



Korea's Approach to Good Regulatory Practice

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GRP Principles



Regal Basis for GRP in Korea



- ❖ The Laws that provide regulatory principles for GRP were enacted to make an efficient government.

The Administrative Procedures Act (1996)

- ➔ Openness, Efficiency, Non-discrimination etc.

The Basic Act on Administrative Regulations (1998)

- ➔ Efficiency, Effectiveness, Clarity, Non-discrimination, RIA, Reg. Reform Committee etc.

The National Standards Act (1999)

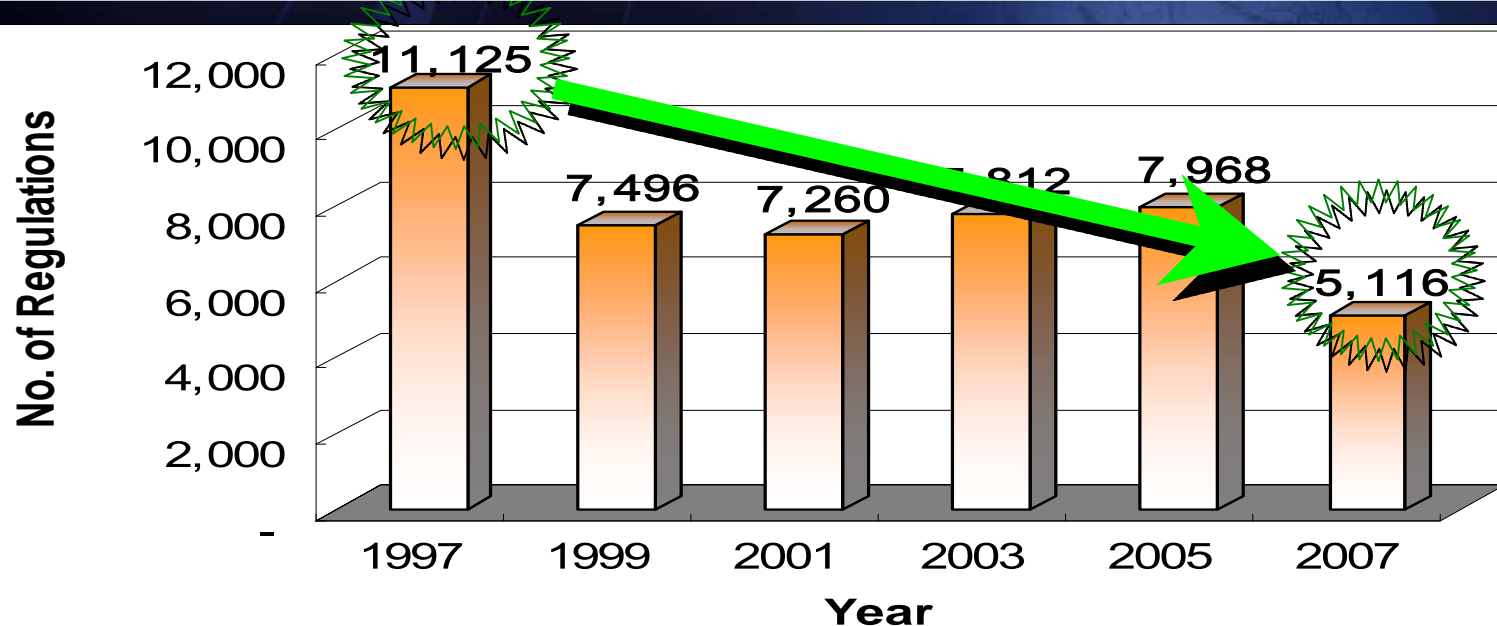
- ➔ Harmonization with IS, MRA etc.

Regulatory Reform Committee



❖ Established in 1998 for regulatory reform, with the goal to create a business-friendly and life-enriching environment

- Setting the basic direction of regulatory policy
- Gathering and considering public opinions on reg. reform
- Reviewing on newly establishing or reinforcing regulations
- Monitoring and evaluating the reg. improvement of each ministry



Development Procedures of TR



Drafting Proposal (RIA)

Inter-Ministerial Consultation

Examine any overlap or inconsistency with the existing regulations, and consistency with the WTO/TBT agreements

Consultation with Interested Parties

Public notification with a comment period of at least 20 days

* **At least 60 days for regulations related to Economy and Trade**

Regulation Review

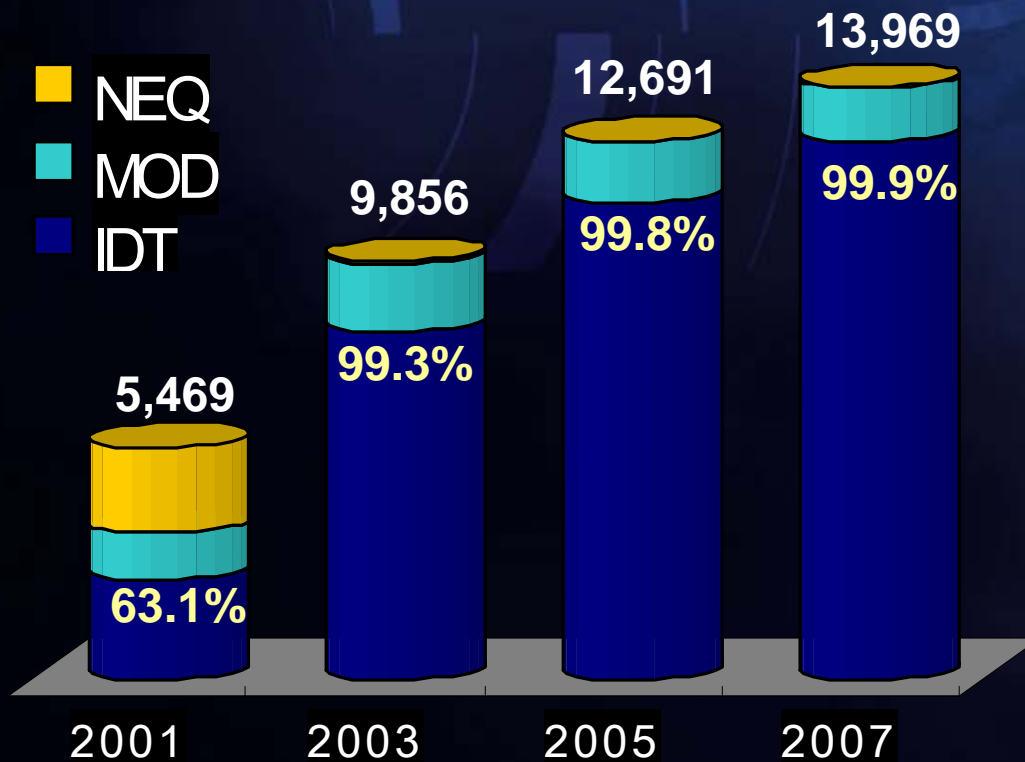
The **Regulation Reform Committee (RRC)** reviews ① the regulatory objective and anticipated results ② clarity of regulation ③ results of consultation with stakeholders ④ anticipated problems

Harmonization of KS with IS



❖ **13,957 Korean Industrial Stds have been harmonized with relevant 13,969 international standards.**

(Proportion of Harmonization (IDT+MOD) : 99.9%, Dec. 2007)



❖ IDT : Identical by identifying with IS

❖ MOD : Modified by modifying IS

❖ NEQ : not equivalent basic contents of KS are not equivalent with IS

✂ **Total No. of KS : 22,760**

A CASE : Electric Appliances Safety Control Act



Purpose and Outline

- ❖ To prevent fires, electric-shocks and other accidents caused by electrical appliances, a Compulsory Third-Party Certification System has been operated for 34 years

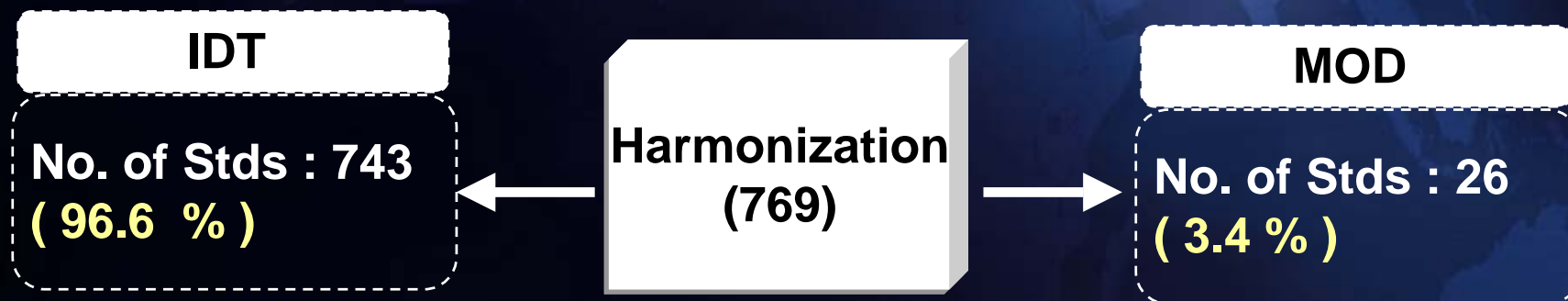
Applicable Products

- ❖ Electrical and Electronic Appliances Using AC 50V ~ 1,000V, recognized as carrying a high risk for fire, electric-shock or other accident.

Harmonization of Safety Stds with IS



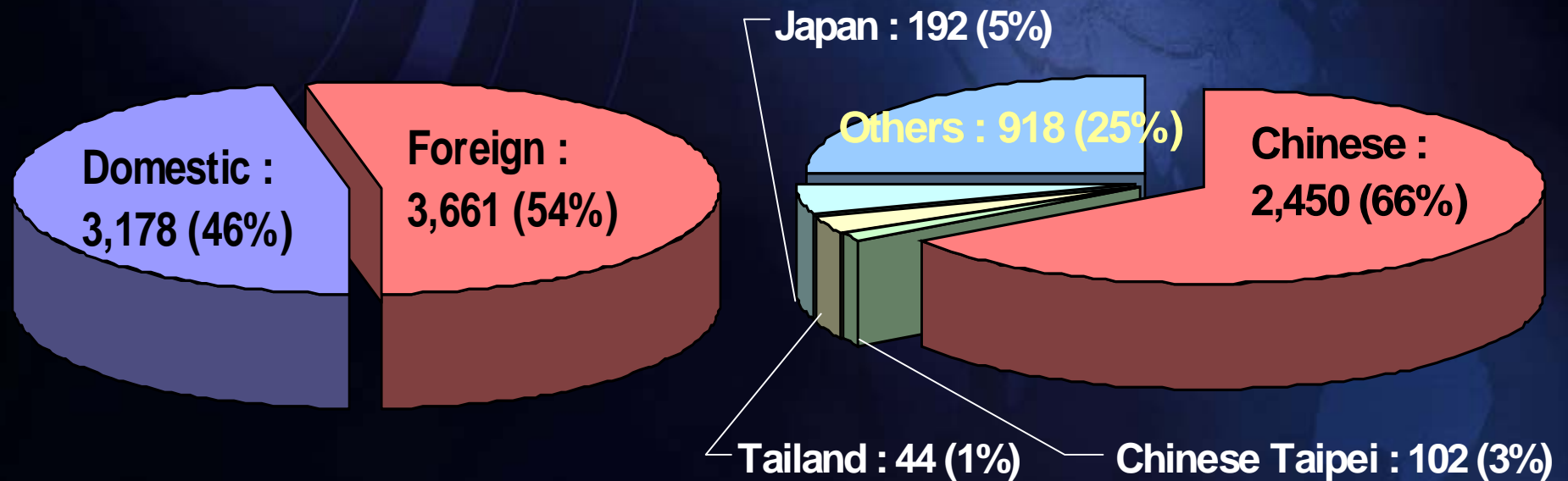
- ❖ Korea has introduced IEC standards for Electrical Safety and EMC Standards since 2001.
- 769 Standards for Safety and EMC had been harmonized 100% with the relevant IEC Standards as of the end of 2007.



Electrical Safety Certification : eK-mark



Certification Process

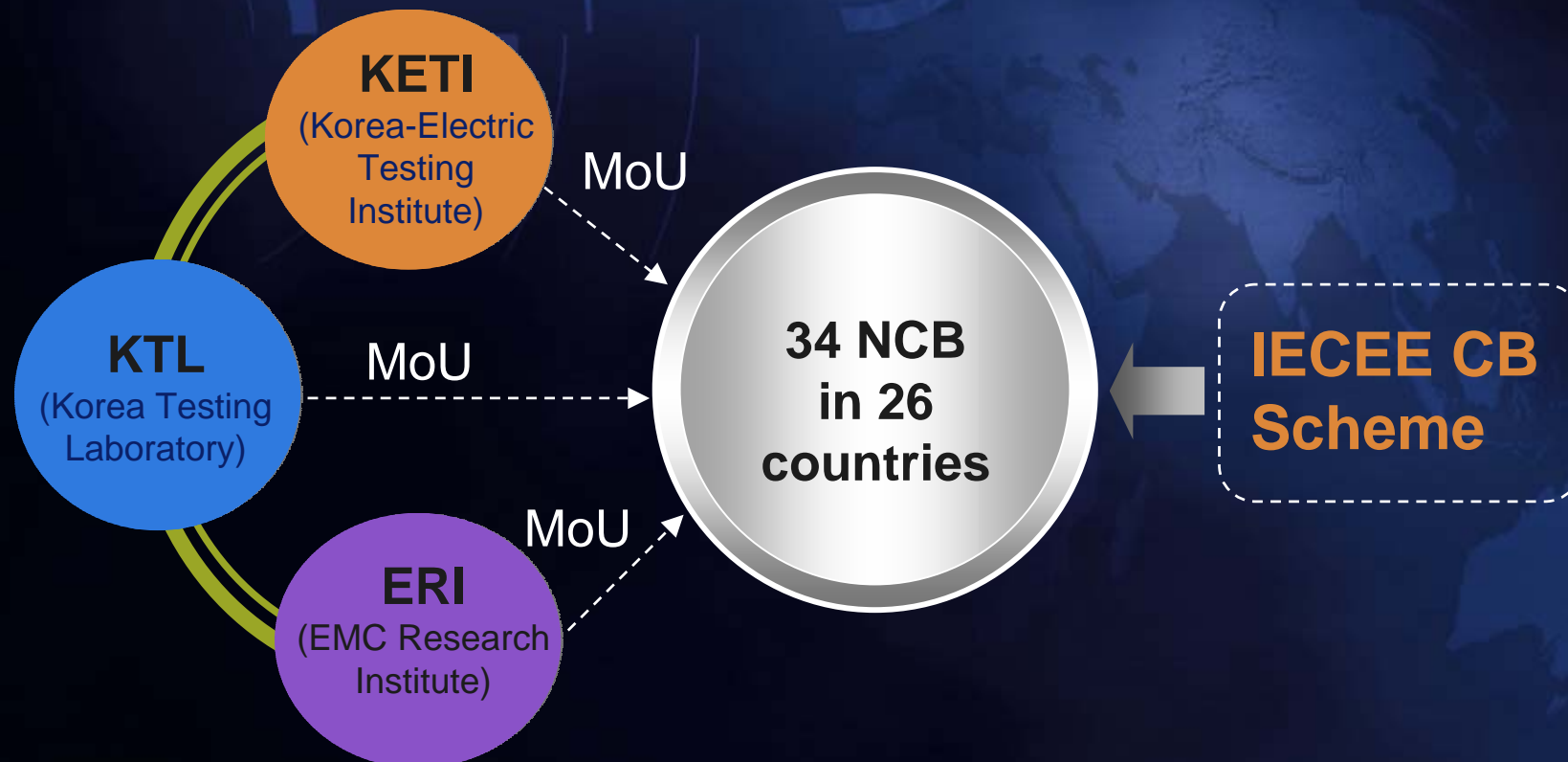


Status of manufacturers that have received safety certification

Use of Voluntary Arrangement



- ❖ Korean certification bodies have entered into a reciprocal agreement with foreign certification bodies (NCBs) regarding product test and factory inspection.



Introduction of Low Level SDoC



Regal Basis

The Revised Electric Appliances Safety Control Act (Dec 2007), entering into force on Jan 1st 2009

Items

Relatively low risky products such as A/V and IT Products etc.

Conformity

Test by Recognized T.L., Review of CB Test Reports (Self-Safety Confirmation)

Certification

(1974~2008)

Mod. SDoC

(2009~)

Full SDoC

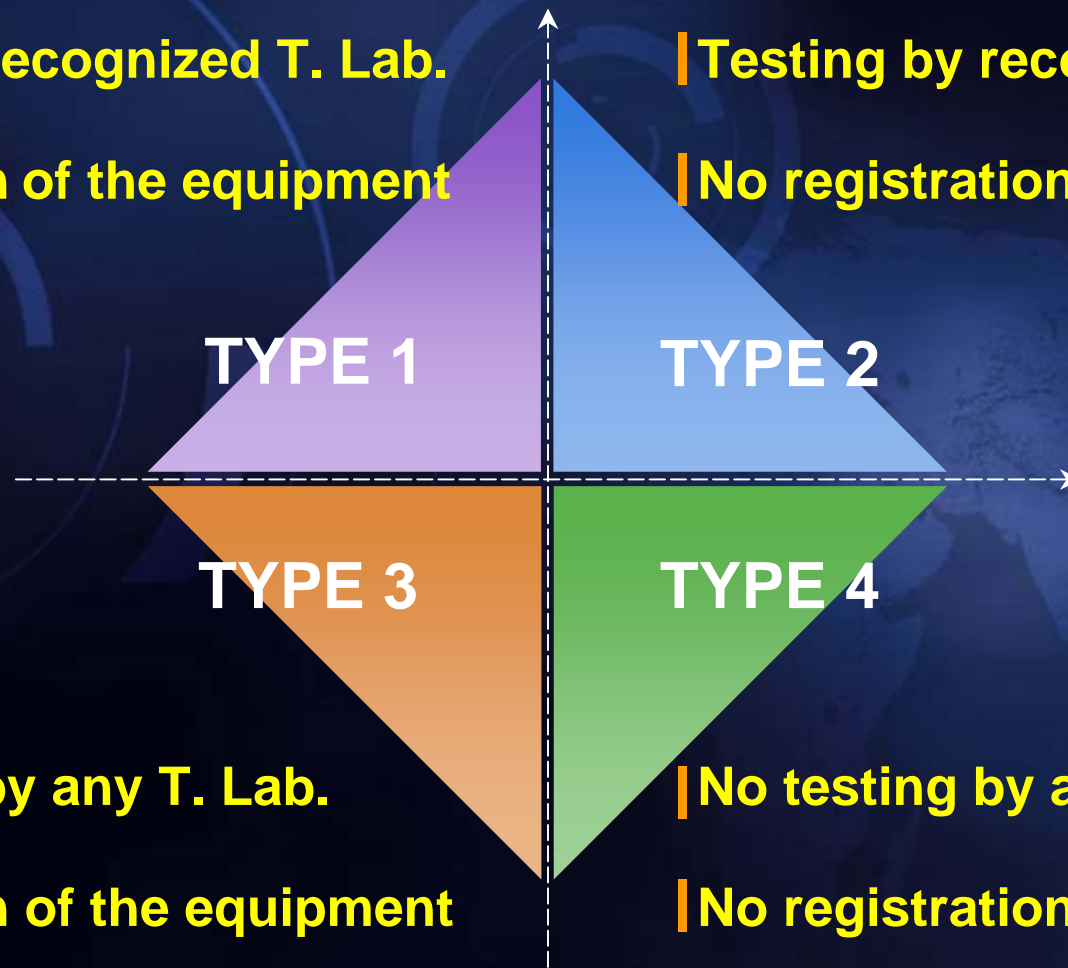
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Supplier's Declaration of Conformity



| Testing by recognized T. Lab.
| Registration of the equipment

| Testing by recognized T. Lab.
| No registration of the equipment



| No testing by any T. Lab.
| Registration of the equipment

| No testing by any T. Lab.
| No registration of the equipment

❖ From Guidelines for EMC/EMI Conformity Assessment Procedure (G/IT/25)

3rd-Party Certification vs. Self Confirmation



	Safety Certification (Current System)	Self-Safety Confirmation
Product Tests	○	○
Factory Inspection	○	N/A
Issuing	Certification	Attestation
Annual Inspection	○	N/A
Market Surveillance	○	○

Why modified SDoC ?



The test reports issued by the MoU certification bodies were found to have erroneously applied Korean Electrical Safety Criteria, requiring further corrective actions.

- 58(22%) cases among 270 applied for certification in 2006 were subject to retest due to the wrong application of KESC

Examples

- ❖ Important tests related to temperature rise, power consumption and EMC were conducted under the condition different from Korea's power supply rating (220 V, 60 Hz).
- ❖ Dimension tests of the plugs attached were omitted.
- ❖ Miswriting of the country of origin and manufacturers, omitting parts used and including parts not used in the components list

Different Approach for Auto Safety



	Electric. App.	Automobile
Risk Level	High & Low	Very High
Int. STD	IEC	UNECE + GTR
Int. Recognition Scheme	IECEE-CB	UNECE 58 Agreements
Public Awareness on Safety issues	Low	High
Surveillance System	Not Enough	Recall System (1992)
C. A. P	3 rd party Certification + low level SDoC	Full SDoC (2003)

Conclusions



- ❖ Technical regulations are legislated in accordance with the principles of GRP which have been laid down in Korean Laws.
 - No of regulations has decreased by half over the past 10 years
- ❖ KS and Electrical Safety Criteria have been harmonized with the relevant Int'l STDS
- ❖ Differential approach to SDoC is being adopted to ensure human safety
 - Full SDoC in automobile safety sector since 2003
 - Modified SDoC for low risky electrical appliances from 2009



Thank You !

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