



Australian Government

**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**



Korea Forest Service

Country Specific Guideline for the Republic of Korea

This guideline has been prepared by the Australian Government and the Government of the Republic of Korea. It is intended to assist businesses importing regulated timber products from the Republic of Korea into Australia in understanding the regulatory framework in the Republic of Korea in order for them to carry out their due diligence obligations under the *Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012*, which supports the *Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012*.

This guideline was co-endorsed by the Australian and Republic of Korea governments on 26 June 2018.

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1 What is required under Australia's Illegal Logging Laws?

Australia's *Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) prescribes due diligence for businesses importing 'regulated timber products'¹ and for Australian processors of domestic raw logs. Under the Regulation, importers and processors have to undertake due diligence to minimise the risk of sourcing illegally logged timber.

Due diligence requirements for importers include the following steps:

Step 1: Information gathering

Step 2: Assessing and identifying risk against a timber legality framework or a country specific guideline or the regulated risk factors

Step 3: Risk assessment

Step 4: Risk mitigation (if required)

Further information about the Regulation is available at the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resource's website (www.agriculture.gov.au/illegallogging).

2 How to use the Country Specific Guideline (CSG)

This CSG is intended to assist an importer of regulated timber products from the Republic of Korea to Australia to comply with the due diligence requirements of the Regulation.

An importer must gather information about the product in accordance with section 10 of the Regulation, this includes gathering information or evidence contained in this CSG.

Information listed in this CSG is not an exhaustive list of evidence or documentation required to satisfy the due diligence requirements under the Regulation.

The information gathered by applying this CSG, along with any other information gathered in accordance with the Regulation, needs to be assessed in accordance with the processes outlined in section 12 of the Regulation (including considering any other information the importer knows, or ought reasonably to know, but is not contained in the CSG), to identify the risk that a regulated timber product is, is made from, or contains illegally logged timber.

All data included in this document is the most current as available at time of publishing.

¹ For the purposes of the *Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012* a 'regulated timber product' is a product listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulation.

3 Scope of the CSG for the Republic of Korea

This CSG provides detailed information on the control of pathways for timber harvested and originating from within the Republic of Korea (Korea) and informs Australian importers of what is considered legal timber. It is also only applicable for timber products with a Korean origin of harvest.

3.1 Timber harvested outside of Korea

There may be timber, forest products or products which contain timber, wholly or in-part, which was harvested in another country, before it was imported to Korea. These products are not in-scope of this CSG, however information contained in this document may assist importers in conducting due diligence through another available pathway.

4 Overview of forest management in Korea

Forests play a significant role in Korea, covering 64% of the country's total land area. In comparison, approximately 20% of the total land area is used for agriculture.

The Korean peninsula's distinct seasonal temperature and precipitation has resulted in a range of different forest types which support an array of timber and forest product industries (see Table 1 and Figure A respectively).

Table 1 - Forest Zones of Korea

Forest Zone	North Latitude	Annual Mean Temperature	Forest Cover Type and Tree Species
Warm temperate forest	Below 35°C	Above 14°C	Broad-leaved deciduous forests, conifer and deciduous mixed forests: evergreen broad-leaved trees, Camellia japonica, etc.
Cool temperate forest	Between 35~43°C except for alpine regions	5-14°C	Mostly conifer forests with some broad-leaved deciduous forests: deciduous broad-leaved trees, oak trees, pine trees, bamboos, etc.
Sub-boreal forest	Uplands and alpine regions	Below 5°C	Mixed forests: spruce trees, Korean pines, etc.

Source: Korean Government Korea Forest Service, 2018

Korea's forest areas were devastated following the Korean War and other land activities in the 1950s. The national reforestation campaign in the 1960-70s has seen forest regenerated and restored. Korea's total forest volume increased from 6 m³/ha in 1952 to 146 m³/ha in 2015. Between 2005 and 2015, Korea saw an 83% increase in forest volume from 506,376,806 m³ to 924,809,875 m³.

As a result of the increased forest volume, Korea's domestically produced timber (as of 2016) is now being used for: *board* - 29%, *pulp* - 23%, *lumber* - 12%, *biomass* - 4%, and *other use* - 25%. While imported timber is being used for: *lumber* - 84%, *plywood* - 19%, *board* - 4%, and *other use* - 14%.



Figure A - Forest Zones of Korea

Source: Korean Government Korea Forest Service, 2018

4.1 Forest ownership

Any local resident, resident from another region or corporate body can trade in forest tenure/ownership.

There are three categories of forest ownership (further detailed in [Table 2](#)):

- i. National forests: forest owned by the state.
- ii. Public forests: forest owned by local governments or other public organisations.
- iii. Private forests: other forests not included in national and public forests.

Table 2 - Ownership of forest and forest volume per unit area (as of 2015)

Classification	Area		Forest volume		Forest volume per ha
Total	6,334,615 ha	100%	925 million m ³	100%	146.0 m ³
Private forest	4,249,885 ha	67.1%	588 million m ³	63.6%	138.3 m ³
National forest	1,617,658 ha	25.5%	264 million m ³	28.5%	163.3 m ³
Public forest	467,072 ha	7.4%	73 million m ³	7.9%	155.9 m ³

[Table 3](#) breaks down the total forest area and volume set out in [Table 2](#) into four different tree types.

Table 3 - Current status by tree type (as of 2015)

Total	Coniferous forest	Deciduous forest	Mixed forest	Other*
6,334,615 ha (100%)	2,339,022 ha (37%)	2,028,855 ha (32%)	1,705,876 ha (27%)	260,862 ha (4%)
924,809,875 m ³	403,971,330 m ³	263,738,277 m ³	257,100,268 m ³	Unavailable

* refers to un-stocked forest land and bamboo.

4.2 Bans or limitations on harvest of specific species

There are areas within Korea where logging is restricted. Article 41 of the *Enforcement Decree* of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* designates a scenic spot, historic site, recreation area, and areas vulnerable to landslide as a restricted area.

Korea is a party to the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES). Korea bans and/or restricts the harvest or collection of flora and fauna species listed in accordance with the [CITES Appendices](#). All trade in CITES listed species (e.g. Korean pine) is strictly regulated and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation where trade is permissible.

5 Timber products exported to Australia

Korea's major regulated timber products exported to Australia by value are at [Table 4](#). The list spans three Customs HS codes: namely Wood and articles of wood (Chapter 44), Paper and paperboard (Chapter 48), and Furniture and prefabricated buildings (Chapter 94). For the full list of regulated timber products that are subject to due diligence requirements refer to [Schedule 1 to the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012](#).

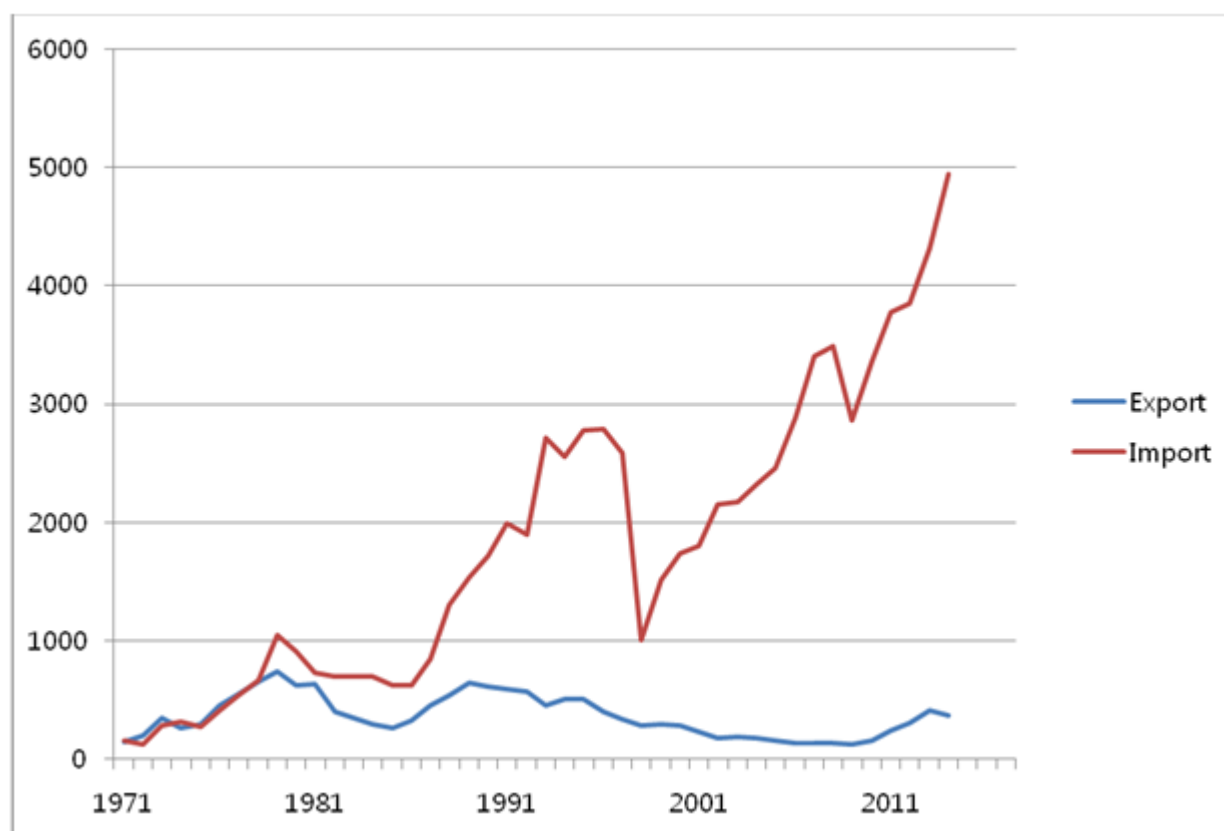
Table 4 - List of major regulated timber products exported to Australia by value (2017)

Products	HS Codes	Value
Paper	4811	\$ 156,787,814
Wooden furniture	9401 + 9403	\$ 1,882,422
Particleboard Fibreboard (MDF)	4410 + 4411	\$ 539,206
Plywood	4412	\$ 35,455
Wooden frames	4414	\$20,534

Source: Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, 2018

For trade in timber with all countries, Korea is a net importer (see [Figure B](#)).

Figure B – Trend in import and export values for Korea from 1971 – 2014



6 Laws and regulations governing forestry in Korea

Korea's forest management system is comprised of several primary laws which govern commercial forest and timber resource management and use in Korea. These include:

1. *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* – Established in 2005
2. *State Forest Administration and Management Act* – Established in 2005
3. *Special Act on the Extermination of Pine Wilt Disease* – Established in 2005
4. *Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers* – Established in 2012

These Acts define a number of key terms. The terms used in this CSG are consistent with those definitions, and are as follows:

- Timber – A product obtained by cutting standing timber.
- Timber product – A product produced by processing timber or any other material physically or chemically which contains timber as its constituent at a ratio not less than that prescribed by Presidential Decree.
- Timber production business – Business for cutting, sawmilling or distributing standing timber (including sawmilling and distribution of raw timber and imported products).
- Forest product – Wood, trees, fallen leaves, earth, stone, etc. that are produced in forests, and others prescribed by Presidential Decree, including trees for landscaping and bonsai trees.

6.1 Domestic timber harvesting

Korea operates a logging license regime that includes strict procedures when cutting standing timber or the extraction and collection of forest products. A license is required for logging in compliance with the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*.

The Korea Forest Service and local governments jointly address unauthorised logging. In 2016, an area of 147.3 ha was identified as unauthorised logging which is equivalent to 0.06% of Korea's total annual authorised logging area of 265,684 ha. Consequently, timber supplied for industrial use in Korea, with accompanying official Korean documentation (as outlined in this CSG), may be considered to be a low risk timber.

National Forests

- Timber felling of national forests is performed by the national government (through the Regional Office of the Forest Service or a raw log production business chosen via a bid process).
- **Timber legality** can be verified through the issuance of the “**Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products**” when selling standing timber and raw logs in accordance with Article 27 of the *State Forest Administration and Management Act* (see [Annex 1.1a](#) for sample).
- The “**Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products**” document is issued by the Regional Office of the Forest Service to:
 - the buyer: when a Regional Office of the Forest Service harvests and sells the timber
 - the registered raw log production business: when a Regional Office of the Forest Service sells standing timber.

Private Forests

- A logging license is required for harvesting private forests in accordance with Article 36 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*.
- No payment is required to obtain the license.
- **Timber legality** for the harvesting of private forests can be verified through the issuance of the **“Permits for, or Reporting on Felling Standing Timber”**
- The **Permit for Felling Standing Timber** is issued by the local government (Si/Gun/Gu) before harvesting of timber takes place following a field inspection and check of the applicants’ documentation, in the case of logging standing timber pursuant to Article 36(1) of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* (see [Table 5](#) for harvesting process and [Annex 2.1a](#) for permit).
- The **Acceptance of Report on Felling Standing Timber** is issued by the local government before harvesting of timber takes place following check of the applicants’ documentation, in the case of logging standing timber pursuant to Article 36(4) of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*.

[Table 5](#) below sets out the process for granting permission for the cutting of standing timber (*Permits for, or Reporting on Felling Standing Timber*) within private forests.

Table 5 – Harvesting process under ‘Permits for, or Reporting on Felling Standing Timber’ regime

Step 1	<i>Applicant</i> Submits logging license application	Applicant is required to submit information including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, address, contact point • location/address and size of harvest area • type of trees to be harvested (primary species) • harvesting volume (m³) • harvest zone (forest land map with size of logging indicated) • harvest purpose • harvesting period • post-harvesting forestation plans • forest ownership, or the right for using, and the right to benefit from the forest to be harvested.
Step 2	<i>Local Government</i> Approves logging license application	The local government will approve the application once the logging is deemed proper under Article 36 of the <i>Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act</i> . The logging license certificate for standing timber logging will stipulate the tree species, region, size, and harvesting amount for the area prescribed (see example at Annex 2.1a and 2.1b).
Step 3	<i>Applicant</i> Logging	The applicant will undertake logging of the approved harvest area in accordance with the license issued.
Step 4	<i>Local Government</i> Inspection	The local government conducts an inspection on the compliance of the logging procedure under Article 36(9) of the <i>Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act</i> .
Step 5	<i>Applicant</i> Forestation	The applicant should conduct forestation pursuant to Article 10 of the <i>Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act</i> .

According to Article 36 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*, there are other felling activities that are **deemed to be granted** “permits for or reporting on felling standing timber”. There are two cases where persons shall **report** only to the local government in advance of felling standing timber (Note: these are rare cases and the cutting amount will be relatively small):

- i. Persons who intend to cut standing timber, etc. due to any cause such as the removal of trees, etc. damaged by germs, harmful insects, forest fires, or any other natural disasters (Article 36(4)).

See example at [Annex 3.1a](#), [Annex 3.1b](#)

- ii. Where cutting of standing timber is to occur in a forest which is being efficiently managed through the implementation of an authorised Forest Management Plan (Articles 13-14).

See example at [Annex 3.2a](#), [Annex 3.2b](#)

Additionally, where an ‘area prohibited from removal of trees’ has been designated under Article 9 of the *Special Act on the Extermination of Pine Wilt Disease*, Article 16-3 of the same Act stipulates that “permits for, or reporting on felling standing timber” is **deemed to be granted** under Article 36 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*. In the case of shredded timber, carrying-out is allowed under supervision of a relevant public officer. In these circumstances, the official notification sent out by the local authority designating and announcing ‘areas prohibited from removal of trees’ under Article 9 of the *Special Act on the Extermination of Pine Wilt Disease* can be used to demonstrate legality of timber.

Legal timber felling may be performed **without permission or reporting** on felling standing timber for the purpose of minor felling of weed scraping, pruning, etc. that are felled for non-distribution purposes (Article 36(7) of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*).

6.2 Domestic timber processing

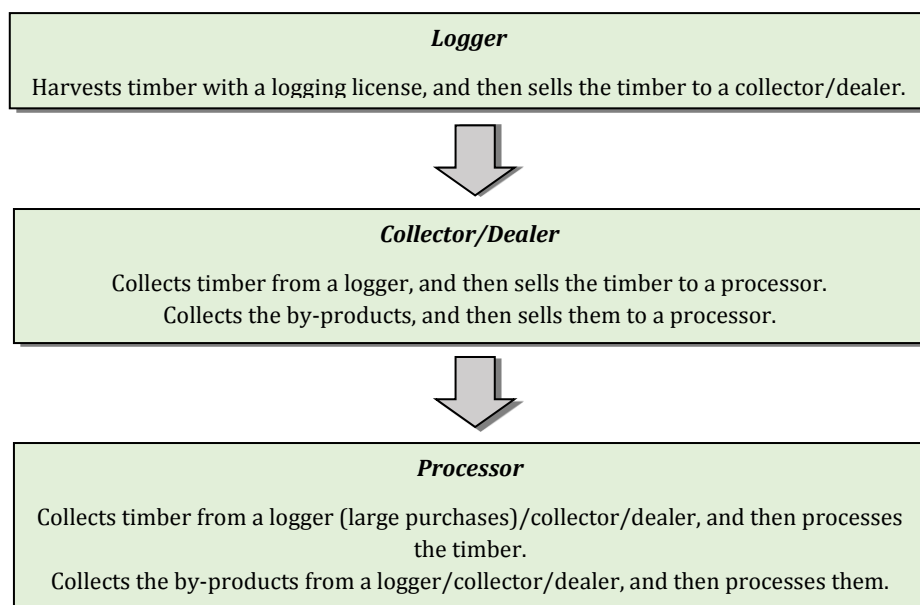
Korean law stipulates that timber processors should not distribute or use timber illegally cut inside or outside of Korea. Article 4 of the revised *Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers* provides countermeasures against illegally harvested timber, including:

- The Minister of the Korea Forest Service shall establish and implement necessary policies to ensure the distribution and use of timber or timber products produced (hereinafter referred to as “legally harvested”) in accordance with timber harvest-related statutes of Korea or the country of origin.
- Each timber producer shall endeavour to import, distribute, produce, and sell legally harvested timber or timber products.

Timber processors (as well as other timber product producers) are required to retain, as part of their record keeping system, the document verifying the legality of the harvested timber, such as the logging license, for five years as stated in Article 27 of the revised *Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers*.

The process for how timber processors collect domestically harvested timber is shown at [Figure C](#).

Figure C – How a timber processor collects domestically-produced timber



7 Identifying legal product from Korea

For timber to be harvested, processed and distributed legally, registration of a timber production business is mandatory in Korea. Legal timber product distribution can be verified through the registration certificate of the timber production business in accordance with Article 24 (Registration, etc. of Timber Production Business) of the *Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers*.

The registration certificate can be divided into two categories: raw log production/sawmilling business; and imported timber distribution business. Businesses are required to meet qualification standards such as capital, facilities, labour skills, etc., as defined in Annex 2 of the *Enforcement Regulation of the Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers*. An example of the registration certificate is at [Annex 4.2a](#) and [Annex 4.2b](#).

Evidence of timber legality

The main documents that are available to importers to support legality of harvest in Korea (as outlined in more detail at [section 6.1](#)) include:

- Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products (see [Annex 1.1a](#), [Annex 1.1b](#))
- Permit for Felling Standing Timber (see [Annex 2.1a](#), [Annex 2.1b](#))
- Acceptance of Report on Logging Standing Timber (see [Annex 3.1a](#), [Annex 3.1b](#))
- Acceptance of Report on Implementation of Forest Management Plan (see [Annex 3.2a](#), [Annex 3.2b](#))

Obtaining evidence of timber legality

Australian importers can check the logging and distribution history for Korean harvested timber through the certificates (as outlined above) provided by the Korean exporter.

Collectors, dealers and processors can obtain copies of the relevant logging licenses for the verification of legally harvested timber at each distribution stage.

7.1 Legality of timber products manufactured in Korea

While third country harvested timber is not in scope of this CSG, the following information on manufactured timber products exported from Korea may support importers to Australia in conducting their risk assessment in relation to pulp and paper products, and medium-density fibreboard.

Pulp and paper products

Korea uses approximately 2.74 million tons of pulp for paper manufacturing every year. In 2017, the amount of paper and paperboard produced in Korea was 11.6 million tons, ranked fifth in the world. Korea exported about 30% of the paper and paperboard that was produced. Over 50% of the produced newspaper, printing paper, and white paper board was exported.

Virgin pulp accounts for 21.5% of the raw material for paper manufacturing, while recycled materials account for 78.5%. As of 2017, the recycling rate of waste paper is 89.2%. Korea imports 80% of the pulp it uses, with all imported pulp having international forest certification (Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), etc.) in order to export products to Europe, Australia and the United States of America (Note: international forest certification is not a legal requirement for imported pulp). 450,000 tons of pulp is supplied domestically.

Korean paper manufacturing companies have established systems to verify the legality of their products made of pulp by way of international forest certifications (FSC, PEFC, etc.), although certification systems vary depending on export destinations and products. Some paper manufacturing companies manage plantations directly.

Medium-density fibreboard

Raw materials for medium-density fibreboard (MDF) include raw logs produced in Korea (about 60%) and by-products created from saw milling imported logs (about 40%). 80% of the saw milling by-products used in Korea come from raw logs originating from [New Zealand](#) (mostly Radiata pine), with the remaining 20% sourced from raw logs originating from North America (mostly Douglas fir). Most by-products from New Zealand and North America are FSC or PEFC certified. While chain of custody is not maintained throughout processing in Korea, the relevant documentation obtained can still be used to inform any risk assessment.

8 Who should I contact for further information



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Australian Government

Address: Department of Agriculture and
Water Resources

GPO Box 858

Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: +61 2 6272 3933

Web: www.agriculture.gov.au/illegal-logging

Email: illegallogging@agriculture.gov.au



Korea Forest Service

Korean Government

Address: Korea Forest Service

1-1805, 189, Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu,
Daejeon 35208, Republic of Korea

Phone: +82 42-481-4085

Web: www.forest.go.kr

Email: forestrytrade@korea.kr

Disclaimer

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This guideline and its associated quick reference guide is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth of Australia is not providing professional advice. Before relying on this guideline or its associated quick reference guide, readers should obtain appropriate professional advice suitable to their particular circumstances.

Readers should also confirm that this is the most up-to-date available guideline by referring to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website.

Annex 1.1a: Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products (Sample)

국유림의 경영 및 관리에 관한 법률 시행규칙 [별지 제20호서식] <개정 2013.1.23>

임산물 인도증

Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products

Buyer	성명	Name	사업자등록번호	Business registration number
	주소	Address	전화번호	Phone number
Location of forest product	임산물 소재지	소재지	지번	지목
	소재지		임야	경영계획구
Area	채취(벌채) 면적	13.0ha	임반·소반	13-0-28-0

Species (Use)	수량	Quantity
임산물 종류	본수(본)	입목재적(m ³)
합 계	10,398	1,495.44
소나무(필프)	306	33.53
갈참나무(필프)	4,737	789.73
상수리나무(필프)	389	35.76
기타활엽수(필프)	4,966	636.42
		502.77
		2017. 12. 28.
		~ 2018. 05. 27.

2017년 12월 01일 계약한 국유임산물(제 2017년도 분)을 위와 같이 인도합니다.

인도인 성명

구미국유림관리소장(서명 또는 인)

위 인도한 국유임산물을 정히 수령합니다.

수령인 성명

서명 또는 인

- 첨부서류
- 입목을 매각하는 경우
 - 구역위치도(축척 2만5천분의 1 또는 5만분의 1 지형도에 벌채구역의 경계와 면적을 표시한 것을 말합니다. 이하 같습니다) 1부
 - 실측도(축척 6천분의 1 원아도에 벌채구역의 경계와 면적을 측량하여 표시한 것을 말합니다. 이하 같습니다) 1부
 - 문자료를 작성하는 경우에는 문자로 설계도서 1부
 - 재적조서 1부
 - 원목을 매각하는 경우
 - 제1호에 해당하는 서류 각 1부
 - 임산물의 위치도(축척 2만5천분의 1 또는 5만분의 1 지형도를 말합니다. 이하 같습니다) 1부
 - 입목·원목이 아닌 국유임산물을 매각하는 경우
 - 구역위치도 1부
 - 구역도(축척 6천분의 1 원아도에 구역경계와 면적을 표시한 것을 말합니다) 또는 실측도 1부
 - 임산물의 위치도 1부(채취된 국유임산물을 매각하는 경우만 해당합니다)
 - 수령조서 1부
- 주: 입목·원목 외의 경우는 매각대상 국유임산물의 종류에 맞는 용어·단위로 변경하여 작성합니다.

210mm×297mm(백상지 80g/m²)

Annex 1.1b: Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products

■ Enforcement Regulation of the State Forest Administration and Management Act [Annex 20] <Revised on 23 Jan 2013 >

Confirmation of Delivery of Forest Products

Buyer	Name	Date of Birth
	Address	Phone Number

Location of Forest Product	Location	Lot number	Land Category	Forest Management Plan Area	Compartment • Sub compartment

Area Size for Collecting(logging)	m ²
-----------------------------------	----------------

Species (Use)	Quantity			
	Number of trees	Timber Volume(m ³)	Amount of Sales [m ³ , ton(t)]	Carry- out(logging) Period

The deliverer delivers the State forest product with regards to the contract signed in day month year as above.

Year Month Date

Signature of Deliverer

(Signature or Seal)

The receiver receives the above mentioned State forest product.

Signature of Receiver

(Signature or Seal)

Attached Document	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In case of the sales of standing timber <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of map of the logging zone (the area and boundary of logging zone on a scale of 1:25000 to 1:50000 of topographic map. The same applies hereinafter) A copy of surveyed map (the area and boundary of logging zone on a scale of 1:6000 of forest land map. The same applies hereinafter) A copy of the design for cart track In case of constructing the cart track A copy of record of timber volume In case of the sales of raw timber <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each copy of above mentioned document in 1. A copy of the location of forest product (the area and boundary of logging zone on a scale of 1:25000 to 1:50000 of topographic map. The same applies hereinafter) In case of the sales of state forest product, not standing timber and raw timber <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of map of the logging zone A copy of zone or a surveyed map (the area and boundary of logging zone on a scale of 1:6000 of forest land map) The location of forest product (only in case of the sales of state forest product) A copy of record of timber quantity. <p>* In case of timbers apart from standing and raw timber, appropriate terms and units will be applied considering the type of state forest product subject to sales.</p>
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Annex 2.1a: Permit for Felling Standing Timber (Sample)

■ 산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률 시행규칙 [별지 제35호서식] <개정 2012.12.24>

(양쪽)

허가주별

[√] 입목벌채 Logging Standing Timber

2015-96

[] 임산물 굴취·채취

허가증

Permit

성명	Name	주민등록번호	Resident registration number
주소	Address	전화번호	Phone number
산림소재지	Forest location		
구역면적	Area size	0.7 만㎡	벌채 또는 굴취·채취 면적 Area size for logging
허가종류	용도	Use	허가수량
모두베기 (1-0-1-0)	용재 및 목탄	소나무	140 본
허가내용		참나무	88 본
잔존본수	Number of remaining trees		
허가기간	Authorized period	2015-06-15 ~ 2015-12-31	
작업방법	Method of work	인력 및 장비	

「산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률」 제36조제3항 및 같은 법 시행규칙 제44조제2항, 제45조제2항 또는 제45조의2제2항에 따라 위와 같이 허가합니다.

2015년 06월 15일

형성군수



유의사항

1. 위 허가에 따라 허가대상 입목을 벌채한 경우에는 「산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률」 제10조에 따라 벌채지에 조림(造林)을 해야 합니다.
2. 위 허가대상 외의 입목을 벌채하거나 임산물을 굴취·채취한 경우에는 「산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률」 제74조제1항 제3호에 따라 5년 이하의 징역 또는 1천5백만원 이하의 벌금에 처해질 수 있습니다.
3. 수집된 임목 부산물을 보관할 경우에는 주변의 사람이나 시설 등에 위해를 일으키지 않도록 안전하게 적치·보관하고, 특히 임지 내에 보관할 경우에는 토사유출 방지 및 산림작업의 편의성 등을 고려하여 정리·보관해야 합니다.
4. 수집된 임목 부산물이 보관장소나 사용장소 외에 방치된 경우에는 폐기물에 해당되어 폐기물관리법령의 적용을 받을 수 있습니다.

기재요령

1. 허가내용란 중 허가수량란에는 벌채의 경우 부피(㎥)와 본수를, 굴취·채취의 경우 본수 또는 무게(kg)를 적습니다.
2. 허가내용란 중 잔존본수란에는 모수작업의 경우 모수본수를, 친환경 벌채의 경우 잔존본수를 적습니다.

210mm×297mm(백상지 80g/㎡)

Annex 2.1b: Permit for Felling Standing Timber

■ Enforcement Regulation of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act [Annex 35] <Revised on Sep 25 2014.>

Applicant	Name		Resident registration number	
	Address (Phone number:)			
Location of Forest				
Area Size	m ²		Area size for logging, or digging and collecting	m ²
Permitted Contents	Type	Use	Permitted Quantity	Number of remaining trees
Authorized Period				
Method of Work				

The applicant applies for a license for logging or digging standing timber and collecting forest products as above, pursuant to Article 36 Paragraph 3 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* and Article 44 Paragraph 2, Article 45 Paragraph 2 or Article 45 Paragraph 2-2, of the *Enforcement Regulation of the Act*.

Year Month Date

Applicant

(signature)

Head of Local government,

Head of Regional Office of the Forest Service

Note

1. In case of logging standing timber in accordance with the license issued, forestation should be conducted in the harvested area pursuant to Article 10 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*
2. Logging or digging standing timber and collecting forest products without permission may be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or may be subject to a fine not exceeding 15 million won pursuant to Article 74 Paragraph 1-3 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act*.
3. Logged residues should be piled up and stored properly so that they may not cause damage to people and/or property. In particular, the prevention of soil erosion and implementation of forest operation, etc. should be considered in case of arranging and storing collected logged residues in forest lands.
4. Wastes Control Act may apply to logged residues which are not stored in the storage place or place of use.

How to fill out form

1. The blank space for "Permitted Quantity" in the application form should be filled out with volume (m³) and the number of trees in case of logging and with the number of plants or weight (kg) in case of digging and collecting.
2. The blank space for "Number of remaining trees" in the application form should be filled out with the number of mother trees in case of mother tree system and with the number of remaining trees in case of environmental logging.

210 mm × 297 mm (백상지 80g/ m²)

Annex 2.2: Licence (alteration) application form – logging or digging standing timber and collecting forest products

■ Enforcement Regulation of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act [Annex 34]
<Revised on September 25, 2014>

[] Logging Standing Timber (Alteration)
[] Digging and Collecting Forest Products License Application Form

※ Dark blanks are not filled out by the applicant.

Receipt number	Date of receipt	Date of process	Process period 7 days
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------------

Applicant	Name		Resident registration number		
	Address		Phone number		
	Relation to the subject forest				
Location of forest					
Record of land registration	m ²	Area size	m ²	Area size for logging, or digging and collecting	m ²
Application details	Type	Use		Quantity of application	Number of remaining trees
Period of logging or digging and collecting					
Method of Work					
Reason for alteration					

The applicant applies for a license (alteration) for logging or digging standing timber and collecting forest products as above, pursuant to Article 36 Paragraph 1 of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act and Article 44 Paragraph 1, Article 45 Paragraph 1, or Article 45.2 Paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Act.

Year Month Date

Applicant

(signature)

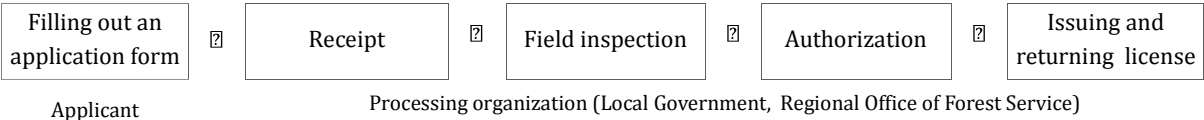
**Head of Local government,
Head of Regional Office of the Forest Service**

Documents that an applicant should submit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In case of license application for logging standing timber <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of a map of logging zone (forest land map with the size of logging on a scale of 1:6,000 to 1:1,200) or a copy of a surveyed map using GPS 2. A copy of an estimate paper on the amount of timber to be logged drawn in accordance with investigation methods and standards designated and notified by the Minister of the Korea Forest Service 3. A copy of a business plan (purpose of standing timber logging, etc., duration, use plan of forest products, forestation plan, etc. should be included) 4. Documents pursuant to Article 15.3 Paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Mountainous Districts Management Act (only in cases where roads for work and transportation of forest products are built and plans for establishment and restoration, etc. should be included) 5. Documents that verify ownership or right of using · right to benefit of the forest to be logged (only in cases where such information cannot be identified in a certification of land registration and documents that verify right of using · right to benefit should indicate the scope of the rights and duration) 6. Documents that the Minister of the Korea Forest Service designates and notifies in regard to assisting forest project expenses according to Article 64 Paragraph of the Act [only in case of forestation projects (including mandatory forestation) according to Article 68 Paragraph 3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act] ○ In case of license application for digging and gathering forest products <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of a map of zone scheduled for digging and collecting (forest land map indicating the size of areas scheduled for digging and collecting on a scale of 1:6,000 to 1:1,200) or a copy of a surveyed map using GPS 2. A copy of an estimate paper on the amount of forest products to be dug and collected drawn in accordance with investigation methods and standards designated and notified by the Minister of the Korea Forest Service 3. A copy of a restoration plan 4. A copy of documents that verify ownership or right of using · right to benefit of the forest for digging and collecting (only in case where such information cannot be identified in a certification of land registration and documents that verify right of using · right to benefit should indicate the scope of the rights and duration) 5. A copy of a business plan (purpose of digging or collecting, duration, use plan of forest products, forestation plan, etc. should be included) 6. Documents pursuant to Article 15.3 Paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Mountainous Districts Management Act (only in case where roads for work and transportation of forest products are built and plans for establishment and restoration, etc. should be included) ○ In case of alteration of approved details <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document that proves alterations 2. License for logging or digging standing timber and collecting forest products 	No fee required
Information that a public officer should confirm	Certification of land registration	

How to fill out form

- 1. The blank space for "Quantity applied" in the application form should be filled out with volume (m³) and the number of remaining trees in case of logging and with the number of trees or weight (kg) in case of digging and collecting.
- 2. The blank space for "Number of remaining trees" in the application form should be filled out with the number of mother trees in case of mother tree system and with the number of remaining trees in case of environmental logging.

Process procedure



210mm×297mm (Woodfree paper 80g/m²)

Annex 3.1a: Acceptance of Report on Logging Standing Timber (Form)

■ 산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률 시행규칙 [별지 제 36 호의 2 서식] <신설 2017. 12. 11.>

(앞쪽)

입목 벌채·굴취 신고수리증

신고인	성명		생년월일			
	주소					
산림 소재지						
구역면적	m ²		벌채또는 굴취면적	m ²		
신고 내용	종류	방법	용도	신청수량		잔존면적 · 본수 · 군상수
				수종	수량(m ³ , 본)	
벌채 · 굴취 기간						

「산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률」 제 36 조제 5 항 및 같은 법 시행규칙 제 46 조제 4 항에 따라 위와 같이 신고를 수리합니다.

년 월 일

특별자치도지사 · 특별자치시장
시장 · 군수 · 구청장
지방산림청국유림관리소장

직인

Annex 3.1b: Acceptance of Report on Logging Standing Timber

■ Enforcement Regulation of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act [Annex 36-2] <Revised on 11 Dec 2017 >

(Front)

Acceptance of Report on Logging·Digging Standing Timber

Applicant	Name			Date of Birth		
	Address					
Location of Forest						
Area size	m ²		Area size for Logging·digging		m ²	
Application details	Business Type	Method	use	Quantity of application		size of remaining area/number of trees
				Species	Quantity (m ³ , number of trees)	
Period of logging or digging						

The applicant applies for a report certificate for standing timber logging or digging and collecting forest products as above, pursuant to Article 36 Paragraph 5 of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act and Article 46 Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Act.

Year Month Date

Head of Local government
• **Head of Regional Office of
the Forest Service**

Seal

Annex 3.2a: Acceptance of Report on Implementation of Forest Management Plan (Form)

■ 산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률 시행규칙 [별지 제 3 호의 2 서식] <신설 2017. 12. 11.>

(앞쪽)

산림경영계획 산림사업 신고수리증

신고인	성명		생년월일			
	주소					
산림 소재지						
산림경영계획구명 칭						
사업면적	m ²	벌채 또는 굴취·채취 면적		m ²		
신고내용	종류	방법	용도	신청수량		잔존면적· 본수·군상수
				수종	수량(m ³ ,본,kg)	
산림사업 기간						

「산림자원의 조성 및 관리에 관한 법률」 제 14 조제 4 항 및 같은 법 시행규칙 제 10 조제 5 항에 따라 위와 같이 신고를 수리합니다.

년 월 일

특별자치도지사·특별자치시장
시장·군수·구청장

직인

210 mm×297 mm[백상지(80g/㎡) 또는 중질지(80g/㎡)]

Annex 3.2b: Acceptance of Report on Implementation of Forest Management Plan

■ Enforcement Regulation of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act [Annex 3-2] <Revised on 11 Dec 2017 >

(front)

Acceptance of Report on Implementation of Forest Management Plan

Applicant	Name		Date of Birth			
	Address					
Location of Forest						
Forest Management Plan Area						
Area size		m ²	Area size for Logging·digging		m ²	
Application details	Business Type	Method	use	Quantity of application		size of remaining area/number of trees
				Species	Quantity (m ³ , number of trees, kg)	
Period of logging or digging						

The applicant applies for an acceptance of report on implementation of forest management plan as above, pursuant to Article 14 Paragraph 4 of the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* and Article 10 Paragraph 5 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Act.

Year Month Date

Head of Local government

Seal

210 mm × 297 mm [백상지(80g/㎡) 또는 중질지(80g/㎡)]

Annex 4.1: Registration form of Timber Production Business (Raw Timber Production, Sawmilling Industry, Timber Imports and Distribution)

☐ Raw Timber
 Production
 Timber Production Business ☐ Sawmilling Industry Registration form
☐ Timber Imports and
 Distribution

※ ☐ Check in the relevant bracket.

Receipt number	Date of receipt	Process period 20 days	
Applicant	Name of the Business		Business Registration number
	Address		
	Name of the		Date of birth
	Phone number	Mobile	Email
Application Details	Business Type		
	The type of Timber or Timber products		Annual production/imports
	Capital KRW 1 mil		
	Number of Technical Manpower		

The applicant applies for a registration for timber production business(☐ Raw timber production, ☐ Sawmilling industry, ☐ Timber Imports and Distribution) as above, pursuant to Article 24 the Act on Sustainable Use of Timber and Article 22 Paragraph 1, of the Enforcement Regulation of the Act.

Year Month Date

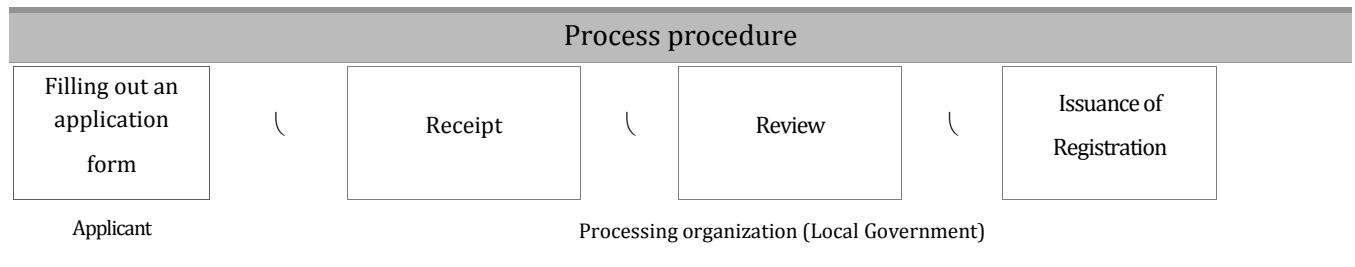
Applicant

(signature)

Head of Local government

Documents that an applicant should submit	1. Raw Timber Production and Sawmilling Industry A. A copy of document that verifies the number Manpower and Facility capacity in regards to annex 32 B. A copy of document that verifies the technical capacity and employment of manpower C. A copy of document that verifies the amount of capital owned by the corporate D. A copy of document that verifies the ownership and right of use of the facility (only in case where such information cannot be identified in a certification of land registration and documents that verify right of using • right to benefit should indicate the scope of the rights and duration) 2. Timber Imports and Distribution: The above mentioned document in 1-(A) and (D)	No fee required
Information that a responsible government official should confirm	1. Certificate of Corporation Registration(exclusively for corporation) 2. Certificate of Real Estate Register	

Country Specific Guideline for the Republic of Korea



Annex 4.2a: Registration Certificate (Sample) of Timber Production Business (Raw Timber Production, Sawmilling Industry, Timber Imports and Distribution)

■ 목재의 지속가능한 이용에 관한 법률 시행규칙 [별지 제33호서식]

등록번호 청도군 제2017-1호

☐ Raw Timber Production
☐ Sawmilling Industry
☐ Timber Imports and Distribution

Timber Production Business [√] 원 목 생 산 업 Registration Certificate
목재생산업 [] 제 재 업 등록증
[] 목재수입유통업

1. 목재생산업의 종류: 원목생산업 제2종
1. Type of Business

2. 법인명(상호):
2. Name of Company

3. 대표자 성명(생년월일):
3. Name of Representative of the Company(date of birth):


4. 사무소 소재지: 경상북도 청도군 매전면 동화길 19
4. Location of Office:

5. 보관시설 소재지:
5. Location of Storage:

6. 취급 목재제품 : 표고목(참나무)
6. Type of Timber product:

「목재의 지속가능한 이용에 관한 법률」 제24조 및 같은 법 시행규칙 제22조 제2항에 따라 목재생산업 등록을 증명합니다.

2017 년 5 월 29 일

청 도 군 수 

210mm×297mm[백상지 120g/㎡]

Annex 4.2b: Registration Certificate of Timber Production Business (Raw Timber Production, Sawmilling Industry, Timber Imports and Distribution)

■ Enforcement Regulation of the Act on the Sustainable Use of Timber [Annex 33]

Registration Number

Registration Certificate of
Timber Production Business

☐ Raw Timber Production
☐ Sawmilling Industry
☐ Timber Imports and Distribution

1. Type of Business:
2. Name of Company:
3. Name of representative of the Company (Date of birth):
4. Location of Office:
5. Location of Storage:
6. Type of Timber Product

This is to certify that above-mentioned Timber production business is appropriately registered pursuant to Article 24 of the *Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers* and Article 22 Paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Act.

Year Month Date

Head of Local government

Seal

Annex 4.3: Requirements for Registration of Timber Production Business by Type

1. **Logging:** A business that cuts standing trees and bamboo in accordance with the *Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act* (including distribution of the felled timber; hereinafter the same shall apply in this subparagraph)

Classification	Business Scope	Registration Requirements		
		Technical Personnel	Capital	Facilities
Type 1	Felling (no limit to felling volume)	At least one certified technician (Grade 2 or over) and one professional engineer (Grade 2 or over) in accordance with Table 2 attached to the <i>Enforcement Decree of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act</i>	50 million won or more	Office
Type 2	Felling (annual felling volume: 5,000 m ³ or less)	At least one certified technician (Grade 2 or over) in accordance of Table 2 attached to the <i>Enforcement Decree of the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act</i> or more than one person who received training for over 35 hours on logging from a professional training institution designated pursuant to Article 31 (1) of the Act.	10 million won or more	Office

2. **Sawmilling:** A business that makes logs into timber (referring to production of wood panels such as timber and plywood, heat or chemically-treated wood products, and charcoal, including distribution of the timber products; hereinafter the same shall apply in this subparagraph.)

Classification	Business Scope	Registration Requirements		
		Technical Personnel	Capital	Facilities
Type 1	Production of timber or veneer (including products made of processed or modified timber or veneer)	At least one person with certification of forest product processing technician or higher in accordance of the <i>National Technical Qualifications Act</i> or more than one person who received training for over 35 hours on forest product processing from a professional training institution designated pursuant to Article 31 (1) of the Act.	30 million won or more	Office
Type 2	Production of wood panels such as plywood	At least one person with certification of forest product processing engineer, industrial engineer or higher in accordance of the <i>National Technical Qualifications Act</i>	100 million won or more	Office
Type 3	Production of heat or chemically-treated wood products or laminated wood	At least one person with certification of forest product processing technician or higher in accordance of the <i>National Technical Qualifications Act</i> or more than one person who received training for over 35 hours on forest product processing from a professional training institution designated pursuant to Article 31 (1) of the Act.	50 million won or more	Office
Type 4	Production of charcoal, molded charcoal, wood pellets, forest pellets, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour	At least one person with certification of forest product processing technician or higher in accordance of the <i>National Technical Qualifications Act</i> or more than one person who received training for over 35 hours on forest product processing from a professional training institution designated pursuant to Article 31 (1) of the Act.	30 million won or more	Office

3. **Timber import & distribution:** A business that imports and distributes timber or timber products

Business Scope	Registration Requirements
Import & distribution of timber or timber products	Office and storage facilities