

Guide to Investing in Korea
- Business Expenses for the Foreign Investor-

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< Introduction >

The objective of this booklet is to enable investors to make a preliminary assessment of the major costs involved in doing business in Korea. This book deals with costs of various areas such as company establishment, human resources, logistical expenses, utility charges and life in Korea. Investors who require specific details can contact the KOTRA head office or the nearest KOTRA overseas offices for further advice and assistance.

Note: Costs quoted in US dollar are based on an exchange rate of US\$1 to 1,200 won. The figures in won and US dollars are rounded off.

I. Company Establishment

1. Company setup expenses

Under Korean commercial law, there exist four types of company: partnerships, limited partnerships, stock companies or corporations and limited liability companies. More than 95 percent of companies in Korea are established and operated in the form of stock companies or corporations. Expenses required in the establishment of a stock company or corporation are largely categorized into legal expenses and the commissioned expenses. Legal expenses include registration tax, educational tax, urban railway bonds (or national housing bonds) as well as a registration application fee. The judicial agent's commissions can vary depending on an investor's choice of such agents. The investor can choose from law firm, accounting firm or notaries public.

Legal Expenses

- Registration tax: 0.4 percent of the capital stock. Three-fold the amount will be levied in the case where the company is established within the metropolitan area.
- Educational tax: 20 percent of the registration tax
- Urban railway bonds (national housing bonds): 0.1 percent of the capital stock
- Registration application fee: US\$ 83.3 (10,000 won)

<Legal Expenses to Establish a Company by Size of Capital Stock>

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Capital stock	Legal expenses	Capital stock	Legal expenses
41,667 (50,000,000)	650 (780,000)	2,750,000 (3,300,000,000)	18,158,333 (21,790,000)
83,333 (100,000,000)	1,290 (1,550,000)	4,583,333 (5,500,000,000)	30,258 (36,310,000)
125,000 (150,000,000)	1,933 (2,320,000)	6,416,667 (7,700,000,000)	42,358 (50,830,000)
250,000 (300,000,000)	3,858 (4,630,000)	9,166,667 (11,000,000,000)	60,508 (72,610,000)
458,333 (550,000,000)	7,067 (8,480,000)	18,333,333 (22,000,000,000)	121,008 (145,210,000)
583,333 (700,000,000)	8,992 (10,790,000)	45,833,333 (55,000,000,000)	302,508 (363,010,000)
833,333 (1,000,000,000)	12,842 (15,410,000)	91,666,667 (110,000,000,000)	825,008 (990,010,000)

Agent's Commission for Establishing a Company

The commission detailed in the following table will be added to the basic fee of US\$ 125 (150,000 won)

< Agent's Commission for Establishing a Company by Size of Capital Stock>

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Capital Stock	Commission
8,333-41,666 (10,000,000-50,000,000)	Capital stock x 10/10,000
41,666-83,333 (50,000,000-100,000,000)	Capital stock x 9/10,000
83,333-250,000 (100,000,000-300,000,000)	Capital stock x 8/10,000
250,000-416,667 (300,000,000-500,000,000)	Capital stock x 7/10,000
416,667-833,333 (500,000,000-1,000,000,000)	Capital stock x 6/10,000
909,090-166,667 (1,000,000,000-2,000,000,000)	Capital stock x 5/10,000
Over 1,666,667 (Over 2,000,000,000)	Capital stock x 4/10,000

Note) The commissions stated above are based on the set fees of notaries public.

If a law firm or accounting is contracted to establish a company, the commission charged is likely to be much higher.

Proxy Service for the Establishment of a Company by the Korea Investment Service Center (KISC)

KISC provides free proxy service for the establishment of a company for the convenience of foreign investors or Korean companies wishing to attract foreign investment. The Investment Consulting Office at KISC will handle all necessary affairs. The period required for the establishment of a company is approximately one week.

Telephone: 82-2-3460-7545, Fax: 82-2-3460-7946

2. Office Rentals

Foreign investors in Korea favor the Yuido, Gangnam and Chongno areas for their offices in Seoul. Yuido is the city's financial center, housing securities firms, investment trust companies and banks. The Gangnam area is home to the World Trade Center. Gangnam has also recently emerged as a center of venture company activity. The Chongno area is home to a host of foreign embassies, the European Union Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Korea and other foreign economic organizations are located in the Jongno and Junggu areas ..

<Office Rentals in the Highly Popular Downtown Areas of Seoul>

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Building name	Location	Floors	Deposit /sq. ft.	Monthly Rent/sq. ft.	Monthly Management Fee/sq. ft.	Monthly Car Parking Fee
Kyobo Building	Jongno	Basement 1-3/Floors 1-22	16.6 (19,935)	2.02 (2,429)	0.75 (896)	166.7 (200,000)
Youngpoong Building	Jongno	Basement 1-5/Floors 1-25	19.5 (23,336)	2.1 (2,497)	0.74 (885)	167.4 (200,900)
Jongno Tower	Jongno	Basement 1-6/Floors 1-22	28.1 (33,732)	2.8 (3,371)	0.70 (840)	167.4 (200,900)
Seoul Finance Center	Jongno	Basement 1-8/Floors 1-30	21.1 (25,299)	2.2 (2,667)	0.78 (931)	183.3 (220,000)
Shindongah Fire Insurance Building	Jongno	Basement 1-8/Floors 1-23	21.1 (25,299)	2.1 (2,531)	0.54 (647)	One car parking free per 1,076 sq. ft.
ASEM Tower	Gangnam	Basement 1-4/Floors 1-40	19.9 (23,892)	1.9 (2,383)	0.87 (1,044)	166.7 (200,000)
Good Morning Tower	Yuido	Basement 1-7/Floors 1-30	13.1 (15,742)	1.3 (1,578)	0.51 (613)	One car parking free per 1,435 sq. ft.
Hanhwa Securities Building	Yuido	Basement 1-7/Floors 1-27	10.6 (12,757)	1.1 (1,271)	0.44 (533)	125.0 (150,000)
Good Morning Tower	Yuido	Basement 1-3/Floors 1-20	7.7 (9,273)	0.78 (930)	0.44 (533)	83.3 (100,000)
63 Daehan Life Insurance Building	Yuido	Basement 1-3/Floors 1-60	8.5 (10,238)	0.9 (1,022)	0.53 (636)	166.7 (200,000)

Note) Based on date for November 2000

Source: Vigers Korea

3. Plant Lot Expenses

The Korean government has created a series of complexes exclusively for foreign companies in order to assist them make inroads into the Korean market. The specific focus of the complexes is to attract corporations with advanced industrial technology from the economies of the United States, the European Union, Japan and other countries. The complexes feature outstanding infrastructure including top-quality roads plus superb water, electricity and communications facilities. The complexes are becoming local points for highly sophisticated industries producing semiconductors, telecommunications equipment and computers. At present, those complexes exclusively

for foreign companies include Chonan Complex in Choongnam Province, Pyongdong Complex in Kwangju City and Daebool Complex in Youngam, Jonnam Province. Rental lots within the complexes are offered solely to foreign companies. Overall, they are the industrial complexes most preferred by foreign companies. Although the Oyon and Hansan complexes are local industrial complexes that are not for the exclusive use of foreign companies, they are located adjacent to the metropolitan area and so offer a range of advantages.

<Factory Lot Expenses in Major Industrial Complexes>

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Name	Price/㎡	Deposit Money/㎡	Monthly Rent/㎡	Incentives
Chonan Complex (Exclusively for Foreign Companies)	125.5 (150,654)	Rent for 12 months 1.21 (1,452)	0.1 (121)	For a company investing over US\$1 million in a business requiring highly advanced technology, the rental will be 100% exempted. When the invested amount is more than US\$10 million, general manufacturing companies will be exempted 75% of the rental.
Pyongdong Complex (Exclusively for Foreign Companies)	72.1 (86,515)	Rent for 6 months 0.2 (240)	0.03 (40)	
Daebool Complex (Exclusively for Foreign Companies)	28.9 (34,787)	Rent for 6 months 0.14 (162)	0.02 (27)	
Oheon and Hansan Local Industrial Complexes	99.5 (119,413)	Rent for 12 months 0.92 (1,108)	0.08 (99)	
Bookpyeong National Industrial Complex	67.3 (80,770)	3.37 (4,039)	0.27 320	-
Gwangju Advanced National Industrial Complex	101.9 (122,356)	Rent for 12 months 6.4 (7,704)	0.54 (642)	-

Note) Based on data for October 2000

Source: Korea Industrial Complex Management Corporation

4. Plant Construction Expenses

Unit : US\$ /㎡ , (won/㎡)

Type of plant	Expenses
Reinforced Concrete Structure	353~378 (423,498~435,748)
Steel Frame on Reinforced Concrete Structure	453~504 (544,498~604,997)
Plant with Clean Room Facilities	630~680 (756,247~816,746)

Note) Construction expenses will differ according to the plant's location, quality of the land and the contracted construction company

5. Tax System

In general, the major taxes levied upon foreign companies making investing in Korea include corporate tax levied on the income of the corporation, personal income tax levied on personal income and value added tax levied on the supply of commodities or services as well as on imported commodities. Acquisition and registration taxes are levied upon the purchase of real estate. Corporate tax, which has the greatest impact on company profits ranges from 16 to 28 percent, a comparatively low level by international standards. Furthermore, foreign companies investing in business involving advanced technology, large-scale manufacturing plants or new tourist hotels are exempted from corporate tax for 10 years and can claim deductions of 50 percent for the next three years, so greatly reducing their tax burden.

<Tax Profiles and Incentives for FDI>

Type of Tax	Tax Rate	Incentives for the FDI concerned
Corporate tax	16% (28% on amounts above 100 million won)	Full exemption for the first 7 years; 50% reduction for next 3 years
Income tax	10%-40%	Same as above
Value added tax	10%	Full exemption on imported capital goods by foreign-invested companies
Acquisition tax	2%	Full exemption for the first 7 years; 50% reduction for next 3 years
Registration tax	3%	Same as above

II. Human Resources

1. Minimum Labor Conditions

The Republic of Korea has enacted and implemented the Labor Standards Act to regulate labor conditions.

Legal Working Hours : 44 hours per week, eight hours per day

The operation of a flexible, selective, discretionary working hour system is possible according to the characteristics of the business involved.

Paid holidays

- Monthly paid day-off: one day in the event the employee has worked minimum of one month
- Annual paid days-off: 10 days in the event the worker has worked for one year, eight days in the event the worker has worked for more than 90 percent of the year. In the event the employee has worked for more than two years, one day will be added for each additional year. However, in the event the total number of holidays exceeds 20 days, the excess portion may be replaced by ordinary wages.
- Maternity leave: at least 30 days after childbirth to a maximum of 60 days
- Menstruation leave: one day per month for female employees

Legal Retirement Allowance System

- For employees having worked for one year or more, an account equal to an average wage for 30 days or more shall be paid for each year.
- The business owner can subscribe to the retirement pension insurance program and in the event an employee retires, the business owner can collect the amount of the retirement allowance on behalf of the worker.

Minimum wage US\$ 1.55 (1,865 won) per hour

Allowance for overtime, night work, holiday work: 1.5 times the normal hourly wage rate

2. Social Insurance**Employment Insurance**

Expenses for the business owner: 0.9 percent to 1.5 percent of the monthly wage of the employee

- Expenses for the employee: 0.5 percent of his monthly wage

Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance

- Paid entirely by the business owner, the insurance premium will vary from 0.6 percent to 28.3 percent of the yearly wage of the employee paid in one year according to the type of business.

National Pension

- The business owner and the employee pay 9 percent of the employee's monthly wage in equal portions

Medical Insurance

- The business owner and the employee pay 2.8 percent of the employee's monthly wage in equal portions

Applicability of Social Insurance

- Employment Insurance and Industrial Accident Insurance: Business employing one or more full-time employees
- National Pension and Medical Insurance: Workplaces employing five or more full-time employees

3. Employment of Disabled Workers

A business owner employing 300 or more full-time employees must employ disabled workers to a number of representing 2 percent of the total workforce. The owner must otherwise pay monthly expenses of US\$ 180 (216,000 won) to US\$ 211(253,000 won) for each worker the owner is obliged to employ.

- When a business owner employs disabled workers at a number exceeding the obligatory rate, incentives will be paid.

4. Employment of Placement Agency Workers

Conditions of Employment

- Workers dispatched from a placement agency may be employed for periods of up to one year for work requiring specific professional knowledge or expertise. Exceptions are for work in direct manufacturing processes in the manufacturing industry. When vacancies occur as a result of childbirth, disease or injury, placement agency workers may also be employed.

Dispatch Period Up to one year (can be extended once)

5. Wage Standards and Working Hours

The average monthly wage of a company employing 10 or more full-time employees as of the first half of 2000 was US\$1,380.1 (1,656,131 won). The average wage of male employees was US\$1,548.4 (1,858,021 won) while the average wages of the female employees was US\$1,431.7 (1,171,987 won)

The average number of working hours per month stood at 205.9 (47.4 hours weekly) in the first half of 2000. Regular working time totaled 180.1 hours per month (41.5 hours per week) and overtime amounted to 25.8 hours.

<Wage Standards and Working Hours by Industry>

(Unit: US\$/month, (won/month))

Industry		Regular payment	Overtime payment	Bonuses	Total wage	Average monthly working hours
All Industries		972.3 1,166,766	184.5 142,172	288.8 346,612	1,380.0 1,656,131	205.9
	Male employees	1,080.0 1,295,985	137.2 164,617	331.2 397,418	1,548.4 1,858,021	207.3
	Female employees	714.1 856,926	75.2 90,284	187.3 224,776	976.7 1,171,987	202.6
Manufacturing		832.1 998,535	171.8 206,111	260.0 311,987	1,263.9 1,516,634	212.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply		1,334.2 1,600,988	240.5 288,633	381.0 457,239	1,955.7 2,346,861	208.5
Construction		1,162.2 1,394,642	63.8 76,550	230.6 276,732	1,456.6 1,747,925	191.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade		981.4 1,177,641	47.5 57,509	202.2 242,683	1,231.5 1,477,834	195.0
Hotels & Restaurants		809.0 970,792	54.5 65,363	149.2 179,054	1,012.7 1,215,210	201.2
Transportation, Storage & Communications		987.1 1,184,523	160.0 191,981	300.5 360,597	1,447.5 1,737,012	215.0
Financial Institutions		1,282.8 1,539,328	43.2 51,873	683.6 820,297	2,009.6 2,411,499	186.3
Real Estate & Renting Businesses		1,000.0 1,197,542	42.1 50,491	185.0 222,022	1,225.0 1,470,056	203.6
Education		1,274.7 1,529,652	81.6 97,946	356.5 427,859	1,712.9 2,055,458	202.6
Health & Social Services		1,091.0 1,309,139	72.6 87,132	226.1 271,286	1,389.6 1,667,558	196.1
Other Service Businesses		1,114.0 1,336,846	60.5 72,641	338.7 406,445	1,513.2 1,815,933	196.5

Note) Data based on workplaces employing 10 or more full-time employees, June 2000

Source: Ministry of Labor

<Wage Standards and Working Hours by Major Manufacturing Industry>

(Unit: US\$/month, (won/month))

Type of Business	Regular payment	Overtime payment	Bonuses	Total wage	Average monthly working hours
Food Products & Beverages	766.2 919,403	193.9 232,709	292.5 351,048	1,252.6 1,503,162	224.2
Tobacco Products	1,663.1 1,955,697	165.7 198,796	812.9 975,586	2,608.4 3,130,079	206.6
Textiles	670.8 804,957	178.2 213,787	110.7 132,842	959.5 1,151,587	235.9
Apparel & Fur Articles	700.9 841,165	65.7 78,830	64.7 77,674	831.4 997,670	206.7
Tanning & Dressing of Leather; Luggage, Handbags, & Foot wear	749.5 899,411	110.8 132,968	56.4 67,692	916.7 1,100,071	220.8
Wood & Wood Products	803.6 964,278	114.8 137,778	105.7 126,812	1,024.1 1,228,870	212.2
Pulp, Paper, Paper Products	674.8 809,828	376.4 451,675	335.6 402,676	1,386.8 1,664,179	220.0
Publishing & Printing	1,000.5 1,200,571	115.7 138,824	297.5 356,981	1,413.6 1,696,378	206.0
Refined Petroleum Products	1,328.1 1,593,771	124.5 149,407	577.0 692,395	2,029.6 2,435,574	187.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	1,046.2 1,255,443	194.9 233,964	413.6 496,267	1,654.7 1,985,674	200.2
Rubber & Plastics Products	775.6 930,701	194.5 233,407	228.0 273,556	1,189.7 1,427,665	219.7
Basic Metals	841.1 1,009,373	259.3 311,168	312.7 375,234	1,413.1 1,695,776	220.0
Fabricated Metal Products	806.2 967,432	165.4 198,479	189.3 227,112	1,160.8 1,392,935	217.5
Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	880.6 1,056,739	70.6 84,578	448.7 538,473	1,339.8 1,679,791	198.6
Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	828.3 933,995	126.7 151,984	184.7 221,660	1,089.7 1,307,640	212.7
Radio, Television, & Communication Equipment & Apparatus	770.4 924,479	217.9 261,471	239.8 287,767	1,228.1 1,473,718	212.6
Medical, Precision & Optical Instruments	1,036.8 1,244,200	91.2 109,394	225.2 270,229	1,353.2 1,623,824	200.6
Motor Vehicles	853.2 1,023,896	177.1 212,554	374.3 499,205	1,446.4 1,735,656	202.6
Furniture	750.9 901,176	103.3 123,756	128.2 153,785	982.3 1,178,718	207.0
Recycling	1,460.6 1,175,712	134.5 161,418	148.0 177,626	1,247.3 1,496,757	213.2

Note) Data based on workplaces employing ten or more full-time employees, June 2000

Source: Ministry of Labor

III. Logistical Expenses

1. Overland Container Shipping Rates

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Route	20-ft. Equivalent Unit	40-ft. Equivalent Unit
Inchon Seoul	131.7 (158,000)	146.7 (176,000)
Inchon Busan	629.2 (755,000)	699.2 (839,000)
Inchon Daegu	461.7 (554,000)	500.0 (600,000)
Inchon Gwangju	471.7 (566,000)	524.2 (629,000)
Inchon Chonan	273.3 (328,000)	302.5 (363,000)
Busan Daegu	295.0 (354,000)	327.5 (393,000)
Busan Gwangju	402.5 (483,000)	447.5 (537,000)
Busan Daejeon	410.8 (493,000)	456.7 (548,000)
Busan Chonan	447.5 (537,000)	513.3 (616,000)

Note) The above rates are for round-trips
 TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
 FEU: Forty-foot Equivalent Unit

2. Trucking Rate

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Weight Distance	Under 2 tons	5 tons	7 tons	10 tons	12 tons	For each additional 0.5 ton
Up to 10km	20.0 23,990	29.5 35,400	38.6 46,260	53.9 64,670	62.0 74,370	1.5 1,760
Up to 50km	45.2 51,790	62.8 75,310	81.5 97,730	107.4 128,880	120.7 144,810	2.9 3,420
Up to 100km	54.3 65,010	81.5 97,800	109.3 131,070	140.0 167,910	156.0 187,240	3.7 4,440
Up to 200km	82.9 99,460	111.4 133,680	141.7 170,030	180.8 216,970	203.7 244,400	4.8 5,790
Up to 320km	104.3 125,170	137.4 164,830	170.0 203,960	209.5 251,430	234.8 281,770	5.6 6,720
Up to 410km	128.5 154,160	169.3 203,100	205.7 246,860	250.7 300,850	280.0 335,990	6.7 8,040
Up to 510km	147.8 177,360	194.3 233,170	234.3 281,180	286.1 343,300	316.1 379,340	7.6 9,080
For each additional 50km over 510km	7.6 9,110	11.8 14,160	13.8 16,500	16.1 19,290	17.0 20,380	0.4 500

3. Marine Transportation Container Rates (from Busan)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Destination	20-ft. Equivalent Unit	40-foot Equivalent Unit	R/T (CBM)
New York	2,353 2,823,600	3,125 3,750,000	45 54,000
San Francisco	1,913 2,295,600	2,550 3,060,000	68 81,600
Rotterdam	1,615 1,938,000	3,180 3,816,000	75 90,000
Hamburg	1,615 1,938,000	3,180 3,816,000	75 90,000
Tokyo	538 645,600	1,024 1,228,000	31 37,200
Osaka	478 573,600	905 1,086,000	28 33,600
Shanghai	330 396,000	300 360,000	20 24,000
Dalian	330 396,000	580 696,000	20 24,000
Hong Kong	400 480,000	650 780,000	15 18,000
Sydney	950 1,140,000	1,850 2,220,000	65 78,000
Singapore	580 696,000	850 1,020,000	22 26,400
Dubai	1,000 1,200,000	1,900 2,280,000	70 84,000

Note) The above fare schedule was based on the rates of those marine transportation companies providing the highest quality service. Regular fares may be gauged at approximately 80 percent of those above.

Source: Korean Shippers Council

4. Airline Cargo rates (from Seoul)

(Unit: US\$/kg, (won/kg))

Weight Destination	Minimum charge	1-44kg	45-99kg	100-299kg	300-499kg	500-999kg
New York	42.7 51,200	5.1 6,050	4.1 4,920	3.8 4,540	3.7 4,400	3.6 4,320
San Francisco	42.7 51,200	4.4 5,300	3.5 4,160	3.2 3,820	3.1 3,660	3.0 3,590
London	56.0 67,200	9.8 11,780	7.4 8,840	6.5 7,760	5.9 7,070	4.9 5,930
Paris	56.0 67,200	9.8 11,780	7.4 8,840	6.5 7,760	5.9 7,070	4.9 5,930
Hamburg	56.0 67,200	9.8 11,780	7.4 8,840	6.5 7,760	5.9 7,070	4.9 5,930
Tokyo	25.0 30,000	1.8 2,210	1.4 1,650	1.4 1,650	1.4 1,650	1.4 1,650
Osaka	25.0 30,000	1.60 1,920	1.2 1,440	1.2 1,440	1.2 1,440	1.2 1,440
Shanghai	27.7 33,200	3.8 4,500	2.8 3,380	2.6 3,160	2.4 2,930	2.4 2,930
Hong Kong	27.7 33,200	3.4 4,130	2.6 3,120	2.4 2,900	2.1 2,480	2.1 2,480
Sydney	44.9 53,800	8.7 10,410	6.5 7,810	6.1 7,290	5.2 6,250	5.2 6,250
Singapore	27.7 33,200	5.5 6,630	4.1 4,970	3.9 4,640	3.3 3,980	3.3 3,980
Dubai	56.0 67,200	10.3 12,310	7.7 9,260	7.7 9,260	11.1 9,260	7.7 9,260

Note) The above fare schedule is based on posted airline fares which in reality, may be discounted by as much as 20 percent

Source: Korean Shippers Council

5. Special Delivery Service Rates

Companies such as DHL and FedEx together with the Ministry of Communications among other agencies offer special delivery services for documents and small parcels.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Weight (kg)	Japan	U.S.A	United Kingdom	Australia
Document	Basic rate of US\$16.70 (20,000 won) for each item regardless of destination				
	0.5	6.7 8,000	9.6 11,500	12.5 15,000	10.4 12,500
	1.0	13.3 16,000	19.2 23,000	25.0 30,000	20.8 25,000
	2.0	26.7 32,000	37.5 45,000	48.3 58,000	40.8 49,000
	5.0	66.7 80,000	91.7 110,000	118.3 142,000	100.8 121,000
Sample product	0.5	50.0 60,000	50.0 60,000	53.3 64,000	52.5 63,000
	1.0	54.2 65,000	55.0 66,000	60.8 73,000	60.0 72,000
	5.0	78.8 94,600	91.7 110,000	114.2 137,000	100.0 120,000
	10.0	109.7 131,600	137.5 165,000	180.8 217,000	150.0 180,000
	20.0	151.3 181,600	204.2 245,000	289.2 347,000	230.0 276,000

Note) Data based on DHL rates

IV. Utility Charges

1. Electrical Power Rates

The government-owned Korea Electric Power Corporation is responsible for generation and distribution of electricity in Korea. Regardless of the area, the rate levied depends on whether the electricity used is for residential or industrial purposes.

1) For residential purposes

The following rates are applied to households, dormitories or multiple-unit dwellings.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Basic rate (per household)		Electricity consumption rates (per kWh)	
Usage of less than 100kWh	0.33 390	Usage of less than 50kWh	0.03 34.50
		51-100kWh	0.07 81.70
101-200kWh	0.71 850	101-200kWh	0.10 122.90
201-300kWh	1.3 1,500	201-300kWh	0.15 177.70
301-400kWh	2.5 2,990	301-400kWh	0.21 256.70
401-500kWh	4.0 4,820	401-500kWh	0.24 289.80
more than 500kWh	7.1 8,560	401-500kWh	0.38 456.70

2) For industrial purposes (A)

The following rates apply to mining and manufacturing operations that consume between 4kW and 300kW, or businesses in other industries that consume more than 4kW.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category		Basic rate (per kWh)	Electricity consumption rates (per kWh)		
			Summer (July to Aug.)	Spring/Fall (April to June, Sept.)	Winter (Oct. to Mar.)
Low-tension power		3.36 4,040	0.052 62.00	0.039 46.80	0.042 50.30
Selective rate (1)	High-tension A	3.56 4,280	0.051 61.60	0.041 46.60	0.042 50.00
	High-tension B	3.29 3,950	0.051 60.80	0.038 45.80	0.041 49.20
Selective rate (2)	High-tension A	4.10 4,920	0.049 58.40	0.036 43.40	0.039 46.80
	High-tension B	3.80 4,560	0.048 57.70	0.036 42.70	0.038 46.10

Note) Low-tension power: standard power tension of more than 110V and less than 380V

High-tension A: Standard power tension of more than 3,300V and less than 66,000

High-tension B: Standard power tension of 154,000V

The selective rate system enables customers to choose the most favorable rate according to their use of electricity. Selective rate (1) has low basic rates, high consumption rates and is most appropriate for those customers whose power usage (facility operation rate) is low. Selective rate (2), meanwhile, has high basic rates and low consumption rates and best benefits those customers who are major users of electricity.

3) For industrial purposes (B)

The following rates apply to mining and manufacturing operations that consume between 300kW and 1,000kW, or businesses in other industries that consume more than 300kW.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category		Basic rate (per kWh)	Electricity consumption rates (per kWh)				
			Hours	Summer (July to Aug.)	Spring, Fall		Winter (Oct. to Mar.)
					June	April, May, Sept.	
Selective rate (1)	High- tension A	3.56 4,280	Night	0.026 31.50	0.026 31.50	0.026 31.50	0.026 31.50
			Day	0.071 85.70	0.049 58.80	0.041 48.90	0.046 55.10
			Evening	0.049 58.80	0.041 48.90	0.049 58.80	0.055 66.20
	High- tension B	3.29 3,950	Night	0.026 31.20	0.026 31.20	0.026 31.20	0.026 31.20
			Day	0.074 89.20	0.048 57.00	0.039 47.30	0.045 53.40
			Evening	0.048 57.00	0.039 47.30	0.048 57.00	0.053 64.00
Selective rate (2)	High- tension A	4.10 4,920	Night	0.023 28.30	0.024 28.30	0.024 28.30	0.024 28.30
			Day	0.069 82.50	0.046 55.60	0.038 45.70	0.043 51.90
			Evening	0.046 55.60	0.038 45.70	0.046 55.60	0.053 63.00
	High- tension B	3.80 4,560	Night	0.023 28.10	0.023 28.10	0.023 28.10	0.023 28.10
			Day	0.067 79.80	0.045 53.90	0.037 44.20	0.042 50.30
			Evening	0.045 53.90	0.037 44.20	0.045 53.90	0.051 60.90

Note) Nighttime: 22:00-08:00, Daytime: 08:00-18:00, Evening: 18:0-22:00

4) For industrial purposes (C)

The following rates apply to mining and manufacturing operations that consume over 1,000kW, or businesses in other industries that consume more than 1,000kW.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category		Basic rate (per kWh)	Electricity consumption rates (per kWh)			
			Hours	Summer (July to Aug.)	Spring, Fall (April to Sept.)	Winter (Oct. to Mar.)
Selective rate (1)	High-tension A	3.57 4,280	light load	0.026 31.50	0.026 31.50	0.026 31.50
			medium load	0.056 67.20	0.041 49.40	56.90
			maximum load	0.096 115.20	0.056 67.20	78.90
	High-tension B	3.29 3,950	light load	0.026 31.20	0.026 31.20	0.026 31.20
			medium load	0.056 66.90	0.041 49.10	0.047 56.50
			maximum load	0.096 114.80	0.056 66.90	0.065 78.30
	High-tension C	3.25 3,900	light load	0.026 30.90	0.026 30.90	0.026 30.90
			medium load	0.056 66.60	0.041 48.80	0.047 56.10
			maximum load	0.095 114.30	0.056 66.60	0.065 78.00
Selective rate (1)	High-tension A	4.10 4,920	light load	0.024 28.30	0.024 28.30	0.024 28.30
			medium load	0.053 64.00	0.039 46.20	0.045 53.70
			maximum load	0.093 112.00	0.053 64.00	0.063 75.70
	High-tension B	3.80 4,560	light load	0.023 28.10	0.023 28.10	0.023 28.10
			medium load	0.053 63.80	0.038 46.00	0.045 53.40
			maximum load	0.093 111.70	0.053 63.80	0.063 75.20
	High-tension C	3.75 4,490	light load	0.023 27.90	0.023 27.90	0.023 27.90
			medium load	0.053 63.60	0.038 45.80	0.044 53.10
			maximum load	0.093 111.30	0.053 63.60	0.063 75.00

Note) High-tension C: standard electrical power exceeds 345,000V

Light load: 22:00-08:00, Medium load: 08:00-10:00, 12:00-14:00, 17:00-22:00,

Maximum load: 10:00-12:00, 14:00-17:00

2. Water Rates

Local governments provide tap water in Korea. Water rates differ according to the amount of water used as well as the purpose of usage. Water rates in Korea are very low compared to other countries.

<Water Rates by Local Governmetn>

(Unit: US\$/m³, (won/m³))

Category	Volume (m ³)	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon
Residential	1-10	0.225 270	0.233 280	0.208 250	0.233 280	0.192 230	0.200 240
	11-20		0.375 450	0.292 350	0.300 360	0.275 330	0.258 310
	21-30		0.458 550	0.358 430	0.383 460	0.317 380	0.333 400
	31-40	0.383 460	0.492 590	0.483 580	0.492 590	0.408 490	0.400 480
	41-50	0.450 540	0.525 630	0.600 720	0.625 750	0.517 620	0.458 550
	51-	0.641 770	0.608 730	0.733 880	0.792 950	0.625 750	0.533 640
Public	1-20	0.333 400	0.558 670	0.325 390	0.383 460	0.275 330	0.383 460
	21-50		0.575 690	0.358 430	0.408 490	0.508 610	0.442 530
	51-100	0.433 520	0.600 720	0.408 490	0.433 520	0.642 770	0.483 580
	101-300		0.617 740	0.475 570	0.467 560	0.717 860	0.567 680
	301-	0.492 590	0.633 760	0.533 640	0.483 580	0.758 910	0.650 780
Commercial	1-30	0.575 690	0.750 900	0.467 560	0.617 740	0.500 600	0.500 600
	31-50		10.875 1,050	0.642 770	0.733 880	0.817 980	0.600 720
	51-100		0.958 1,150	0.892 1,070	0.992 1,190	0.983 1,180	0.683 820
	101-200	0.692 830	1.083 1,300	1.033 1,240	1.250 1,500	1.167 1,400	0.825 990
	201-300	0.800 960					
	301-1,000	0.850 1,020					
	1,001-2,000	0.975 1,170					
	2,001-3,000	1.008 1,210					
	3,0001-	1.033 1,240					

Note) Based on data for October 2000

Residential: for exclusive use or common use of five or more households

Public: government buildings, schools and other public facilities

Commercial: profit-making facilities

3. Sewerage Rates

Local governments also manage Korea's sewerage system. Sewerage usage fees differ according to the amount of sewage discharged as well as the category of discharging establishment. Facilities other than waste water discharge facilities stipulated under the Water Quality Environmental Preservation Act that discharge waste water at densities higher than the standard specified for sewage processing facilities, must pay additional usage fees.

<Local Government Sewerage System>

(Unit: US\$/m³, (won/m³))

Category	Volume (m³)	Seoul	Busan	Incheon	Daegu	Gwangju	Daejeon
Residential	1-10	0.408 490	0.083 100	0.067 80	0.083 100	0.068 81	0.067 80
	11-20	0.058 70	0.150 180	0.104 125	0.150 180	0.119 143	0.083 100
	21-30		0.167 200	0.105 126	0.167 200	0.138 165	0.125 150
	31-40	0.167 200	0.192 230	0.138 166	0.192 230	0.175 210	0.158 190
	41-50		0.225 270	0.153 184	0.225 270	0.196 235	0.175 210
	51-	0.292 350	0.275 330	0.257 308	0.275 330	0.432 518	0.192 230
Public	1-10	0.416 500	0.092 110	0.083 100	0.092 110	0.108 129	0.083 100
	11-20	0.058 70					
	21-30		0.117 140	0.093 112	0.117 140	0.165 198	0.158 190
	31-50	0.167 200					
	51-100	0.308 370	0.125 150	0.166 199	0.125 150	0.248 297	0.192 230
	101-300		0.133 160	0.167 200	0.133 160	0.275 330	0.208 250
	301-		0.142 170	0.168 201	0.142 170	0.458 550	0.225 270
Commercial	1-10	0.417 500	0.125 150	0.168 202	0.125 150	0.203 243	0.133 160
	11-30	0.058 70					
	31-50	0.167 200	0.225 270	0.196 235	0.225 270	0.229 275	0.183 220
	51-100	0.308 370	0.292 350	0.266 319	0.292 350	0.266 319	0.267 320
	101-500	0.392 470	0.358 430	0.393 472	0.358 430	0.532 638	0.367 440
	501-	0.450 540		0.446 535		0.623 748	
Industrial		0.100 120	0.167 200	0.148 178	0.167 200	0.138 165	0.100 120

Note) Data as of October 2000

Residential: a single household or five or more households using common facilities

Business: public facilities including government offices and schools

Commercial: profit-making facilities (excluding manufacturing operations) Industrial: manufacturing operations

4. Waste Disposal Rates

Under Korea's Waste Control Act, waste is categorized into general waste and waste from workplaces. Of the waste from workplaces, hazardous materials that can contaminate the surrounding environment including waste oil and waste by-products so designated by Presidential Decree are stipulated as "designated waste." Rates for processing designated waste are detailed in the following table. Expenses for processing industrial waste (with the exception of that described in the table) may differ according to the waste disposal company contracted.

< Disposal Rates for Designated Waste by Type>

(Unit: US\$/ton, (won/ton))

Type of waste		Category	Processing expenses
Waste oil		Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	94.7 113,600
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	83.3 100,000
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg	76.7 92,000
Waste organic solvents	Halogen compounds	Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	268.3 322,000
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	252.2 302,600
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg and less than 7,000kcal/kg	241.3 289,600
		Calorific value: more than 7,000kcal/kg	233.3 280,000
	Non-halogen Compounds	Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	94.7 113,600
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	83.3 100,000
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg	76.7 92,000
Waste synthetic polymer compounds	Waste synthetic resin	Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	208.3 250,000
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	191.7 230,000
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg	186.7 224,000

(Unit: US\$/ton, (won/ton))

Type of waste		Category	Disposal expenses
Waste synthetic polymer compounds	Waste synthetic rubber	Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	208.3 250,000
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	191.7 230,000
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg	186.7 224,000
	Waste paint	Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	233.8 280,600
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	217.4 260,900
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg	206.4 247,700
PCB-containing waste		More than 50% in PCB density	23,526.8 28,232,100
		More than 30% in PCB density	15,514.3 18,617,100
		More than 20% and less than 30% in PCB density	11,366.8 13,640,100
		More than 10% and less than 20% in PCB density	7,470.1 8,964,100
		Less than 10% in PCB density	2,162.6 2,595,100
Waste agricultural chemicals (liquid)		Calorific value: less than 3,000kcal/kg	555.9 667,100
		Calorific value: more than 3,000kcal/kg and less than 5,000kcal/kg	535.9 643,100
		Calorific value: more than 5,000kcal/kg and less than 7,000kcal/kg	522.6 627,100
		Calorific value: more than 7,000kcal/kg	502.6 603,100
Miscellaneous		Organic matter	116.7 140,000

(Unit: US\$/ton, (won/ton))

Types of waste		Category	Disposal expenses
Waste acid and alkali	Hazardous materials so designated by Prime Ministerial Decree (materials containing Pb, Cu, As, Hg, Cd, Cr ⁺⁶ , CN)	Above 10,000mg/ in density	102.4 122,900
		Above 5,000mg/ and below 10,000mg/ in density	74.7 89,600
		Above 200mg/ and below 5,000mg/ in density	61.0 73,200
		Below 200mg/ in density	50.9 61,100
	Materials containing the metals Fe, Zn, Mn and Sn other than the above hazardous materials	Above 10,000mg/ in density	75.5 90,600
		Above 5,000mg/ and below 10,000mg/ in density	61.6 73,900
		Above 200mg/ and below 5,000mg/ in density	56.3 67,600
		Below 200mg/ in density	50.5 60,600
	Materials containing organic matter	Above COD 500mg/ in density	102.4 122,900
		Below COD 500mg/	50.9 61,100
Dust, disposed cast metal, fireproof material, porcelain pieces, incineration remnants, stabilized or solidified disposed material, catalysts and adsorbents		Landfill following solidification	98.9 118,700
		Direct landfill	71.2 85,400
Waste synthetic resin, waste synthetic rubber, waste asbestos		Above 0.8 in density	74.5 89,400
		Above 0.6 and below 0.8	84.0 100,800
		Below 0.6	101.1 121,300
Waste acid and alkali		Solid state	71.2 85,400

<Transportation Rates for Waste Materials by Type>

(Unit: US\$/ton, (won/ton))

Types of waste material	State	Transportation vehicle	Category	Transportation expenses
Disposed acid, alkali, oil, organic solvent, agricultural chemicals and paint	Liquid	Road tanker	Basic rate Additional rate (per 10km)	14.8 17,800 0.148 177
Dust, waste cast metal, fireproof materials, porcelain pieces, incineration remnants, stabilized or solidified disposed material, adsorbent and PCB-containing waste	Solid	Truck	Basic rate Additional rate (per 10km)	17.1 20,500 0.081 97
Waste asbestos, synthetic resin, synthetic rubber and paint	Solid	Truck	Basic rate Additional rate (per 10km)	18.9 22,700 0.09 108
			Basic rate Additional rate (per 10km)	24.3 29,200 0.115 138
			Basic rate Additional rate (per 10km)	34.1 40,900 0.162 194

Source: Ministry of Environment

5. Telecommunications Rates

1) Telephone Rates

Korea Telecom, Dacom and Onse Communications provide wired telephone services while SK Telecom, LG Telecom and Hansol Telecommunications among others, provide wireless telephone services.

Category	Region	Standard Rates		Discount Rates	
Local call		US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every three minutes		US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 4 minutes and 18 seconds	
Long-distance call	Up to 30km	US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every three minutes		US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 4 minutes and 18 seconds	
	Up to 100km	US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 47 seconds		US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 67 seconds	
	Over 101km	US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 33 seconds		US\$ 0.038 (45 won) for every 47 seconds	
International call		Every 6 seconds up to one minute	Every 6 seconds after one minute	Every six seconds up to one minute	Every six seconds after one minute
	Japan	US\$ 0.683 82 won	US\$ 0.052 62 won	US\$ 0.048 57 won	US\$ 0.037 44 won
	U.S.A.	US\$ 0.070 84 won	US\$ 0.053 63 won	US\$ 0.049 59 won	US\$ 0.037 44 won
	Europe	US\$ 0.131 157 won	US\$ 0.098 118 won	US\$ 0.092 110 won	US\$ 0.069 83 won
	Australia	US\$ 0.112 134 won	US\$ 0.084 101 won	US\$ 0.078 94 won	US\$ 0.059 71 won
Cellular phone		- Basic rate: US\$ 13.33-15.00 (16,000-18,000 won) -US\$ 0.015-0.022 (18-26 won) for every second		- Basic rate: US\$13.33-15.00 (16,000-18,000 won) - US\$ 0.012-0.015 (14-18 won) for every second	

Note) The wireless telephone rates above are based on those of Korea Telecom.

For cellular phones, when at least three calls on average of 30 seconds each are made every day for one month, the monthly billing will be approximately US\$ 17.50 (21,000 won) to 20.00 (24,000 won).

2) Internet Access Rates

Companies providing Internet access services via the dial-up method include Chollian, Hitel, Unitel, Netsgo and Nowuri. Companies providing ultra high-speed Internet access services include Korea Telecom, Hanaro Telecommunications and Thrunet. Internet users are increasingly switching to the ultra high-speed Internet telecommunications networks provided by these companies.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Subscription charges	Monthly fixed rate	Maximum speed
Dial-up method	8.3 10,000	8.3 10,000	56Kbps
Ultra high-speed Internet telecommunications network	33.33-41.7 40,000-50,000	27.9-43.3 33,500-52,000	8Mbps

Note) In many cases, subscription charges are exempted due to competition among the operators. Speeds may vary in accordance with the region of use as well as the details of the subscription service.

3) Mailing Rates

The Ministry of Communications and Information provides mail services.

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Rate
Ordinary mail	0.12-0.16 140 -190
Express mail	0.23-0.32 280 -380
Registered mail	0.98 1,170

Note) Rates for domestic mail are the same irrespective of destination.

V. Living in Korea

1. Accommodation Expenses>

Some 60 percent of all foreigners residing in Korea currently live in the Itaewon, Hannam-dong and Dongbuichon-dong areas of Seoul's Yongsan district. Foreigners favor these areas since they are located close to the center of the city. Also located nearby are the U.S. 8th Army Camp, large-scale shopping centers and foreign schools. The number and quality of amenities in these areas allow foreigners to feel quite at home. Other areas favored by foreigners in Seoul are Songbook-dong, Pyongchang-dong and Yonhui-dong.

Hannam-dong, Itaewon and Dongbuichon-dong have residences of several high-ranking Korean officials and foreign ambassadors. The Itaewon area, close to the Yongsan U.S. Military Post, is dotted with large houses with gardens, apartments and villas. Songbuk-dong, an upscale residential area, located near the wooded Mt. Pukansan, has scenic surroundings and clean air. Pyongchang-dong, situated within walking distance of Pukansan National Park, boasts superb vistas and great amenities. Living in Yonhui-dong offers such advantages as proximity to Seoul Foreign School, the British School and the Chinese School.

Types of commodation favored by foreigners are apartments, single-family houses and villas.

<Types of Housing>

Type	Features
Apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In residential complexes of more than five stories- Janitor and building manager provided- Easy access to stores and amenities- Common parking lot
House (Single family dwelling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stand-alone structure on own lot- Has garden or yard
Villa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Western style condominium- More spacious and involves lower density than apartment complexes- In buildings of less than four stories- Janitor and building manager provided

< Rentals in Seoul's Top Residential Areas by Type of Accommodation >

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Location	Type	Gross size	Rent/Month
Itaewon	Apartment	35 pyung (1,245 sq. ft.)	1,333.3 1,600,000
		47 pyung (1,672 sq. ft.)	2,500 3,000,000
	Villa	62 pyung (2,206 sq. ft.)	2,917 3,500,000
		70 pyung (2,491 sq. ft.)	4,167 5,000,000
	House	93 pyung (3,309 sq. ft.)	6,667 8,000,000
		129 pyung (4,590 sq. ft.)	8,333 10,000,000
Hannam-dong	Villa	34 pyung (1,210 sq. ft.)	2,083 2,500,000
		62 pyung (2,206 sq. ft.)	3,750 4,500,000
		82 pyung (2,918 sq. ft.)	6,667 8,000,000
	House	125 pyung (4,448 sq. ft.)	8,333 10,000,000
Dongbuichon-dong	Apartment	33 pyung (1,174 sq. ft.)	1,833 2,200,000
		40 pyung (1,423 sq. ft.)	2,333 2,800,000
		43 pyung (1,530 sq. ft.)	2,500 3,000,000
	Villa	82 pyung (2,918 sq. ft.)	7,333 8,800,000
		97 pyung (3,452 sq. ft.)	8,333 10,000,000
Songbuk-dong	Villa	90 pyung (3,202 sq. ft.)	2,917 3,500,000
	House	245 pyung (8,718 sq. ft.)	10,833 13,000,000
		300 pyung (10,675 sq. ft.)	12,500 15,000,000
Pyongchang-dong	Villa	70 pyung (2,491 sq. ft.)	3,333 4,000,000
		80 pyung (2,847 sq. ft.)	4,167 5,000,000
	House	166 pyung (5,907 sq. ft.)	5,833 7,000,000
Yonhui-dong	House	115 pyung (4,092 sq. ft.)	5,000 6,000,000
		120 pyung (4,269 sq. ft.)	6,667 8,000,000

Note) 1pyung = 35.583 square feet // Source: Seoul Real Estate Consulting Co. Ltd.

2. Hotel Rates

Typical guestroom rates of hotels located in Seoul are as follows:

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Single Room	Twin Room
Super deluxe	217-233	233-254
	260,000-280,000	280,000-305,000
Deluxe	151-183	152-202
	181,500-220,000	182,500-242,500
First class	91-131	101-145
	108,900-157,300	121,000-174,240

Note) The above rates are those that apply generally but in certain periods, discounts of 10 percent to 30 percent are available. Rates for super deluxe and deluxe hotels do not include tax and service charges, while the rates for first class hotels do include these extra costs.

3. Medical Expenses

There are some nine general hospitals and over 10 private hospitals in Korea that operate international clinics for foreigners.

Category	Expenses
First examination fee	29-42
	35,000-50,000
Subsequent examination fee	25-33
	30,000-40,000
Hospital room fee	
VIP room	225-417
	270,000-500,000
Single room	133-208
	160,000-250,000
Twin room	75-100
	90,000-120,000

Note) Those under the Korean medical insurance program will receive a 20 percent discount on examination fees.

4. Foreign Schools

There are some 60 foreign schools in Korea providing services for the American, British, Japanese, French, German and Chinese communities. Fifteen foreign schools are located in Seoul. General conditions for admissions are prospective students should possess a foreign passport, at least one parent should be foreign and they must submit to a basic examination and interview. Following are details on curricula and tuition fees for some of the foreign schools in Seoul.

1) Seoul Foreign School (SFS)

○ Curriculum

- Education in the kindergarten, elementary, junior high and high school grades is based on the American curriculum. The International Baccalaureate curriculum is also offered. The British school within the SFS offers a British elementary school curriculum.

○ Fees

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Grade level	Admission fees	Tuition fees
Kindergarten	320	11,623
	384,000	13,995,000
Elementary school	320	11,663
	384,000	13,995,000
Junior high school	320	12,246
	384,000	14,695,000
High school	320	14,013
	384,000	16,815,000
Other expenses	Annual school bus fare: US\$ 1,300 (1,560,000 won)	

○ Home Page: www.sfs-h.ac.kr

Phone: 82-2-335-5101, Fax: 82-2-335-1857

2) Seoul International School (SIS)

- Curriculum: Kindergarten to high school based on the American educational curriculum

○ Fees

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Grade level	Admission fees	Tuition fees
Kindergarten	41.7 500,000	10,000 12,000,000
Elementary school	41.7 500,000	1,083 13,000,000
Junior high school	458 550,000	12,083 14,500,000
High school	500 600,000	12,667 15,200,000
Other expenses	- Annual school bus fare: US\$1,300 (1,560,000 won) - Deposit upon admission: US\$3,000 (3,600,000 won)	

○ Home Page: www.sis-korea.org

Phone: 82-2-233-4551, Fax: 82-31-759-5133

3) Lycee Francais de Seoul

○ Curriculum: Kindergarten to high school based on the French educational curriculum

○ Fees

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Grade level	Admission fees	Tuition fees
Kindergarten	233 280,000	4,846 5,815,000
Elementary school	233 280,000	4,846 5,815,000
Junior high school	233 280,000	6,588 7,905,000
High school	233 280,000	7,125 8,550,000
Other expenses	Annual school bus fare: US\$ 1,000 (1,200,000 won)	

○ Home Page: <http://lyceseoul.ifrance.com>

Phone: 82-2-535-1158, Fax: 82-2-593-5444

4) Deutsche Schule Seoul

○ Curriculum: From kindergarten to high school based on the German educational curriculum

○ Fees

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Grade level	Admissions fees	Tuition fees
Kindergarten	83.3 100,000	7,083 8,500,000
Elementary school	583 700,000	8,333 10,000,000
Junior high school	583 700,000	8,333 10,000,000
High school	583 700,000	8,333 10,000,000

Note) A school bus is not provided

○ Home Page: www.Deseoul.org

Phone: 82-2-792-0797, Fax: 82-2-797-1954

Japanese School

○ Curriculum: From kindergarten to high school based on the Japanese educational curriculum

○ Fees

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Grade level	Admission fees	Tuition fees
Kindergarten	167 200,000	1,300 1,560,000
Elementary school	None	1,200 1,440,000
Junior high school	None	1,200 1,440,000
Other expenses	- Annual school bus fare: US\$ 1,050 (1,260,000 won) - Winter heating expenses: US\$ 25 (30,000 won)	

Note) The above expenses apply to students whose parents are members of the Seoul-Japan Club.
Admission and tuition fees are slightly higher for non-members of the SJC.

<Prices of basic consumer goods>

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Item	Unit	Price
Cola	1.5	1.83 990
Orange juice	950Mℓ	1.78 2,140
Milk	500Mℓ	0.63 750
Water	500Mℓ	0.23 270
Pork	500g	3.9 4,750
Chicken	1kg	2.1 2,500
Apples	300g	0.58 700
Kerosene	1	0.53 630
Gasoline	1	0.59 709
Cigarettes	One pack of 20 cigarettes	1.1 1,300

Note) Data as of Oct. 30th 2000

Source: Korea Price Research Center

5. Prices of Basic Consumer Goods

Unit: US\$, (won)

Item	Unit	Price
Cola	1.5ℓ	0.83 (990)
Orange Juice	950Mℓ	1.787 (2,140)
Milk	500Mℓ	0.63 (750)
Water	500Mℓ	0.23 (270)
Beef	500g	15.8 (1,9000)
Pork	500g	3.9 (4,750)
Chicken	1kg	2.1 (2,500)
Apples	300g	0.58 (700)
Kerosene	1ℓ	0.53 (630)
Gasoline	1ℓ	0.59 (709)
Cigarettes	One Pack of 20 cigarettes	1.1 (1,300)

6. Dining-out Expenses

(Unit: US\$, (won))

General restaurant	Lunch	3.3-4.2 4,000-5000
First-rate hotel restaurant	Lunch	12.5-16.7 15,000-20,000
McDonald's	1 Big Mac	2.5 3,000
Burger King	1 Cheese Whopper	2.9 3,500
Pizza Hut	Family size pizza (For 5-6 persons)	18.3 22,000
KFC	3 pieces of chicken	3.5 4,150
Bar	1 bottle of Budweiser beer	3.3-4.2 4,000-5,000

7. Transportation Expenses

1) Taxi Fares (Seoul)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Basic rate	Distance Rate	Hourly Rate
Luxury (black) taxi	To 3km: 2.5 (3,000)	0.17 (200)/250m	0.17 (200)/60 seconds
Regular taxi	To 2km: 1.1 (1,300)	0.08(100)/210m	0.08 (100)/51 seconds

Note) The hourly rate applies when taxi speeds fall below 15km per hour as a result of traffic congestion.

At this point, both distance and hourly rates apply. In Seoul, the free-of-charge Call Service can be used to summon a taxi to any part of the city.

Source: Nationwide Taxi Transport Business Association

2) Intra-City Bus Fares (Seoul)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Fare
General bus	0.5 600
All-seating bus	1.1 1,300
Limousine bus	4.2 5,000

3) Subway Fares

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Category	Fare
Downtown Seoul	0.50-0.58 600-700
Outskirts of Seoul	0.50 (600) up to 10 km, 0.07(80) for each 5km

4) High Speed Bus Fares (one way)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Route	Regular Bus	Luxury Bus
Seoul Busan	14.3 17,100	21.3 25,500
Seoul Daegu	10.1 12,100	14.9 17,900
Seoul Gwangju	10.8 13,000	16.1 19,300
Seoul Daejeon	5.4 6,500	7.9 9,500
Seoul Gangnung	8.3 10,000	12.3 14,800

5) Railway Fares (one way)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Route	Saemaul (Luxury)	Mukunghwa (Regular)
Seoul Busan	25.5 30,600	17.5 21,000
Seoul Daegu	18.6 22,300	12.8 15,400
Seoul Gwangju	20.7 24,800	14.3 17,100
Seoul Daejeon	9.6 11,500	6.6 7,900
Seoul Gangnung	23.7 28,400	16.3 19,500

6) Airline Fares (one way)

(Unit: US\$, (won))

Route	Weekdays	Weekends
Seoul Busan	42.1 50,500	44.6 53,500
Seoul Daegu	34.2 41,000	36.3 43,500
Seoul Gwangju	35.0 42,000	37.1 44,500
Seoul Gangnung	29.2 35,000	31.3 37,500
Seoul Jeju	54.6 65,500	57.5 69,000