning stocks shall comply with the Stock Business Handling Rules.
- ③ In the event of an application for stock transfer, the party shall submit the application signed using the form provided by the Company, along with the stock certificate, to the Company.
- ④ In the event of an application for stock transfer in connection with a reason other than a contract, such as inheritance or presentation of stock, the party shall submit the application using the form provided by the Company, along with a document verifying the cause of the acquisition and the stock certificate, to the Company.
- ⑤ In the event of establishment of the right of pledge or registration of pledge transfer or application for the cancellation of pledge for a stock-related purpose, the party shall submit the application signed using the form provided by the Company, along with the stock certificate, to the Company.
- ⑥ Concerning the application stated in the foregoing, the Company shall enter the relevant facts on the shareholders' ledger, put the Representative Director's official seal on the back of the stock certificate, and return it to the applicant.
- ⑦ In the event that the Company has not issued stock certificates concerning the foregoing paragraphs, all requests shall be made by existing shareholders to the Company. In this case, a claim against a third person shall be put in writing with a certified fixed date.

Article 15 (Transfer of Shares)

- ① The transfer of a share shall be accompanied by the relevant stock certificate unless the Company has not issued a stock certificate.
- ② The transfer of a share shall not be set up against the Company unless the name and the address of the acquirer are not entered on the shareholders' ledger.

Article 16 (Report of Shareholders' Address, Name and Seal/Signature)

- ① A shareholder and registered pledgee shall report his/her name, address and seal or signature to the Company.
- ② In the event that the party stated in the foregoing 1 resides in a foreign country, he/she shall designate a temporary address or a proxy in Korea through which he/she can receive the Company's notices and report it to the Company.
- ③ A change in the matters stated in the foregoing ① and ② shall also be reported to the Company.

Article 17 (Reissuance of Stock Certificates)

- ① A person desiring the reissuance of a stock certificate due to loss, damage or mutilation of a stock certificate, or a split or consolidation of shares, shall submit an application therefore to the Company on the form provided by the Company, together with the relevant stock certificate. In the event of the loss of a stock certificate, or where the damage or mutilation of a stock certificate is so extreme that the stock certificate cannot be authenticated, the party shall follow what is stated in the following paragraph ②.
- ② A party who requests the reissuance of share certificates under this Article shall submit the original court judgment of nullification of the stock certificate, along with the application using the form provided by the Company, to the Company.

Article 18 (Fee)

The Company shall handle matters concerning the stock transfer free of charge, but may collect fees concerning the reissuance of stock certificates following their mutilation.

Article 19 (Closure of Shareholders Ledger and Record Date)

- ① No change shall be made in the contents of the shareholders' ledger in the period ranging from the day following the end date of each business year through to the end of the day on which the periodical General Meeting of Shareholders concerning the said business is held.
- ② Those listed on the shareholders' ledger as of the end date of a business year shall be the shareholders eligible to exercise their rights at the periodical General Meeting of Shareholders concerning the business year.
- ③ The Company may suspend alterations of the contents of the shareholders' ledger, if required for the convocation of an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, by designating a period not exceeding three (3) months as per the resolution of the Board of Directors. The Company may designate shareholders listed on the shareholders' ledger on a specified day as those eligible to exercise their rights. The Company may suspend alteration of the shareholders' ledger and designate the record date at the same time when judged to be necessary. The Company shall put up the relevant public notice at least two (2) weeks in advance.

Chapter III Corporate Bonds

Article 20 (Issuance of Bonds)

- ① The Company may issue corporate bonds as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.
- ② The types of corporate bonds issued by the Company shall be the following three: ordinary bonds, convertible bonds (CBs), and bonds with warrants (BWs).
- ③ The total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed an amount equal to 4 (four) times the net asset value stated in the most recent balance sheet.

Article 21 (Entrustment of Matters concerning Corporate Bond Offering)

The Company may select a business to entrust matters concerning corporate bond offering as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 22 (Issuance of CBs)

- ① The Company may issue CBs to persons other than existing shareholders of the Company to the extent that the total face value of the bonds shall not exceed an amount equal to 4 (four) times the net asset value stated in the most recent balance sheet in any of the following cases:
 1. Issuance by general public offering;
 2. Issuance in order to attract foreign direct investment due to a management-related need under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act;
 3. Issuance to an affiliated business for technological transfer;
 4. Issuance to domestic financial institutions, corporations or individuals for urgent fund supply.
- ② The Board of Directors may determine that the CBs referred to in Paragraph ① may be issued on condition that conversion rights will be attached to only a portion of the CBs.
- ③ The shares to be issued upon conversion shall be registered as common shares. The conversion price, which shall be equal to or more than the face value of the shares, shall be determined by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance of the CBs.
- ④ The conversion period shall be from the day following the issuance date of the CBs to the day immediately preceding the redemption date thereof. However, the conversion period may be adjusted within the above period as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.
- ⑤ For the purpose of any distribution of dividends or interest on shares issued upon conversion, Article 12 (Record Date of Dividend Payout of New Shares) hereof shall apply mutatis mutandis.
- ⑥ Any matters concerning the issuance of CBs not covered by the foregoing shall be fixed as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 23 (BWs)

- ① The Company may issue BWs to persons other than existing shareholders of the Company to the extent that the total face value of the bonds shall not exceed an amount equal to 4 (four) times the net asset value stated in the most recent balance sheet in any of the following cases:
 1. Issuance by general public offering;
 2. Issuance in order to attract foreign direct investment due to a management-related need under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act;
 3. Issuance to an affiliated business for technological transfer;
 4. Issuance to domestic financial institutions, corporations or individuals for urgent fund supply.

- ② The Board of Directors may determine that the BWs referred to in Paragraph ① may be issued on condition that conversion rights will be attached to only a portion of the CBs.
- ③ The shares to be issued upon the exercise of subscription rights shall be registered common shares. The issue price, which shall be equal to or more than the face value of the shares, shall be determined by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance of the BWs.
- ④ The period for the exercise of subscription rights shall be from the day following the issuance date of the BWs to the day immediately preceding the redemption date thereof. However, the period for the exercise of subscription rights may be adjusted within the above period as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.
- ⑤ For the purpose of any distribution of dividends or interest on shares issued upon the exercise of subscription rights, Article 12 (Record Date of Dividend Payout of New Shares) hereof shall apply mutatis mutandis.
- ⑥ Any matters concerning the issuance of BWs not covered by the foregoing shall be fixed as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 24 (Applicable Provisions for the Issuance of Bonds)

Article 14 (Stock Transfer) and 16 (Report of Shareholders' Address, Name and Seal/Signature) shall also be applicable in the case of issuance of bonds.

Chapter IV The General Meeting of Shareholders

Article 25 (Convening of the General Meeting)

- ① The General meetings of the shareholders of the Company shall be of two types: Ordinary and Extraordinary.
- ② The ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall be held within three (3) months of the end of each business year, while the extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders may be convened at any time when required.

Article 26 (The Right to Call a General Meeting)

- ① The General Meeting of Shareholders shall be convened by the Representative Director pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors unless otherwise stipulated in other regulations.
- ② If the Representative Director is not able to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 41, Paragraph ② herein shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 27 (Notice of General Meeting)

The written notice of the General Meeting of Shareholders stating the date, time, place and agenda thereof shall be sent to all shareholders 10 (ten) days prior to the date set for the General Meeting of Shareholders. The written notice stated in the foregoing sentence may be

replaced by an electronic document with the individual shareholders' consent. A General Meeting of Shareholders may be held without following the procedure stated in this Article 27 if the shareholders unanimously consent to such.

Article 28 (Place of Convocation)

The General Meeting of Shareholders shall be held in the city where the headquarters is located or at another place close to it if required.

Article 29 (Chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders)

- ① The Representative Director shall serve as the Chair of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- ② In the absence of the Representative Director, Article 41, Paragraph ② herein shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 30 (Chairman's Authority to Maintain Order)

- ① The Chairman of the general meeting of shareholders may order persons who intentionally speak or behave in an obstructive manner or who disrupt the proceedings of the meeting to stop or retract a speech or to leave the meeting.
- ② The Chairman of the general meeting of shareholders may also restrict the length and frequency of speeches made by the shareholders if it is deemed necessary for the smooth progress of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 31 (Voting Rights)

Each shareholder shall have one (1) voting right for each share he/she owns.

Article 32 (Resolution Adopted in Writing)

The shareholders' unanimous consent in writing to an agenda item shall have the same effect as a resolution adopted at a General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 33 (Exercise of Voting Rights by Proxy)

- ① A shareholder may exercise his/her vote through a proxy.
- ② The proxy holder shall present to the Company documentary evidence (the power of attorney) of his/her authority to act as a proxy prior to the commencement of each General Meeting of Shareholders at which he/she acts as a proxy.

Article 34 (Method of Resolution)

Unless otherwise stipulated in the laws and these Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a resolution shall have the consent of a majority of shareholders present in terms of the voting rights or at least a quarter of the total number of shares of stock issued.

Article 35 (Exercise of Voting Rights in Writing)

- ① A shareholder may exercise his/her voting right in writing without being present at a

General Meeting.

- ② In connection with the foregoing ①, the Company shall have a written form and the reference data required to help shareholders to exercise their voting rights included in the notice of a forthcoming meeting sent to individual shareholders.
- ③ A shareholder intending to exercise his/her voting right in writing shall fill in the form stated in the foregoing ② and submit it to the Company by the day preceding the day of a General Meeting.

Article 36 (Minutes of a General Meeting of Shareholders)

The substance of the proceedings of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the results thereof shall be recorded in the minutes, and shall be preserved at the headquarters of the Company and made available to others, after being affixed with the names and seal impressions or signatures of the Chairman as well as the Directors present.

Chapter V The Board of Directors

Article 37 (Number of Directors)

The Company shall have at least one Director.

Article 38 (Election of Directors)

- ① The Director(s) of the Company shall be elected at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- ② The election of the director(s) shall require the consent of a majority of shareholders present in terms of the voting rights and at least a quarter of the total number of shares of stock issued.
- ③ In the event that two (2) or more Directors are to be elected, the cumulative voting system provided for in the Commercial Act shall not be applicable.
- ④ When the existing number of Directors is short of what is stipulated in the laws or these Articles of Incorporation, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect the Director(s). However, the foregoing sentence shall not apply, if the requirements stipulated in Article 37 (Number of Directors) hereof is met and the Company's overall operation is not hampered in any way.
- ⑤ The term of a Director elected either to fill a vacancy or in connection with an increase in the number of Directors shall be calculated from the date of his/her inauguration.

Article 39 (Terms of Directors)

The term of office of a Director shall be three (3) years; *provided that*, the term of office of a Director shall be extended up to the close of the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, if the term expires prior to the General Meeting convened in respect of the last account settlement period.

Article 40 (Election of the Representative Director)

The Company may appoint one or more Representative Directors as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 41 (Duties of Directors)

- ① A Director shall assist the Representative Director and carry out the duties assigned to him/her by the Board of Directors.
- ② In the event of the absence or disability of the Representative Director or when the office is vacant, the Directors shall act in his/her place by order of seniority.

Article 41-2 (Obligation of Directors)

- ① Directors shall carry out their duties in good faith under the relevant laws and these Articles of Incorporation.
- ② Directors shall not disclose to a third party any information pertaining to the Company during and after their service in the Company.

Article 41-3 (Duties of the Representative Director)

The Representative Director shall represent the Company in its business in general and take charge of the general affairs of the Company. When there are more than one Representative Director, it shall be decided as per the resolution of the Board of Directors whether they will represent the Company individually or jointly.

Article 42 (Director's Obligation of Report)

Upon identifying any matter that will clearly inflict a loss or damage to the Company, a director shall immediately report the matter to the Auditor or the General Meeting of Shareholders if there is no Auditor.

Article 43 (Composition of the Board of Directors and Convocation of Meeting)

- ① The Board of Directors shall be composed of three or more directors and shall make decisions on the important matters of the Company.
- ② When convoking a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Representative Director or a director assigned by the Board of Directors shall put up a notice at least 3 (three) days in advance. The procedure may be omitted when unanimously agreed upon by all the directors.
- ③ The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be the party that has the authority to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article 44 (Video Conferencing)

- ① The Board of Directors may allow some or all of the members to take part in a resolution through video conferencing, without attending a meeting in person. In such a case, the

relevant Directors shall be deemed to be present at the meeting.

- ② In the event that a meeting is held using a method stated in the foregoing ①, such a fact shall be stated in the meeting minutes.

Article 45 (Method of Resolution at a Meeting of the Board of Directors)

- ① The passage of a resolution of the Board of Directors shall require the presence of a majority of the Directors and the consent of a majority of those present.
- ② A Director who has a special interest concerning a matter being contemplated by the Board of Directors shall not be allowed to exercise his/her voting right on the matter.

Article 46 (Meeting Minutes of the Board of Directors)

- ① The Company shall keep minutes concerning the meetings of the Board of Directors.
- ② The meeting minutes shall record the details of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Directors, and those for or against the submitted agenda. The minutes shall be signed by those present

Article 47 (Directors' Remuneration and Severance Allowance)

- ① Remuneration of the Directors shall be fixed by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, *provided that* the remuneration of a director concurrently carrying out the duties of ordinary employees shall be fixed based on the compensation criteria for ordinary employees.
- ② The severance allowance for directors shall be determined in accordance with the Directors' Severance Allowance Payment Regulation approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 48 (Senior Advisors)

The Company may appoint Senior Advisors as per the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Chapter VI Auditors

Article 49 (Auditors)

- ① The Company may have one or more Auditors.
- ② The election of an Auditor shall require affirmative votes by the majority of the voting rights of the shareholders present at the meeting and more than a quarter of the total number of stocks issued. However, when the total number of shares held by the holder exceeds 3 (three) percent of the total number of shares issued with voting rights, such a shareholder shall not exercise the voting rights concerning the portion of shares exceeding 3 (three percent) in the election of an Auditor.

Article 50 (The Term of Auditors)

The term of the auditor(s) shall be effective up to the end of the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders concerning the last accounting settlement period within the 3 (three) years following his/her inauguration.

Article 51 (Vacancy in an Auditor's Position)

- ① When there is a vacancy in an Auditor's position under the laws or these Articles of Incorporation, a replacement shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders. However, the foregoing sentence shall not apply if the current number of Auditors meets the requirement stated in Article 40 (Auditors) herein and the Company's general operation is not interrupted by the absence thereof.
- ② The term of an Auditor elected either to fill a vacancy or in connection with an increase in the number of Directors shall be calculated from the date of his/her inauguration.

Article 52 (Auditors' Duties)

- ① The Auditors shall carry out an inspection of the Company's accounting and other affairs in general.
- ② The Auditors may express their opinion at a meeting of the Board of Directors.
- ③ The Auditors may ask for the convocation of an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, by submitting a document stating the reason for and purpose of the meeting to the Board of Directors.
- ④ The Auditors may ask an affiliate company to submit a business report if required to carry out their duties. In such a case, the affiliate shall comply with the request. The Auditors may check the status of the affiliate's business operation or assets, if the affiliate company fails to comply with such a request in a timely fashion or if the Auditors find it necessary to check the contents of the report thus submitted.

Article 53 (Audit Minutes)

The Auditors shall draw up the audit minutes, including the details of their inspection activities. The audit minutes shall be signed by the relevant Auditor.

Article 54 (Remuneration and Severance Allowance of Auditors)

- ① The remuneration of the Auditor shall be fixed by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, *provided that* the remuneration of an Auditor concurrently carrying out the duties of ordinary employees shall be fixed based on the compensation criteria for ordinary employees.
- ② The severance allowance for Auditors shall be determined based on the Directors' Severance Allowance Payment Regulation approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Chapter VII Accounting

Article 55 (Business Year)

The Company's business year shall be from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

Article 56 (Financial Statements and Annual Report)

- ① The Representative Director shall have drawn up the following documents, supplementary statements and the annual report for the approval of the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders:
 1. Balance sheet
 2. Income statement
 3. Surplus appropriation statement or deficit disposition statement
- ② The Representative Director shall submit the documents stated in the foregoing ① to the Auditors 6 (six) weeks prior to the commencement of the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
- ③ The Auditors shall submit their audit report to the Representative Director within 4 (four) weeks of their receipt of the documents stated in the foregoing ①.
- ④ The Representative Director shall place the documents stated in the foregoing ① and the audit report in a proper place at the Headquarters for inspection by those interested for 5 (five) years, and shall also place photocopies thereof in a proper place at the branch offices for 3 (three) years from one week before the commencement of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- ⑤ The Representative Director shall submit the documents stated in the foregoing ① to the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for approval and also submit the annual report to the ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
- ⑥ After obtaining the General Meeting of Shareholders' approval as stated in the foregoing, the Representative Director shall put the balance sheet, along with an independent Auditor's opinion, on public notice without delay.

Article 57 (Disposal of Profit)

The Company shall dispose of its retained earnings before appropriations as of the end of each business year for the following:

1. Legal reserve
2. Other statutory reserve
3. Dividends
4. Voluntary reserves
5. Other surplus appropriations

Article 58 (Dividend Payout)

- ① The Company may make its dividend payout in either cash or stock.

- ② The dividend payout stated in the foregoing ① shall be made to those shareholders listed on the shareholder ledger or to pledgees registered as of the end of each account settlement period.
- ③ In the case of stock dividends, if the Company has issued several classes of shares, a different class of shares from the class the shareholders currently hold may be allotted by a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders.

Article 59 (Interim Dividend)

The Company may carry out the interim dividend payout under the Commercial Act.

Article 60 (Elimination of Dividend Rights)

- ① Dividend rights shall be eliminated, if the rights are not exercised for 5 (five) consecutive years.
- ② Upon the expiry of the prescription of dividends stated in the foregoing ①, such dividends shall be returned to the Company.
- ③ No interest shall accrue concerning the dividend payout.

Chapter VIII Others

Article 61 (Regulations and Rules)

The Company may enact regulations and rules concerning the general operation of the Company's business as per the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 62 (Matters not Covered by the Articles of Incorporation)

Any matters not covered by these articles of incorporation shall follow the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the relevant laws, including the Commercial Act.

Additional rules

Article 1 (Date of Enforcement)

These articles of incorporation shall take effect on the day they are notarized, *provided that*, in the event of incorporation by promotion, they shall take effect from the moment they are sealed or signed by the promoters in accordance with Article 289, Paragraph 1 of the Commercial Act.

Article 2 (Initial Business Year)

The Company's initial business year shall be from the date of incorporation through December 31 of the same year.

Article 3 (Names, Resident Registration Numbers and Addresses of the Promoters)

The full names, resident registration numbers and addresses of the promoters for the establishment of

the company are set forth at the end hereof:

For the establishment of ○ ○ ○ Company Ltd., the Articles of Incorporations shall be prepared, and all the promoters shall affix their names and seals herein below:

Date: On the ____ day of _____, 20__

Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signature)

Resident registration number: (-)

Address:

Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signature)

Resident registration number: (-)

Address:

Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signed)

Resident registration number: (-)

Address:

※ For those of foreign origin:

Promoter ○ ○ ○ from (Japan) _____ (Signed)

DOB:

Address:

Stock Receipt Certificate

Name of the company	○○○ Company Ltd.
Number of received shares	_____ Shares
Total amount	The sum of _____ won
Par value per share	The sum of _____ won

To: ○○○ Company Ltd.

I, the undersigned, as a promoter of ○○○ Company Ltd., hereby confirm that I have received the above shares.

Date: On the ____ day of _____, 20

Name: ○○○

Address:

Stock Subscription Agreement

Name of the company	○○○ Company Ltd.
Class and number of shares of stock for subscription	___ shares of registered common stock
Par value per share	The sum of _____ won
Total amount of shares	The sum of _____ won
<p>To: ○○○ Company Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I, the undersigned, hereby offer to subscribe to the shares stated above, accepting your company's Articles of Incorporation and what is stated on this form.</p> <p>Date: On the ___ day of _____, 20___</p> <p>Name: ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Address:</p>	
Notarized date of the Articles of Incorporation & Name of Notary	On the ___ day of _____, 20___ by _____
Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. Operation of business ancillary to the foregoing

Name of the company	○○○ Company Ltd.
Location of the headquarters	
Total number of shares to be issued by the company	_____ Shares
Par value per share	The sum of _____ won
Class and number of shares to be issued by the company at the time of incorporation	_____ shares of registered common stock
Method of public notice adopted by the company	To be carried in the oo Ilbo published in xxxx, Korea
Promoters' names, resident registration numbers and addresses	Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signed) Resident registration number: (-) Address: Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signed) Resident registration number: (-) Address: Promoter ○ ○ ○ _____ (Signed) Resident registration number: (-) Address:
Class and number of shares underwritten by each promoter	○○○: __ shares of registered common stock
Date of payment of shares	On the ____ day of _____, 20__
Place of payment of shares	△△ Bank, ○○○Branch

Letter of Consent to Matters of Stock Issuance

To: ○○○ Company Ltd.

All undersigned promoters consented to the following matters concerning shares to be issued at the time of incorporation:

1. Class and number of shares: ____ shares of registered common stock
2. Issue price of shares: 5,000 won per share
3. Number and amount of shares issued at a price above the face value: N/A

Date: On the ____ day of ____, 20 ____

Promoter ○ ○ ○

Promoter ○ ○ ○

Promoter ○ ○ ○

Securities Subscription Deposit Certificate

To: the representative of the promoters, ○○○ Company Ltd

Amount: The sum of _____ won (₩ _____)

We hereby certify that we have received the sum stated above as a securities deposit concerning △△ shares (par value per share: _____) issued at the time of the incorporation of your company on the _____ day of _____, 20____ and are safekeeping the said sum.

Date: On the _____ day of _____, 20____

○ ○ Bank

Letter of Consent to a Reduction of the Notice Period for the Inaugural General Meeting

We, the undersigned, as subscribers for the shares of ○○○ Company Ltd. hereby consent to the reduction of the notice period for the convocation of the inaugural general meeting held as follows under the company's articles of incorporation and Article 363 of the Commercial Act, and to the handling of agenda items as in a meeting whose notice of convocation is served within the sufficient notice period.

Hour/Date: 1:00 PM on the ____ day of _____, 20__

Place:

- Agenda: 1. Report on matters concerning the company's incorporation
2. Approval of the articles of incorporation
 3. Election of directors/auditors
 4. Report on the inspection of matters stipulated by the Commercial Act, Article 298
 5. Decision on the location of the headquarters

Date: On the ____ day of _____, 20__

Share subscriber ○ ○ ○

Share subscriber ○ ○ ○

Share subscriber ○ ○ ○

Report of Matters Concerning Company Inauguration

We, the undersigned, hereby report matters concerning the inauguration of ○○○ Company Ltd, as its promoters, as follows:

1. We set the purpose of the company as follows:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4) Business ancillary to the foregoing

We have also set up a plan for the incorporation of a stock company whose total number of shares to be issued comes to △△△, and whose number of shares issued at the time of the incorporation is △△△ (par value per share: △△ won/ capital stock: △△△).

2. We have appointed ○○○ as the representative of the promoters concerning any matters to be settled by the time the company is established.

3. All the promoters gathered together on the ___ day of _____, 20___ and drew up the Articles of Incorporation. The Articles of Incorporation was notarized on the same date.

4. On the ___ day of _____, 20___, the promoters underwrote △ shares out of the △△ shares issued at the time of the company's incorporation. Concerning the remaining △ shares, we drew up the stock subscription agreement and started the procedure for offering the shares.

5. Prior to the offering of the shares stated in the foregoing 4, all the promoters agreed to the par value per share of △△ won. With ○○○'s subscription for the remaining shares on the ___ day of _____, 20___, the subscription for the total number of shares (△△△ shares) issued at the time of the company's incorporation has been completed.

6. Concerning the subscription for shares stated in the foregoing, the amount was deposited at ○○ Bank, ○○Branch on the ___ day of _____, 20___. The amount shall be kept at the said branch of the bank in the name of the company, as verified by the bank-issued securities subscription deposit certificate.

7. No individual has offered for in-kind investment to the company and the Articles of Incorporation does not stipulate reasons to make an application to the court for the election of an inspector under the Commercial Act, Article 290. Thus, there is no need to follow a procedure in this regard.
8. As the subscription for the total number of shares issued at the time of the company's incorporation and the payment of shares have been completed as stated in the foregoing, we, the promoters of ○○○ Company Ltd, decided to incorporate the company at the earliest possible moment, and thus found it necessary to reduce the notice period stipulated in the relevant law with the unanimous consent of the underwriters/share subscribers concerning the convocation of the inaugural general meeting.

Date: On the ___ day of _____, 20__

○○○ Company Ltd.

Promoter ○○○

Promoter ○○○

Promoter ○○○

Inaugural General Meeting Minutes

The Inaugural General Meeting was held as follows:

Hour/date: _ AM on the ___ day of _____, 20__

Location: 123 OO-dong, OO-gu, OO-si

Total number of shares underwritten/subscribed for: _____ shares

Total number of share subscribers/underwriters: ___ persons

Total number of share subscribers/underwriters present at this meeting: ___ persons

Total number of shares owned by the subscribers/underwriters present at this meeting: ___ shares

The Promoters' Representative, ○○○, reported that the meeting was being held in accordance with the relevant laws, with the presence of a quorum stipulated by the Commercial Act, Article 309. At his/her suggestion regarding the selection of the Chair, the share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously elected the Representative Promoter ○○○ as the temporary Chair of the meeting.

Whereupon, ○○○ accepted the appointment, rose to the podium, announced the commencement of the meeting, and suggested that the following agenda items be deliberated.

Item No.1 of the agenda: Report on matters concerning the company's inauguration

The Promoters' Representative, ○○○, explained the developments leading up to the meeting in detail as stated in the report attached hereto and the share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously approved it.

Item No.2: Approval of the Articles of Incorporation

The temporary Chair read the Articles of Incorporation, added explanations, and asked the share subscribers/underwriters present to express their opinion thereof. The share subscribers/underwriters unanimously approved the Articles of Incorporation.

Item No.3: Election of Directors and Auditors

At the temporary Chair's request, the share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously elected the following persons as the Directors and the Auditor:

Director ○○○

Director ○○○

Auditor ○○○

The three appointees accepted their inauguration as the Directors and the Auditor. Then, the share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously elected the Director as the Chair at the suggestion of the temporary Chair, and he/she accepted the appointment. The newly elected Chair continued to proceed with the meeting.

Item No.4: Report on the investigation under the Commercial Act, Article 313

The Chair explained that the Directors and the Auditor should submit a report after investigating the matters stipulated in the Commercial Act, Article 313. The Chair also explained that Directors and Auditors who served as promoters were not permitted to take part in such investigation, and asked Directors and Auditors who were not included in the list of promoters to investigate and report the matters stipulated in the Commercial Act, Article 313. Then, Auditor ○○○ submitted a report on the investigation as stated in the Attachment hereto. The share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously approved the investigation report after a review.

Item No.5: Location of the headquarters

The Chair explained the plan to establish the headquarters at the following location and the share subscribers/underwriters present unanimously approved the plan.

Location of the headquarters: 123 OO-dong, OO-gu, OO-si

After completing deliberation on the agenda items submitted in the meeting, the Chair announced the closing of the meeting at ____ AM/PM.

In witness whereof, the meeting minutes were drawn up and signed by the Chair and the Directors.

Date: On the ____ day of _____, 20__

○○○ Company Ltd.

Chair/Director ○○○

Director ○○○

Director ○○○

The Board of Directors Meeting Minutes

Hour/date: __ AM on the __ day of _____, 20__

Location: 123 OO-dong, OO-gu, OO-si

The procedure for convocation of the meeting was omitted with the unanimous consent of the Directors under Article 390, Paragraph 3 of the Commercial Act and a meeting of the Board of Directors was held to deliberate the following agenda item.

Total number of Directors in office: ○ persons

Number of Directors present: ○ persons

Total number of Auditors in office: ○ persons

Number of Auditors present: ○ persons

Director ○○○ was elected as the temporary Chair.

Agenda: Election of the Representative Director

Upon the temporary Chair's request for the election of the Representative Director under the Articles of Incorporation, the Directors present elected the following person after a due process of consultation:

Representative Director ○○○

As deliberation of the agenda was completed, the temporary Chair announced the closing of the meeting.

In witness whereof, the meeting minutes were drawn up and signed by the Chair and the Directors present.

Date: On the __ day of _____, 20__

○○○ Company Ltd.

Chairman/Representative Director ○○○

Director ○○○

Auditor ○○○

Inspection Report

To: ○○○ Company Ltd.

As those elected as the company's Directors and the Auditor at the inaugural general meeting held on the ___ day of _____, 20___, we hereby submit our report on the inspection of the following matters stipulated in Article 313 of the Commercial Act.

1. Accuracy of subscription for the total number of shares issued at the time of the company's incorporation.

The total number of shares to be issued by the company shall be △△ shares and the number of shares issued at the time of the company's incorporation comes to △△ shares (par value per share: △△ won). The details of the subscriptions are as follows:

Number of shares underwritten by promoters: △△ shares

- Underwriting was completed on the ___ day of _____, 20___.

Number of shares subscribed for: △△ shares

- Subscription was completed on the ___ day of _____, 20___.

2. Accuracy of payment for subscribed/underwritten shares

Concerning the subscription to ___ shares issued by the company at the time of its incorporation, the amount was deposited at OO Bank, OO Branch on the ___ day of _____, 20___ and is currently being kept by it in the name of the company, as verified by the bank-issued securities subscription deposit certificate.

3. In-kind investment and others

No individual has offered for in-kind investment to the company and the Articles of Incorporation does not stipulate reasons to make an application to the court for the election of an inspector under the Commercial Act, Article 290. Thus, there is no need to follow a procedure in this regard.

Date: On the ___ day of _____, 20___

Inspector ○○○

Certificate of Inauguration Acceptance

To: ○○○ Company Ltd.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to my inauguration as the _____ of your company.

Date: On the ___ day of _____, 20__

Name:

Address:

Shareholder Ledger

Name of the company: ○○○ Company Ltd.

As of the ___ day of _____, 20__

Shareholder's name	Number of shares owned	Resident registration number	Address and e-mail address
○○○	10,000		
○○○	3,000		
○○○	7,000		
Total number of shares		Par value per share	Capital stock
20,000 shares		5,000 won	100,000,000 won

We hereby certify that the above shareholder ledger is identical to the original shareholder ledger kept at the company headquarters.

Date: On the ___ day of _____, 20__

Representative Director :

○○○ Company Ltd.

1234-1 Seocho-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul

Power of Attorney

Name of the entrusted:

Address:

I, the undersigned, hereby appoint the abovementioned person to act as my proxy concerning the following matters:

1. Application for registration of the incorporation of ○○○ Company Ltd.
2. Notarization of the registration-related documents, including the Articles of Incorporation, the minutes of the inaugural general meeting, the minutes of the board of directors' meeting, the certificate of inauguration acceptance, etc.
3. Other documents concerning the abovementioned application for registration

This notarized document shall remain valid from _____ until _____.

Date: On the ____ day of ____, 20__

The Entruster

Name:

Address:

Matters to be Confirmed Prior to Incorporation

※ Please note that the following information shall be delivered first for the establishment of a corporation:

1. Name of the corporation: _____ Company Ltd.

2. Address:

3. Purpose of business (This information is required for cross-referencing purposes.):

4. Capital stock at the time of incorporation:

5. Par value per share: _____ won

6. Method of public notice: To be published in one of the business dailies published in Seoul.

7. Accounting settlement day: End of (March/June/September/December)

8. The name, resident registration number and address of the directors (including the representative director) and the auditors (or DOB in the event of a foreigner):
 - Representative Director:
 - Directors:
 - Auditors:

9. Share status: (Number of shares held by the promoters and shareholders/amount/%)
 - Promoter/shareholder: _____ shares/₩ _____ / ___ %
 - Promoter/shareholder: _____ shares/₩ _____ / ___ %
 - Promoter/shareholder: _____ shares/₩ _____ / ___ %
 - Promoter/shareholder: _____ shares/₩ _____ / ___ %

■ The Enforcement Regulations of the Act [Form No.1]

Foreign Investment Notification in the Form of Acquisition of New Shares or Contribution

※ Please check in [] where applicable

(P.1)

Receipt No.	Date of receipt:	Processed on:	Term of completion: Immediate	
Foreign investor	① Name of business:			
	② Address:			
	③ Nationality:			
	A company established for a special purpose (SPC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, the last controlling parent company of the SPC	Name: Nationality
Domestic investor	④ Name of the business:		Phone No.	
Foreign Invested Company	⑤ Name of business:	(In Korean)	(In English)	
	⑥ Capital stock (Amount of contribution)	Before acquisition (contribution)	After acquisition (contribution)	
	⑦ Business registration number (of the headquarters)		SPC? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	⑧ Address	The headquarters:	Phone No.	
		Place of business:	Phone No.	
		Area of investment on this occasion:	Phone No.	
	⑨ Type of business:			
※ KSIC (Korean Standard Industrial Classification) (to be filled in by the report-receiving institution)				
Content to be reported	⑩ Foreign Investment amount/ratio:	Based on the acquisition value: ___ won (equal to US\$ ___) / ___%		
	⑪ Form of investment	<input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a corporation ([] alone, [] joint venture) <input type="checkbox"/> A private business ([] alone, [] a joint venture) <input type="checkbox"/> Capital increase with consideration ([] a domestic corporation, [] a Foreign Company <input type="checkbox"/> Contribution to a non-profit corporation ([] alone, [] a joint venture)		⑫ Purpose of investment <input type="checkbox"/> Factory establishment, expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Business place establishment, expansion <input type="checkbox"/> M&A <input type="checkbox"/> Contribution to a non-profit corporation
		⑬ Method of investment	Cash	
	Capital goods		won (equal to US\$ ___)	
	Shares of stock		won (equal to US\$ ___)	
	Real estate		won (equal to US\$ ___)	
	Bonds		won (equal to US\$ ___)	
Industrial property rights	won (equal to US\$ ___)			
⑭ Shares of stock to be acquired (equity)	Type:	Face value per share	Acquisition price per share	
	Number:	Total face value	Total acquisition amount	
⑮ Foreign investment amount / ratio following the acquisition made at this time		Face value: ___ won	% Acquisition value: ___ won (equal to US\$ ___)	

210mm×297mm[Standard Paper 60 g/m² (Recycled Paper)]

- The Enforcement Regulations of the Act [Form No.17]

Application for Registration of a Foreign Invested Company
[] Registration of a New Business [] Registration of a Change

※ Please put [] where applicable.

(P. 1)

Receipt No.	Date of receipt	Processed on:	Term of completion: Immediate
Foreign investor	① Name of business (in English)		② Nationality
A Foreign Invested Company	③ Name of business (in Korean)		(in English)
	④ Business registration no.		⑤ Capital stock
	⑥ Address	Headquarters	Phone No.
		Factory or place of business	Phone No.
	⑦ Business name reported (approval)		
	⑧ Foreign invested amount/ratio: _____ won (Equal to *US\$_____) / _____ %		
	⑨ Highly sophisticated technology		
	⑩ Number of permanently hired researchers		
	⑪ Reason for registration of a change		
<p>To: Head of the entrusted institution</p> <p>We hereby apply for the registration of the above under Article 21, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act and Article 27 of the Enforcement Decree the Foreign Investment Promotion Act.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date: On the ___ day of ___, 20__</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Name of applicant: _____ (Signature or seal)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(or a proxy) _____ (Phone No. :)</p>			

210mm×297mm[Standard Paper 60 g/m² (Recycled Paper)]

[Form No.73] <Amended on March 31, 2008>

(Front side)

Receipt No.	<input type="checkbox"/> Report of incorporation and application for business registration <input type="checkbox"/> Report of a local place of business (of a foreign-based corporation)	Specified time for processing
		5 days (Time spent on supplementation of the submittal is not included.)

What is stated in your application for the registration of a business will be used as material for realizing the goal of substantially-based taxation and efficient management of registration of a business. Please fill in the information requested below based on the facts and be sure to put your signature or seal where required.

1. Relevant information to be provided by the applicant

Name of the corporation (or organization)		Approved corporation's proper No. (or business registration No. used at the time of business closure)	
Representative		Resident registration No.	-
Location of the place of business (organization)			
Location of the representative office		The representative office's registration No.	
Phone No.	(Place of business) (Cell phone)	E-mail address	@
		Do you agree to receive the national tax-related information provided by the National Tax Service?	Yes () No ()

2. Status of the corporation

Corporation registration No.	-	Capital stock	won	Period of business engagement	~		
Nature of the corporation (Please put "o" where applicable.)							
A domestic corporation			A foreign-based corporation		A branch (of a domestic corporation)		
Ordinary/profit	Profit/foreign-based	Non-profit	National/local	An organization regarded as a corporation An authorized corporation Other	A branch (a local place of business) A liaison office Other		
					Yes No The headquarters' business registration No.		
Whether it is Association Corporation		A public-good corporation			Foreign/foreign-based corporation	Nationality	Investment ratio
Yes	No	Applicability	Type of business	Relevant ministry	Existence of contribute assets		
		Yes No			Yes No		

3. Information on the foreign-based corporation and the officer in charge of general operation

Foreign-based corporation					
Headquarters	Name of business	Representative	Date of establishment	Location	
Officer in charge of general operation					
Name (Name of business)	Resident registration No. (Business registration No.)	Address (Location of business)	Phone No.		

4. Status of place of business

Type of business											Date of business commencement
Main type of business	Main line of business	Business classification code		Type of Ancillary business	Ancillary line of business	Classification code for ancillary business					, 2010
Place of business		Drawings attached			Lessor of the place of business						
Self-owned	Leased	Yes	No	Name (Corporation name)	Business registration No.	Resident registration No. (Corporation registration No.)		Phone No.			
m ²	m ²										
Lease contract period				(Jeonse) security deposit			Monthly rent (VAT included)				
, 2010 ~ , 2010				won			Won				
Individual consumption tax				Liquor license		VAT-imposed business		Whether it is a business requiring authorization/approval			
Manu- facture	Sales	Place	Amusement	No.	License applied	Yes	No	Report	Registration	Authorization /approval	Others
					Yes No						
Basic financial status as of the day of registration of establishment											
Total assets	Current assets		Fixed assets		Total liabilities		Current liabilities		Fixed liabilities		Number of employees
won	won		won		won		won		won		persons

210mm×297mm[Newsprint Paper 54 g/m² (Recycled Paper)]

(Reverse side)

5. Matters to be noted in the application for the registration of a business or for conducting a business

- A. In the event that you allow another person or entity to use your name (or the name of the corporation) in the registration of a business, you should be able to explain the taxes imposed on the business or the tax-related materials. Please note that a default in the payment of an imposed tax may result in measures being taken against you, such as the seizure or auctioning off of your property, notification of the default to financial institutions, and the imposition of restrictions relating to passport issuance or departure from the country.
- B. A domestic corporation should keep the ledger of shareholders (employees) available in a proper place. The ledger shall reflect the as-is situation as it should be submitted at the time of application for the registration of a business and the reporting of corporate tax. The lease of it to others may be subject to the imposition of capital gains tax or gift tax.
- C. The registration of a business may be cancelled if the business fails to start business operation or to report VAT or corporate tax until after the lapse of 6 (six) months with no justifiable reason or relocates its place of business arbitrarily, making it difficult to check whether it is actually engaged in the stipulated business.
- D. In the event of issuance or receipt of a tax invoice without a real transaction, the corporation, its representative or related people involved in such an act may be subject to imprisonment of not more than 3 years or a fine equal to twice the supply price plus the VAT amount under the Punishment of Tax Evaders Act, Article 11-2.
- E. Subscription to, and use of, a credit card, must be done in your own name. The use of a credit card for a purpose other than business-related payment is subject to imprisonment of not more than 3 years or a fine not exceeding 20 million won under the Specialized Credit Financial Business Act, Article 70, Paragraph 2.

In the event of applying for the registration of a business by a proxy, please fill in the following:

Personal information on the proxy	Name	Resident registration No.	
	Address		
	Phone No.	Relationship to the applicant	

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Application | <input type="checkbox"/> Only for registration of a business |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For both registration of a business and the “date of confirmation” |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For registration of a business as a person who has received the “date of confirmation (date of confirmation No.:)” |

To: the head of the XXX District Tax Office

I, the undersigned, hereby report the establishment of a corporation and a place of a local business and apply for registration of the business and the date of confirmation, as I have checked the conformity between the content of this application and the content of the real business under the Corporate Tax Act, Articles 109 and 111, its Enforcement Decree, Articles 152 through 154, its Enforcement Regulations, Article 82, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 11, and the Commercial Building Lease Protection Act, Article 5, Paragraph 2.

Date: _____, 2010

Applicant: _____ (Signed or sealed)

The above-stated proxy: _____ (Signed or sealed)

Documents to be submitted	Documents to be submitted at the time of application	Matters to be checked by the official in charge (documents that should be submitted by the applicant if he/she does not agree with the official in charge)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation 2. A copy of the lease contract (in the event that the place of business is leased) 3. A copy of the drawing(s) concerning the relevant area (in the event of leasing part of a commercial building protected under the Commercial Building Lease Protection Act) 4. A copy of the list of shareholders or investors 5. A copy of the business approval/registration/report certificate (if applicable) or the establishment approval certificate (in the event of a non-profit corporation) 6. A copy of the list of in-kind investment (if applicable) 7. A copy of the letter of explanation about the fund source (in the event of engagement in a restricted wholesale/retail and taxable amusement business – effective from July 2008) 8. A copy of the document concerning registration of the headquarters (in the event of a foreign-based corporation) 9. A copy of the document verifying the content of the business in the domestic place of business (in the event of a foreign-based corporation and when the relevant facts cannot be checked by the relevant official) 	A copy of the corporation registration (including a branch)

I, the undersigned, agree that, in connection with the processing of this matter, the official in charge conducts a check of the “matters to be checked by the official in charge” as stated above by means of the system designed for the joint use of administrative information in accordance with the Electronic Government Act, Article 21, Paragraph 1.

The applicant _____ (Signed or sealed)

※ Note: In the event of the lease of a place of business, please make sure that the location of the business in the lease contract conforms to the relevant official record, including the building management register, to be protected by the Commercial Building Lease Protection Act.

(E.g.: Room ○○○○, 2nd Fl., ○○ Building, ○○○○, 00-dong, 00-si)

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