



Fina
WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIPS

Customs and Freight Forwarding Guide

May 2019

**The Organizing Committee of the 18th
FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019**

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1. Introduction

1.1 Guide Overview

This Customs and Freight Forwarding Guide contains useful information on the customs procedures for bringing goods into and out of Korea as freight, accompanied baggage, etc. to be used by those participating in the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 or to be provided to the Organizing Committee (OC) of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019.

The participants of Championships are responsible for arranging their own freight forwarding and customs clearance necessary for bringing diverse equipment, supplies, etc. related to the Championships into or out of Korea. However, in cooperation with the official freight forwarder, the Logistics Team of the OC will provide full support for fast and smooth customs clearance and transport for the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019.

The participants may bring in supplies, etc. related to the Championships as accompanied baggage or freight or by postal or courier services. This Guide will provide useful information on the customs clearance regulations and procedures, freight forwarding procedures and key contacts points for the Championships.

For information on customs clearance of goods brought into Korea by the participants as accompanied baggage, see Section 2. *Customs Information for Accompanied Baggage*. For information on customs clearance of freight shipped to Korea, see Section 4. *Customs Information for General Inbound Freight*. There is also a section on the customs clearance procedures for specific goods and departures. In case of using courier, postal or express delivery services, see Section 5. *Customs Information for Special Inbound Freight*.

Please note that this Guide serves to provide general guidelines only and should not in any way be considered legally binding. For inquiries or concerns after reading this Guide, we strongly advise that you consult the OC of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019, the Korean customs authorities or your freight forwarder and customs broker.

1.2 Korean Customs

Event participants must complete all the customs procedures to bring any baggage, freight, etc. in and out of Korea.

Event participants must submit the customs declaration form for their accompanied baggage themselves, but in the case of freight, it is the freight forwarders, in cooperation with the OC, that must handle the import customs procedures.

The Korea Customs Service (KCS) has developed an electronic e-clearance system called “UNI-PASS,” which is a fully automated Internet-based system enabling paperless processing of all customs procedures including import and export declarations and duty or tax payments. It is the world's first 100% electronically operated e-clearance system and is recognized as the fastest and safest of such systems run by 179 members of the World Customs Organization (WCO). UNI-PASS allows the KCS to complete each export clearance process within 2 minutes and each import clearance process within 2 hours, on average.

The KCS provides one-stop customs services in collaboration with the quarantine agency and others by operating dedicated channels for inspection for event participants at the main airports and seaports to expedite the clearance of their accompanied baggage. Also, for faster customs clearance of the event-related goods such as sporting equipment, the KCS will operate dedicated clearance counters at the main airports and seaports. This will allow priority processing of import declarations for the event-related goods and simplify customs procedures.

1.3 The Organizing Committee of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019

In July 2013, Gwangju was chosen as the host city for the FINA World Championships 2019. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Korea, Gwangju City Government, and the FINA World Championships 2019 Bid Committee of Korea jointly launched the Organizing Committee (OC) of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 as a non-profit organization in May 2016.

The OC Logistics Team (OC LOG) is dedicated to providing the necessary assistance to the participants of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 (“event participants”) to ensure fast and smooth transport of goods. To this end, the OC has designated Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. as the official freight forwarder in charge of transporting the freight of event participants, and the official freight forwarder has designated International trade customs office as the official customs broker.

During the event period, the OC will run a situation room for customs clearance support at each of the major customs offices at airports and ports that are expected to be primarily used by event participants so as to assist event participants in completing the customs clearance procedures in a fast and efficient manner.

If you need the OC of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 to confirm or guarantee to customs the goods that you will bring into Korea for the event, you must use the services of the official freight forwarder and the official customs broker. For any inquiries or consultation in regard to this matter, feel free to contact the persons dedicated to customs clearance and freight transport affairs in the OC Logistics Team.

<OC Logistics Team>

- Customs clearance : Song Jin-geun, customs@fina-gwangju2019.com,
☎ 82-10-4128-2040, 82-62-616-3182
- Freight transport : Yun Ju-mi, lucid79@fina-gwangju2019.com,
☎ 82-10-7296-3272, 82-62-616-3183

1.4 Official Freight Forwarder

The OC of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 has designated Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. as the official freight forwarder.

If you wish to submit a transport and customs clearance request to Hanjin Transportation, please use the following contact information of the regional headquarters. For more detailed information, visit the official website of Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. (www.hanjin.co.kr/English_html/index.jsp)

Official Freight Forwarder
Hanjin Transportation

Person in charge : Sejoon Ahn

- Office : ☎ 82-70-4044-4038

- e-mail : 2019fina@hanjin.co.kr, 2019finahj@gmail.com

1.5 Official Customs Broker

The OC 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 has designated International trade customs office as the official customs broker. Event participants may appoint their own customs broker for the import of any event-related goods into Korea, but should use the services of the official customs broker if the OC is to be designated as the consignee (taxpayer) or the OC's guarantee or confirmation note is required.

In order to facilitate customs processes for importing event-related goods, Hanjin Transportation has appointed International trade customs office as an official customs broker. International trade customs office will perform the necessary tasks related to customs clearance at the Incheon International Airport, Port of Incheon, Port of Busan, etc. Hanjin Transportation and International trade customs office will work together to expedite the customs clearance process for event participants upon request.

In case of using the official customs broker for the customs clearance of the event-related goods, the customs clearance fee must be paid in advance by cash or credit card.

Official Customs Broker
International trade customs office

Person in charge : Namgil Sung
- Office : ☎ 82-2-6929-2606, Fax 82-2-6929-2607
- e-mail : sungnamgil@hanmail.net

1.6 Overview of Exemption Procedure for Championships Participants

The KCS offers electronic customs clearance through its UNI-PASS system, which precludes the submission of written documents. The Korean customs authorities will set up dedicated clearance counters for event-related goods including sporting equipment at major airports and seaports before the commencement of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 so as to ensure expedited customs clearance of event participants' freight. This will allow swift and simplified customs handling including preferred processing of import declarations for event-related goods and waiving of customs security deposit for articles acknowledged by the OC as event-related goods.

Please refer to the following information on the customs clearance procedures recommended according to the participant category and type of imported freight. Event participants are advised to consult their freight forwarder and/or customs broker on the issues concerning the customs procedures of Korea prior to shipment.

Customs duties and taxes for goods that are deemed reasonable for event participants to bring as accompanied baggage will be exempted. Imported goods that will be brought out of Korea after temporary use such as sporting equipment, broadcasting equipment and professional goods are also eligible for duty-free entry into Korea through the temporary admission procedure.

Goods that are brought into Korea by event participants for use in relation to the Championships will be exempted from all taxes, without the need to bring the goods

submit the documents evidencing that they are supplying goods to event participants to the OC in advance.

If event participants are bringing goods into Korea for sale or for use and consumption that is not in connection with the FINA World Championships, they should complete the formal customs clearance procedure and pay the necessary duties and taxes.

2. Customs Clearance of Personal effects

This section explains the expedited customs clearance procedures for those acknowledged as the participants of 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019.

All goods brought into Korea by event participants as accompanied baggage must be in compliance with the duty-free allowance guidelines for travelers (see 2.6). However, event participants will be exempted from duties and taxes for sporting equipment and other event-related goods exceeding USD 600.

During the customs clearance procedure, the customs officer will contact the OC LOG Team to verify whether the person in question is indeed an approved event participant, and this verification process may take a long time.

For information on the customs clearance procedure of Korea applicable to general travelers other than event participants, please visit the official website of the KCS (www.customs.go.kr).

2.1 Dedicated Channels at Customs of Port of Entry to Korea

The Customs Clearance Support Team of the Korean customs authorities will provide the necessary support to facilitate the customs clearance of event participants' accompanied baggage and event-related goods for a specified period of time (June to August 2019) before and after the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019.

The Korean customs authorities will also operate dedicated channels for event participants in the arrival halls of the main airports that event participants are expected to use (i.e. Incheon International Airport, Gimpo International Airport and Muan International Airport).

2.2 One-Stop Clearance Service in Collaboration with Quarantine Agency

The Korean customs authorities will deploy dedicated officers at joint quarantine inspection desks in the arrival halls to provide fast one-stop services whereby event participants' imported goods subject to quarantine undergo a joint inspection by the Korean Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency.

2.3 Filling Out Customs Declaration Form

Event participants will be provided with a disembarkation card and a customs declaration form on board by the crew of their aircraft or ship prior to arrival in Korea. Event participants are advised to fill out the forms on board as it will be difficult to do so in the arrival halls, which will likely be crowded. The forms should be submitted to a customs officer at one of the customs counters in the arrival hall.

All travelers entering Korea must submit a signed customs declaration form that specifies whether they have any declarable items to a customs officer. Event participants who have any unaccompanied baggage or unchecked freight should fill out two customs declaration forms and submit one of them to the customs of entry and the other to the customs of clearance. For the customs declaration form, see Appendix 1.

2.4 Precautions for Customs Declaration

If a traveler is taken aside by a customs officer while going through a “nothing to declare” exit and is, however, found to have made a false customs declaration or to have failed to submit the necessary customs declaration form, they will be guided to a separate counter for close inspection and investigation. If they are found to have imported any prohibited or restricted goods or dutiable goods in excess of the duty-free amount, they may be penalized by law (e.g. confiscation of goods, fine and/or imprisonment) for violating the Customs Act and any other applicable laws.

Please be advised that travelers may be violating the law if they bring goods into Korea at the request of another individual. This is because narcotic drugs or other contraband may be concealed in those goods. In this case, the traveler will be held entirely responsible for the contraband and will be punished by law accordingly. If travelers carry goods into Korea on behalf of another individual, they should appropriately make a customs declaration to the customs officer verbally or in writing to exempt themselves from such responsibility.

2.5 Declarable Goods Declarable Goods

In case of carrying any of the following goods, event participants must make a voluntary declaration to Korean customs. Those who do not declare or falsely declare such declarable goods or bring them in for another individual may be punished under the Korean Customs Act or related statutes or be required to pay an additional charge (30% of the payable duties and taxes), etc.

If, however, event participants submit a customs declaration of the following declarable goods that are subject to customs duties and taxes in Korea, they will be granted a 30% deduction on the payable duties and taxes:

- Goods acquired overseas of which total acquisition value exceeds USD 600 (incl. gifts and other freely obtained items as well as goods re-imported into Korea after acquisition at duty-free shops in Korea);
- Alcoholic beverages, tobacco or perfume in excess of the duty-free allowance per person (alcoholic beverages: one bottle of alcoholic beverage of up to one liter that costs no more than USD 400; tobacco: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco; perfume: up to 60ml) (duty-free entry not allowed for alcoholic beverages and tobacco brought into Korea by a person under the age of 19);
- Goods subject to preferential tariffs among those originating in a country with which Korea has signed a free trade agreement (FTA);
- Business goods including goods for commercial or repair purposes and samples;
- Goods imported at the request of another individual, deposited goods and temporarily imported/exported goods;
- Goods subject to quarantine such as animals, plants and processed meat products;
- Monetary instruments of a sum exceeding USD 10,000 (legal tender including Korean won and US dollars, cashier's checks, traveler's checks and any other marketable securities);
- Prohibited or restricted goods including firearms, swords, narcotic drugs and articles endangering the Constitution of Korea, public safety or public morals (see 3. Import of Specific Goods).

2.6 Duty-Free Allowance for Travelers

The following is a list of duty-free allowances for travelers to Korea. Event participants do not need to declare the following goods if they are within the scope of the duty-free allowance on their customs declaration form, except for goods that are temporarily imported under the temporary admission procedure. For the customs clearance procedures regarding broadcasting equipment, medical equipment, press

vehicles and sporting equipment to be temporarily imported, please see the corresponding sections.

- Goods acquired overseas of which total acquisition value is not more than USD 600 (incl. gifts and other freely obtained items as well as goods re-imported into Korea after acquisition in duty-free shops in Korea);
- One bottle of alcoholic beverage of up to one liter that costs no more than USD 400 (excl. alcoholic beverages imported by a person under the age of 19);
- 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco (excl. tobacco products imported by a person under the age of 19);
- 60 ml of perfume;
- Goods that underwent customs' confirmation for export and are re-imported by the person concerned;
- Personal belongings, jewellery and professional goods that are imported directly or indirectly for the purpose of their personal use and subsequent re-exportation by a person temporarily entering Korea with approval from the customs authorities under the temporary admission procedure (for these items, voluntary declaration to Korean customs is necessary);
- Still and motion picture cameras, slide or film projectors and accessories, binoculars, portable tape recorders, compact disk players, portable radio receivers, mobile phones, portable television sets, portable typewriters, portable personal computers and accessories, portable calculators, baby carriages and wheelchairs for persons with disabilities that are currently being used by non-residents and directly imported by them;
- Other goods generally recognized as personal effects or unaccompanied baggage of travelers given their nature, quantity, value and use (e.g. event participants' sporting equipment for competition or training, medicinal products, food products and event-related consumables).

2.7 Application of FTA Tariff Rates to Travelers' Personal Effects

When event participants bring goods in excess of the duty-free allowance into Korea for non-commercial purposes from a country that has concluded an FTA with Korea, the Korean customs authorities tend to apply a low FTA tariff rate to those goods merely based on a physical inspection and the details provided on their receipts without requiring a certificate of origin if their value is no more than USD 1,000.

Although most FTAs stipulate the exemption of a certificate of origin for goods with a value of no more than USD 1,000, the maximum value of goods for which a certificate of origin is not required differs across the FTAs.

The method of proving the country of origin for application of FTA tariff rates and other detailed conditions for goods whose value exceeds the maximum value for which a certificate of origin is not required differ across the FTAs. For details, please visit the FTA portal site of the KCS (<http://english.customs.go.kr/>).

2.8 Custody and Deposit

The Korean customs authorities may keep any personal belongings of travelers entering Korea in custody in case the permission, approval, labeling and/or other conditions required under applicable regulations are not satisfied. Such goods will be released from custody only when the situation is remedied or the goods are returned to the country of origin.

For event participants, it is expected that the customs officers working at international airports will clear their accompanied baggage brought into Korea as duty-free in most cases.

However, if the customs officer decides that whether the traveler is a event participant or whether the goods are to be used for the Championships is unclear, he/she may keep the goods in custody.

Event participants should immediately contact the OC LOG Team or the official customs broker if their goods are held in custody by the customs authorities.

If an event participant requests an import customs clearance for goods in the custody of the customs authority, the official customs broker will carry out the necessary customs clearance procedure and deliver them to the event participant.

In order to request the official customs broker to assist with import clearance, the event participant must forward the original copy or a photocopy of the custody certificate issued by the airport customs officer to the official customs broker and pay the customs clearance and delivery fee by cash or credit card in advance. Please note that the customs clearance and delivery process can take up to 48 hours.

If the event participant chooses not to request for the import customs clearance assistance, he/she can leave the goods in custody and retrieve them from the customs authorities when leaving the country. In this case, a storage fee must be paid. Please contact the OC LOG Team for assistance.

If goods kept under the custody of or deposited with Korean customs are not exported/imported or returned to the country of origin within the custody or deposit period, the KCS will initiate a sale procedure.

The delivery point of goods placed in custody is located near Gate 28 (Duty-free Area) on the third floor of Incheon International Airport Terminal 1, where the customs officers are at work. If event participants have goods in custody or on deposit, they may retrieve them at the said delivery point.

Goods in custody are passengers' personal belongings that do not satisfy the requirements for permission, approval, labeling and/or other conditions prescribed in the Customs Act. Goods on deposit are passengers' personal belongings that passengers have no intention to import into Korea, and these goods may be temporarily deposited with the customs by travelers.

2.9 Unaccompanied Baggage

Unaccompanied baggage refers to airline baggage that is checked in by a traveler, but does not travel with him/her.

If an arriving traveler has any unaccompanied baggage, he/she should prepare and submit two customs declaration forms to the customs officer to be submitted to a customs officer, with one copy checked and stamped by the customs officer. Later, the traveler should present the stamped form to customs during the clearance of the unaccompanied baggage, and at this time, the duty-free allowance applies to such baggage since it is regarded as a part of a traveler's personal effects.

2.10 Temporary Admission Procedure for Accompanied Baggage

Customs officers may not grant duty-free customs clearance for a traveler who is not confirmed as an event participant or expensive items such as broadcasting equipment and cameras.

In this case, the customs officer will first check whether the passenger is a event participant who will re-export the goods in question when he/she departs and then issue a document that grants the goods the status of "temporary import subject to re-exportation." Event participants must present goods and official documents to the customs officer when leaving Korea.

If event participants leave Korea without such confirmation by a customs officer, they may be investigated by the KCS and punished by law the next time they visit Korea.

It is unlikely that a “confirmation on temporary imports subject to re-exportation” will be issued for the accompanying baggage of event participants. In most cases, the customs officers will allow event participants and their goods to pass through after confirming their identities. The following section will give a detailed explanation on the procedure for confirmation for temporary imports subject to re-exportation.

2.10.1 Procedure for Allowing Temporary Imports Subject to Re-exportation

(1) The customs officer will record the event participant’s name and the name, size and quantity of the goods in question on the Confirmation on Temporary Imports Subject to Re-Exportation and issue the document to the event participant.

(2) The event participant should possess the Confirmation on Temporary Imports Subject to Re-Exportation and the goods in question during departure.

2.10.2 Procedure for Confirmation of Re-exportation

2.10.2.1 Procedure for Confirmation of Re-exportation According to the Conditions for Temporary Import

With respect to the goods brought into Korea as temporary imports subject to re-exportation, event participants must receive confirmation of the re-exportation from a customs officer prior to departure:

(1) Confirmation at the Deposited Baggage Input at the Departure Airport

At Incheon International Airport Terminal 1 and Terminal 2, there is a deposited baggage input area near the airline check-in counters where customs officers are deployed.

Event participants should receive their flight tickets at the check-in counter and have barcode labels attached to their respective baggage, which should not be checked in at the check-in counter, but instead should be taken to the deposited baggage input area nearby where they should present to a customs officer the Confirmation on Temporary Imports Subject to Re-Exportation and the goods in question. After the document and the goods are checked by the customs officer, the goods should be put into the deposited baggage input area.

(2) Confirmation at the Customs Inspection Desk at the Immigration Desk at the Departure Airport

The customs inspection desk is located at place before the security checkpoint for the immigration inspection.

At this location, event participants should present the Confirmation on Temporary Imports Subject to Re-Exportation and the goods in question to a customs officer and receive confirmation of re-exportation. Then, the event participants should take the goods in question with them for an immigration inspection before boarding their flight.

(3) Confirmation at Delivery Point for Goods in Custody at the Departure Airport

The delivery point for goods in custody is located in the duty-free area past the customs and immigration inspection desks of the KCS and the Ministry of Justice. At Incheon International Airport, for example, the delivery points are located at Gate 28 on 3F of Terminal 1 and Gate 252 on 4F of Terminal 2 where customs officers are deployed.

At this location, event participants should present the Confirmation on Temporary Imports Subject to Re-Exportation and the goods in question to a customs officer and receive confirmation of re-exportation. Then, the event participants should take the goods in question with them for an immigration inspection before boarding their flight.

2.10.2.2 Procedure for Confirmation of Re-exportation of Imported Goods by ATA Carnet

Event participants may re-export goods imported with an ATA Carnet in the same manner as the procedure for allowing temporary imports subject to re-exportation. If an event participant wants to re-export goods, he/she should present the ATA Carnet and the goods at the customs inspection desk and put the baggage into the baggage check-in slot after an inspection by the customs officer.

3. Customs Clearance for Import of Specific Goods

3.1 Prohibited or Restricted Goods

We ask all participants to carefully reading the following list of goods that are prohibited or restricted from being brought into Korea. In order to bring such prohibited or restricted goods including firearms and medicinal products into Korea, permission or approval from a competent agency in Korea is necessary.

- Narcotic drugs such as methamphetamine, opium, heroin and cannabis and medicinal products that may be misused or abused;
- Articles endangering the Constitution of Korea, public safety or public morals (pornography is representative of endangering public morals) or articles that contain any confidential information of the Korean government that may be leaked or be used for purposes of espionage;
- Goods infringing upon intellectual properties such as counterfeit (fake) products, forged bills and forged or tampered marketable securities;
- Endangered species of wild flora and fauna and related products such as bear gall bladder, musk, deer antler and crocodile skin;
- Firearms, swords, ammunition, spray guns, stun guns and crossbows (incl. accessories, replicas or decorations), toxic or radioactive substances, wiretapping equipment;
- animals including dogs, cats and pet birds.

For a list of additional examples of prohibited or restricted goods, see Appendix 2.

3.2 Food Products, Plants and Pet Animals

The Korean customs authorities plan to allow duty-free import of food and beverage products (incl. bottled water) within reasonable amount if the OC ascertains that they will be directly used by athlete delegations. Personal food and beverage products carried into Korea by event participants are also eligible for duty-free import within the duty-free allowance per person (no more than USD 600). Please note, however, that goods subject to quarantine such as sausage, raw meat, raw vegetables and fruits must pass the Korean quarantine inspection.

Food and beverage products brought into Korea by an event participant for self-consumption are allowed duty-free import, so as long such is deemed appropriate in consideration of the purpose of entry, period of stay and occupation of the traveler in question and other circumstances, in accordance with the standards determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Therefore, if you are an event participant who intends to import food and beverage products, please contact the official customs broker (sungnamgil@hanmail.net)

If the OC issues a certificate confirming that the food and beverage products (e.g. bottled water) are for self-consumption, the food and beverage products will be cleared without undergoing any quarantine procedures. The confirmation certificate will be issued by the OC LOG Team upon the request of the customs broker. The customs broker may need the OC's confirmation certificate when making a customs declaration for goods shipped to Korea as freight and for the customs clearance of goods taken into custody by the customs authority.

A confirmation certificate will not be issued for accompanied baggage. In case of bringing any of the following goods subject to quarantine into Korea, please check whether they can pass through Korean customs in advance before shipping them:

- Live animals (pet dogs, etc.), marine animals (fish, etc.), raw meat and processed meat products such as beef jerky, sausage, ham and cheese;
- Soil and fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables such as mangoes, walnuts, mountain-cultivated ginseng, pine mushrooms, oranges and cherries.

Dogs, cats, monkeys and other pet animals brought into Korea can receive customs clearance after a certificate of quarantine is obtained. Plants, on the other hand, must be transferred to a plant quarantine officer, and a quarantine certificate must be obtained for customs clearance.

For information on the countries from which import is prohibited according to the type of goods subject to quarantine as well as the list of prohibited plants and pests under the Korean law pertaining to quarantine, see Appendices 3 and 4, respectively.

3.3 Broadcasting and Professional Goods, etc.

Event participants wishing to temporarily import broadcasting equipment, professional goods, etc. using an ATA Carnet qualify for the ATA Carnet clearance procedure. For details, see 5.1 ATA Carnet.

Event participants bringing equipment into Korea as accompanied baggage without an ATA Carnet may take advantage of the temporary admission procedure instead. If they declare their broadcasting equipment, professional goods, etc. to customs upon arrival in Korea, the Korean customs authorities will inspect the goods and then issue a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation. If the

goods are confirmed by the OC, the customs authorities will not require the provision of a customs security deposit.

A confirmation certificate will be issued by the OC LOG Team upon the request of the customs broker. The customs broker may need the OC's confirmation certificate when making a customs declaration for goods shipped to Korea as freight and for the customs clearance of goods taken into custody by the customs authority.

Confirmation certificates are issued by the OC when they are requested by the customs broker for aforementioned cases and will not be issued for accompanied baggage.

When event participants leave Korea, the customs office will ascertain the matters stated in the written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation issued at the time of their entry as well as the goods re-exported.

For details on the exemption from customs duties and taxes for imported equipment to be re-exported as freight, see the customs procedures for goods eligible for exemption from customs duties and taxes for re-export in Section 4. *General Imported Freight: 4.3 Temporary Admission Procedure Under the Condition of Re-exportation.*

The Korean customs authorities may exempt customs duties and taxes for broadcasting equipment (incl. consumables) to be used by the broadcasters designated by the OC of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 in case they are confirmed as event-related goods by the OC. However, such goods must be used for their intended purposes until the end of the event period or until the purpose of use has ended. Examples of broadcasting equipment are as follows:

- Audio and video recording and media storage devices;
- Audio and video signal processing, transmission, relaying and testing equipment;
- Video display equipment including CRT, LCD and plasma equipment;
- Audio monitoring equipment, speakers, microphones and communication equipment;
- Equipment for TV production;
- Computer graphics systems, equipment and software;
- Prefabricated cables and wiring systems;
- Satellite transmitting and receiving equipment and wireless video and audio transmitting systems;
- Transmission equipment, batteries, videotapes and other recordable media;
- Computers and communication equipment for broadcasting.

3.4 Sporting Goods and Promotional Items

Sporting goods and promotional items brought into Korea by the athlete delegations participating in the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 may be cleared by customs as duty-free. Depending on the type and quantity of goods, an OC-issued document confirming the purpose of their import may be required.

A confirmation certificate will be issued by the OC LOG Team upon the request of the customs broker. The customs broker may request for a confirmation certificate from the OC when making a customs declaration for goods shipped to Korea as freight and for the customs clearance of goods taken into custody by the customs authority.

Confirmation certificates are issued by the OC when they are requested by the customs broker for aforementioned cases and will not be issued for accompanied baggage.

When leaving Korea, event participants are not obligated to re-export such sporting goods and promotional items that were granted duty-free entry, but they must be utilized according to their intended purpose (i.e. used in connection with the Championships).

The list hereunder provides examples of the types of goods that can be brought into Korea for use by event participants at the Championships under the special exemption procedure for certain event-related goods. Goods not listed below may also be eligible for duty-free entry if the purpose of their import is confirmed by the OC to be legitimate:

- Sporting equipment for training and competing at the Championships;
- Consumables related to sports equipment for training and competing;
- Event-related decorations;
- Food and beverage products for event participants;
- Medicinal products and medical equipment for event participants;
- Uniforms and sportswear for event participants;
- Other supplies to be used in connection with the Games.

Sporting goods and promotional goods personally imported by event participants into Korea without the OC's confirmation of the purpose of their import are eligible for duty-free entry within the scope of the duty-free allowance per person (up to USD 600); however, those that exceed the duty-free allowance are subject to subject to customs duties and taxes.

For event participants, it is expected that the customs authorities will clear their accompanied baggage (incl. goods for personal use) brought into Korea as duty-free in most cases. However, if it is unclear whether the traveler is an event participant or whether the goods are to be used for the Championships, all goods exceeding the duty-free allowance will be subject to customs duties and taxes.

For any required assistance from the OC, please contact the OC LOG Team by e-mail (lucid79@fina-gwangju2019.com, customs@fina-gwangju2019.com) before shipping or bringing the goods to Korea.

Non-event-related supplies and goods to be used and/or consumed in Korea are subject to customs duties and taxes during import clearance.

3.5 Medicinal Products, etc.

Medicinal products and medical instruments (hereinafter referred to as “medicinal products, etc.”) brought into Korea by the athlete delegations, swimming federations, and any other event participants for such purposes as treatment of athletes, etc. are eligible for duty-free entry under the condition that the purpose of use is confirmed by the OC. Please note that the OC will issue confirmation certificates only for the shipped freight and the baggage taken into custody at an airport.

Swimming federations or event participants planning to bring in medicinal products, narcotics, etc. should fill out the form provided in Appendix 5 and submit it to the OC LOG Team by e-mail (customs@fina-gwangju2019.com) by June 15, 2019 for confirmation thereof.

If the OC issues a confirmation certificate that a medicinal product, etc. imported as freight is for self-consumption, the product will be cleared by customs without requiring other confirmation procedures.

Event participants’ medicinal products, etc. for personal use will be cleared through customs without duties and tax payments within the scope of the duty-free allowance per person (USD 600). Any goods in excess of the duty-free allowance will be subject to duties and taxes for customs clearance. Medical products, etc. designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety of Korea to be at risk of misuse or abuse will be held in custody by the customs authorities if the person in possession thereof does not have a doctor’s prescription for the goods in possession. Such goods may be recovered by submitting a doctor’s prescription for self-treatment issued in Korea.

See Appendix 6 for a list of medicinal products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, as of April 2019.

Medicinal products, etc. brought into Korea by athlete delegations and other event participants for sale or for purposes irrelevant to the Championships are subject to the regular customs formalities prescribed by the Korean customs. In this case, the import requirements for medicinal products, etc. (e.g. submission of a standard customs clearance report by the chairman of the Korea Pharmaceutical Traders Association) must be satisfied, in addition to the payment of applicable duties and taxes.

3.6 Cash and Traveler's Checks

According to the Foreign Exchange Transaction Regulations of the Republic of Korea, a person entering Korea with monetary instruments exceeding the equivalent of USD 10,000 must declare it to customs. If a non-resident or a foreign resident staying in Korea depart with monetary instruments in such amount, he/she must obtain confirmation thereof from a bank dealing in foreign exchange.

Declared or confirmed monetary instruments may be sold to a bank dealing in foreign exchange, money exchanger or postal service agency. Documents certifying such sale such as a certificate of foreign currency purchase must be obtained from the purchaser.

If a resident of Korea who is a Korean national intends to carry any monetary instruments exceeding USD 10,000 out of the country, he/she must declare it to customs.

3.7 Guide Dogs and Assistance Dogs

An event participant accompanied by a guide dog or assistance dog must make the required customs declaration. A simplified customs clearance procedure applies to guide dogs, and import duties and taxes will be waived for them. However, guide dogs must undergo animal quarantine. If the event participant in question has prepared the quarantine certificate and taken due measures, the quarantine clearance will be given immediately.

An event participant accompanied by a guide dog or assistance dog must satisfy three requirements as follows: 1) quarantine certificate, 2) microchip implant in the dog and 3) rabies virus neutralizing antibody test certificate. Please refer to the following for more details:

(1) Quarantine Certificate

Event participants concerned should submit the quarantine certificate issued by the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country confirming the dog's microchip number and the result of the rabies virus neutralizing antibody (RVNA) test to the quarantine officer at the arrival airport.

If the quarantine certificate has been issued by an EU country and the departure country is an EU country, an "EU Pet Passport" may be submitted in place of a quarantine certificate. However, if the departure country is not an EU country, the "EU Pet Passport" will not be accepted as a substitute for a quarantine certificate.

Without a quarantine certificate (or EU Pet Passport where applicable), the dog will be denied entry into Korea. If denied entry, they must leave the country, accompanied by a person, and such person needs not be the same person who brought them into Korea.

(2) Microchip

If a microchip has been implanted in the dog and microchip number is the same as that on the health certificate, it is sufficient by itself and no other proof of documentation on the microchip is required. The same applies if the dog is wearing a microchip collar.

If the dog is without a microchip or has a microchip, the number of which is not the same as that on the health certificate, a veterinarian will need to come to the arrival airport to implant a microchip into the dog. The accompanying person must pay the costs for the implant and the veterinarian's travel. The implant procedure takes two to three hours including the veterinarian's travel time.

(3) Rabies Virus Neutralizing Antibody (RVNA) Test

An RVNA test is mandatory for dogs aged 90 days or older originating from countries that are not rabies-free. Rabies-free regions are determined in accordance with the disease status report by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The RVNA test must be administered by an internationally approved laboratory or by the competent authority of the exporting country within 24 months prior to boarding. The result of the RVNA test should be on the quarantine certificate.

If the dog is a guide dog and a guide dog mark issued by Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea is submitted to the quarantine officer at the arrival airport, a microchip and an RVNA test will be waived.

An antibody test should be performed at the apron of the airport in the following cases: 1) the RVNA antibody test has not been conducted; 2) RVNA titer is 0.5 IU/ml or lower; or 3) the guide dog mark is not presented. The charges imposed for the RVNA test include the blood test fee and the apron fee, and they should be paid by the accompanying person. If the blood test is commissioned to a national testing body, it will cost KRW 105,000 and take 10 to 15 days. If the blood test is commissioned to a private testing body, it will cost KRW 230,000 and take 3 to 7 days. The airport apron fee for a dog is approximately KRW 19,000 per day.

* Rabies-free regions (as per OIE report)

Andorra, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Comoros, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Germany, Guadeloupe (France), Guam, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Martinique (France), Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States), New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palestinian Auton. Territories, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Reunion (France), Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and Vanuatu

For further inquiries, please contact the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency:

For information on bringing guide dogs or assistance dogs into Korea, call +82-32-740-2671. Consulting services in English are available from 6 a.m. until 12 a.m. (Korea Standard Time). For information on taking guide dogs or assistance out of Korea, call +82-32-740-2661. Consulting services in English are available from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. (Korea Standard Time).

※ Refer to the following table for requirements for importing specific goods:

| Goods | Related law | Required documents | Alternative measures for event participants | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | As freight | As accompanied baggage |
| Food and beverage products | Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control | A confirmation certificate for an import declaration of the imported food issued by the head of the regional Korea Food and Drug Administration | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |

| Goods | Related law | Required documents | Alternative measures for event participants | |
|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | As freight | As accompanied baggage |
| Drinking water | Drinking Water Management Act | A certificate of import declaration issued by the head of the regional (river) Environmental Office | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| Livestock and dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt, etc.): not processed, pasteurized or sterilized (require all three types of documents) | Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control | A confirmation certificate for an import declaration of the imported food issued by the head of the regional Korea Food and Drug Administration | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| | Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases | An animal quarantine certificate issued by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency | Must satisfy the original requirement | Must satisfy the original requirement |
| | | Quarantine certificate issued by the exporting country | Must satisfy the original requirement | Must satisfy the original requirement |
| Livestock and dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt, etc.): processed, pasteurized or sterilized (require two types of documents) | Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control | A confirmation certificate for an import declaration of the imported food issued by the head of the regional Korea Food and Drug Administration | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| | Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases | 1. Quarantine certificate issued by the exporting country (applicable only to livestock products) OR 2. Heat treatment certificate or official compendium issued by the exporting country | Must satisfy the original requirement | Must satisfy the original requirement |
| Plants (plants, vegetables and fruits) | Plant Protection Act | A quarantine certificate for imported plant issued by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency | Must satisfy the original requirement | Must satisfy the original requirement |

| Goods | Related law | Required documents | Alternative measures for event participants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | As freight | As accompanied baggage |
| Medicinal products, etc. (medical staff for the athlete delegation) | Pharmaceutical Affairs Act | Standard customs clearance report issued by the Chairperson of the Korea Pharmaceutical Traders Association | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that it has been confirmed by MFDS) | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that it has been confirmed by MFDS) |
| Narcotics (medical staff for the athlete delegation) | Narcotics Control Act | Import approval certificate issued by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that the import has been approved by MFDS) | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that the import has been approved by MFDS) |
| Substances at risk of abuse or misuse (personal effects) | Pharmaceutical Affairs Act | A prescription from a doctor in Korea | - | Must satisfy the original requirement |
| Medical devices | Medical Devices Act | Standard customs clearance report issued by the Chairperson of the Korea Medical Devices Industry Association | OC's confirmation certificate | OC's confirmation certificate |
| Cosmetic products | Cosmetics Act | Standard customs clearance report issued by the Chairperson of the Korea Pharmaceutical Traders Association | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| Animal feed (food for guide dogs) | Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases | A quarantine certificate issued by the exporting country | Must satisfy the original requirement | Must satisfy the original requirement |
| Animal drugs | Pharmaceutical Affairs Act | Standard customs clearance report issued by the head of Korea Animal Health Products Association | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that it has been confirmed by the Animal & Plant Quarantine Agency) | OC's confirmation certificate (must specify that it has been confirmed by the Animal & Plant Quarantine Agency) |

| Goods | Related law | Required documents | Alternative measures for event participants | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | As freight | As accompanied baggage |
| Wireless communication devices | Radio Waves Act | Approval of exemption of conformity assessment issued by the head of National Radio Research Agency | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| Electric devices | Electrical Appliances and Consumer Products Safety Control Act | Confirmation of exemption of safety certification or confirmation of exemption of safety check report, etc. issued by the Chairperson of the Korea Products Safety Association | OC's confirmation certificate | Event participant |
| Any monetary instruments (Korean and Foreign currencies, cashier's checks, traveler's checks, other securities) with a value exceeding USD 10,000 | Foreign Exchange Transactions Act | Customs declaration form filled out by the traveler | - | OC's confirmation certificate |
| Guide dogs | Act on The Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases | 1) A quarantine certificate issued by a government agency of the exporting country 2) Microchip implant 3) RVNA test | - | 1) A quarantine certificate issued by a government agency of the exporting country 2) Sign for a guide dog for the visually impaired (issued by the Minister of Health and Welfare) |
| Assistance dogs | Act on The Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases | 1) A quarantine certificate issued by a government agency of the exporting country 2) Microchip implant 3) RVNA test | - | 1) A quarantine certificate issued by a government agency of the exporting country 2) Microchip implant 3) RVNA test |

3.8 Gifts and Giveaway Items

Event participants can bring duty-free goods for non-commercial purposes into Korea under the Korean Customs Act and relevant regulations to be provided as gifts or giveaway items during the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019. The CIF (cost, insurance, and freight) value of such goods should be less than USD 5 for the amount provided to each person, and their total amount should be regarded as appropriate by the customs authorities.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, business-related materials or restricted goods cannot be claimed as gifts.

4. General Imported Freight

This section covers customs clearance procedures applicable to the event-related goods bought into Korea by event participants as freight. For information on the customs formalities regarding the accompanied baggage of event participants upon their entry into Korea, see Section 2 Customs Clearance of Accompanied Baggage.

Freight refers to goods transported by air or sea that require the issuance of respective shipping documents such as air waybills (AWB) for air transportation and bills of lading (B/L) for sea transportation. Accompanied baggage, on the other hand, refers to goods carried by travelers temporarily entering or leaving the country and goods that arrive before or after their entry into the country due to unavoidable circumstances.

4.1 Customs Clearance by Route of Entry

The Korean Customs Act stipulates 25 seaports and 8 airports as open ports. Event participants may have their accompanied baggage and freight cleared at any customs office established at such seaports and airports. In the case of international mail, customs procedures are carried out at either the Incheon Airport International Postal Customs or the Busan International Postal Customs.

The vast majority of event participants are expected to arrive in or depart from Korea via the Incheon International Airport, but it should be noted that Gimpo International Airport or Muan International Airport may also be used. Most sea freight will likely be imported through the Port of Busan and the Port of Incheon, and some may pass through the Port of Pyeongtaek or the Port of Yeosu. Most of the mail will be brought into Korea via the Incheon International Airport.

If event participants import freight into Korea by air or sea, they may complete the necessary customs procedures at the arrival airport or seaport or in the bonded area under the jurisdiction of Gwangju Customs, which oversees the related affairs in Gwangju, the host city of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019. It is recommended that the freight import customs procedures be completed at the arrival airport or seaport for convenience.

For the contact information of the major customs offices responsible for customs clearance of the freight of the participants of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019, see Appendix 8.

4.2 Import Customs Procedures

Import customs procedures refer to the process through which the importer declares goods to the customs office, which accepts the import declaration and issues a certificate of import declaration to the importer for the release of the goods into the country if the declaration was duly and lawfully made under the customs law and other applicable laws.

In principle, an import declaration must be submitted via the KCS e-clearance system using the electronic data exchange method or the Internet method (paperless declaration) in the name of a customs broker or owner of the goods. Trade documents (invoice, B/L or AWB, certificate of origin, packing list, etc.) may also need to be submitted to customs if the goods are subject to document submission or inspection of an import declaration according to the KCS e-clearance system. The customs broker or owner of the goods is obligated to retain the related documents for the paperless (P/L) declarations, which account for most of the import declarations. Even in cases in which the trade documents are submitted to customs, the documents may be sent via the KCS e-clearance system in an electronic form. For convenience, many importers and exporters use the services of a customs broker when making customs declarations.

It is typically the owner of the imported goods who must pay the related taxes. A taxpayer assumes an obligation to ① pay taxes on imported goods including customs duties; ② make an accurate customs declaration that includes the prescribed matters such as the product name, quantity, value, country of origin, etc.; ③ retain import declaration documents for five years from the date of acceptance of the declaration. Except in unavoidable circumstances, the owner is the consignee whose name is stated in the invoice (B/L or AWB in the absence of an invoice).

Both individuals and corporations may be obligated to pay taxes when filing an import declaration to Korean customs. A foreign national needs a customs ID number or foreigner registration number (passport number in the absence of a foreigner registration number), whereas a corporation must have a business registration number designated by the Commissioner of the Korean National Tax Service.

As most event participants will likely not have a Korean business registration number or a business establishment in Korea, the OC will serve as the taxpayer on behalf of the athlete delegations, etc. and the official customs broker will carry out the customs procedures.

When event participants ship their event-related goods to Korea for use in connection with the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019, they may indicate the OC as the consignee on the trade documents. In this case, the OC becomes the taxpayer on the import customs declaration card as the event participant's import customs agent and the official customs broker will carry out the customs procedures. It should also be noted that even if the OC is indicated as the consignee on the trade documents, event participants themselves will be responsible for performing the necessary obligations such as tax payments, document retention and re-exportation.

Korea uses the “head of the customs office in question monitoring system” whereby the customs authorities check the performance of import-related obligations stipulated in the applicable laws for the purpose of environmental protection, public safety and security, public health protection, etc.

When making an import declaration of goods that need to satisfy such import requirements, the owner must submit the mandatory documents for the goods according to their category such as inspection, quarantine, nomination, permission and confirmation documents to Korean customs (electronic image or file). Therefore, when exporting freight to Korea, please consult your freight forwarder and/or customs broker before undertaking the shipment procedures to check the import requirements and mandatory trade documents for the goods concerned.

The Korean customs authorities utilize an e-clearance system called UNI-PASS, which enables importers and exporters to check the status of import/export declarations, freight transport and storage as well as customs clearance in real time anytime, anywhere. UNI-PASS is also linked to the systems of related agencies to allow simultaneous processing of required applications and approval.

To ascertain the transport or customs clearance status of freight shipped to Korea, visit the imported freight information page of the KCS UNI-PASS e-clearance portal (<https://unipass.customs.go.kr/csp/index.do>) or the KCS website (<http://www.customs.go.kr>) to track the freight based on its B/L number or the freight management number of Korean customs. Freight can be tracked after the forwarder sends the freight manifest information via the KCS e-clearance system.

4.3 Temporary Admission Procedure Under the Condition of Re-exportation

4.3.1 Overview

The temporary admission procedure refers to the process of waiving customs duties for persons entering Korea for temporary stay. Event participants who meet the requirements may opt for the temporary admission procedure if they satisfy the related requirements.

Any goods imported by event participants into Korea that are eligible for exemption from customs duties under the condition of re-exportation may be released as duty-free under the Korean customs' temporary admission procedure. The temporary admission procedure requires a customs security deposit, but if the official customs broker carries out the customs clearance, the customs security deposit may be waived.

This is made possible through an arrangement in which the official customs broker guarantees to the OC the re-export of the temporarily admitted goods, and the OC submits a re-export guarantee note to the customs authorities.

Please also note that while a customs security deposit is required for imports through the temporary admission procedure under the condition of re-exportation, such is not necessary if a guarantee is provided by the OC.

Customs clearance of certain items may be subject to the prescribed requirements in relation to permission, quarantine, certification, etc. even if they are imported under the temporary admission procedure. For details, see *Section 3. Import of Specific Goods*.

An event participant importing goods that qualify for exemption from customs duties under the condition of re-export must re-export the goods to a foreign country within the re-export period designated by the customs authorities (within one year of import declaration). Where unavoidable, event participants may apply for an extension of up to one year after the re-export deadline. Event participants who received duty and tax exemption under the temporary admission procedure need to make a customs declaration and receive confirmation of re-exportation of the imported goods upon their departure. If they fail to fulfill these requirements, they must pay the exempted customs duties and taxes along with an additional charge.

4.3.2 Goods Eligible for Temporary Admission Procedure

Personal belongings, jewellery and professional goods to be used by persons temporarily entering Korea are eligible for the temporary admission procedure, and such goods must be re-exported from Korea after use. Examples of such goods are broadcasting, sporting, training and medical equipment, professional goods, broadcasting vehicles and vehicles to be used by event participants.

It is expected that this system will primarily be used by broadcasters and media organizations importing broadcasting equipment and other event participants importing various types of equipment.

4.3.3 Customs Control of Goods Eligible for Temporary Admission Procedure

When event participants intending to opt for the temporary admission procedure declare their baggage by filling out a customs declaration form, the customs authorities will issue a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation. In the case of freight, event participants must submit an application form for customs duty deduction or exemption to the customs authorities via their customs broker and obtain approval prior to the acceptance of their import declaration.

At the initial departure from Korea within one year from gaining customs permission of duty-free release, event participants should declare the goods to the customs authorities and receive confirmation of re-exportation. Event participants must provide a customs security deposit to the Korean customs authorities. However, in the case of the goods handled by the official customs broker, the security deposit may be waived by customs.

If temporary imports subject to re-exportation cannot be re-exported from Korea due to unavoidable circumstances, the importer must explain those circumstances to the head of the customs office in question and request for an extension of the re-export period by submitting a written application. The head of the customs office in question may grant an extension of no more than one year if the reason is deemed reasonable.

If goods imported by event participants into Korea are exempt from customs duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure, but are not re-exported upon their departure because they have been sold or donated in the country, event participants must pay the exempted duties and taxes along with an additional charge. If event participants intentionally do not re-export the goods, they may be punished by law for violating the Korean Customs Act.

In order to use the goods brought into Korea duty-free under the temporary admission procedure for a purpose other than the declared, an application must be submitted to the customs authorities that cleared the goods or the customs authorities with jurisdiction over the location of the goods with the related documents attached thereto such as a confirmation certificate for the approval of transfer,

acquisition or lease and a copy of the transfer, acquisition or lease agreement. If a person transfers such goods to a person intending to use them for any purpose other than the original purpose that was declared, they will be required to promptly pay the exempted duties and taxes.

4.4 Transport in Bond

Event participants may choose the customs office for the customs clearance of the goods that they intend to bring into Korea. There are two customs clearance methods that may be applied in case the freight to be transported to Gwangju, the host city, arrives at the Port of Busan: goods can either be released from customs at the Port of Busan and be transported as domestic freight to Gwangju or be declared as transport in bond or request approval for transport in bond and be transported to a bonded area near Gwangju for customs clearance.

Transport in bond refers to the process of directly transporting imported freight, as is, to another bonded area by making a customs declaration or obtaining customs approval without going through customs at the port of entry. It should be noted that there are restrictions on transport in bond because taxation on imported freight remains on hold. Transport in bond is mostly carried out by transporters registered with the KCS.

Completing the customs clearance procedures after the freight is transported in bond to a place near Gwangju may be convenient for the owner of the imported goods. However, it entails procedural difficulties because the goods must be transported in bond after making a customs declaration (application for approval) and an arrival report must be submitted to the competent customs office after the goods are transported to the bonded area of the customs office in the final destination.

To facilitate the customs clearance of event-related goods, the Korean customs authorities will operate dedicated counters at major seaports and airports for event-related goods such as sporting equipment. This will enable priority processing of import declarations for event-related goods and simplify customs procedures.

5. Special Imported Freight

5.1 ATA Carnet

5.1.1 Applicable Goods

An ATA Carnet is a certificate that may be used in place of the complex customs clearance documents or customs security deposit required for the temporary import or export of goods or transport in bond between the signatories of the ATA Agreement. This system is designed to facilitate the customs clearance procedures for improved speed and convenience.

ATA Carnets are issued by the national chambers of commerce or other national associations authorized by the customs authorities in the participating countries. Event participants obtaining an ATA Carnet for goods to be temporarily used during the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 can benefit from fast clearance services upon their entry into Korea.

An ATA Carnet is issued for eligible goods temporarily imported for up to one year and re-exported thereafter. It, however, is not issued for consumable goods, disposable items or goods intended for commercial use.

The issuing bodies may charge a prescribed fee for the issuance of an ATA Carnet and require the holder to provide them with a guarantee or other security to ensure that the goods will be re-exported from the country of import.

An ATA Carnet may be issued for goods which are temporarily imported and will be re-exported within one year such as professional goods (goods intended for exhibitions, expositions, conventions, etc.); commercial samples and advertising materials; packaging materials; welfare materials for seafarers; scientific equipment; and teaching materials. An ATA Carnet cannot be used for goods intended for production, processing, repair, lease, sale or consumption in Korea.

An ATA Carnet will be especially useful in customs clearance for broadcasting equipment temporarily imported into Korea for the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019.

5.1.2 Signatories of ATA Agreement

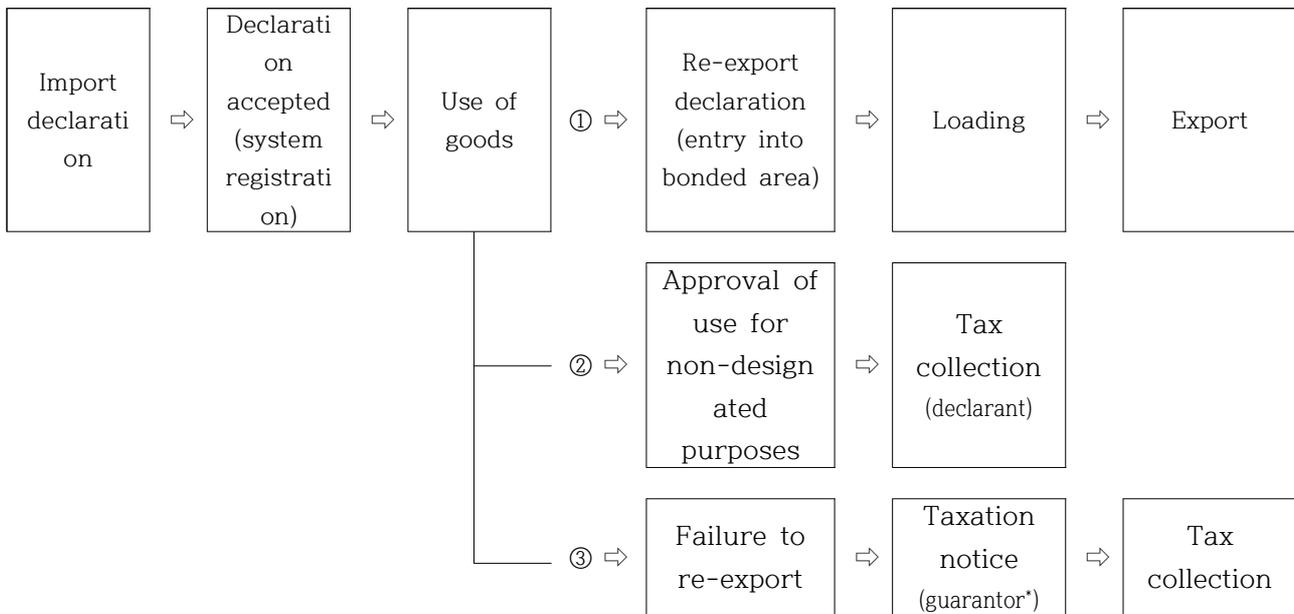
| Classification | Countries and Territories | Classification | Countries and Territories |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| EU members (28 countries) | Greece, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Romania, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Malta, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Ireland, UK, Estonia, Austria, Italy, Czech Republic, Portugal, Poland, France, Finland, Hungary, Croatia | Europe (14 countries) | Norway, Russia, Macedonia, Belarus, Serbia, Switzerland, Iceland, Andorra, Gibraltar, Ukraine, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, and Bosnia & Herzegovina |
| | | Asia-Pacific (17 countries) | New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, India, Japan, China, Thailand, Australia, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Macao, Indonesia, Kazakhstan |
| Americas (4 countries) | US, Chile, Canada, and Mexico | Middle East and Africa (14 countries) | South Africa, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritius, Senegal, Algeria, Qatar, Cote d'Ivoire, Tunisia, Iran, Israel, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Madagascar |

5.1.3 Temporary Import Declaration with ATA Carnet

Event participants intending to import goods with an ATA Carnet must sign and submit to Korean customs a temporary import declaration specifying the purpose and quantity of the goods, flight (navigation) number and domestic contact information, with the related materials such as the bill of lading (B/L) and a packing list related to the matters indicated in the list provided on the back of the ATA Carnet attached thereto. However, in case the goods in question are imported as accompanied baggage, the bill of lading (B/L) and a packing list may not be omitted.

In the event of an import declaration with an ATA Carnet, Korean customs may conduct an inspection to verify whether the declared information matches the actual goods. An ATA Carnet issued to event participants after being accepted by Korean customs will be regarded as a certificate of import declaration stipulated in the laws concerning customs in Korea.

※ Customs clearance with an A.T.A Carnet



☞ An A.T.A Carnet functions as an import/export declaration and a certificate of import declaration.

* Guarantor : Chamber of Commerce and Industry of each country (see Appendix 8) responsible for paying import taxes including customs duties in the event of the importer violates the law.

5.1.4 Transport in Bond for Customs Clearance with ATA Carnet

If goods that have been imported with an ATA Carnet are transported in bond from the bonded area at the port of entry in Korea to another bonded area in the country, the Korean customs authorities will accept the appropriate ATA Carnet transport in bond certificate presented by the declarant and treat it as a declaration of transport in bond under the Customs Act and other applicable laws.

5.1.5 Re-Export Period for Goods Temporarily Imported

The head of the customs office in question will set the effective term of the ATA Carnet for goods to be re-exported within the scope of one year. However, in the case of goods seized according to Article 12.1 of the Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (“ATA Carnet Convention”), the re-export period may be extended beyond the original effective period for a period of up to the duration of the seizure. Anyone wishing to request for an extension of the re-export period must submit an application to the customs authorities at the office of clearance or the office at which the goods are located and obtain approval before the end of the effective period.

5.1.6 Re-Export Declaration for Goods Temporarily Imported

A person who has imported goods temporarily with an ATA Carnet must declare the re-export of goods to the customs authorities, specifying the purpose and quantity of the re-exported goods and flight (navigation) number on the reexport declaration after signing the declaration form and carrying the goods into a bonded area, within the re-export period set by customs during his/her entry into Korea. The temporary importer may not be required to transport the goods to a bonded area if a declaration is made to an inland customs office or to an airport or seaport customs office, but the goods are loaded at any other airport or seaport. However, the goods must be transported in bond from the bonded warehouse to the bonded area at the loading port.

When event participants declare re-export of goods temporarily imported with an ATA Carnet, the expiration date of the re-export period and the effective period of the Carnet will be checked, along with the quantity of the re-exported goods. The goods may also be inspected, if necessary.

If the Korean customs authorities find that the ATA Carnet is valid and that there is no problem with the goods, they will accept the re-export declaration and register the ATA Carnet in the ATA Carnet System of the KCS. The customs office will record the quantity of each re-exported item, the name of the confirming customs office, the date of confirmation, the name of the confirming officer, the ATA Carnet import declaration number and the re-export declaration number on the counterparts of the re-export certificate (for confirmation and for official use by customs). The customs office will then affix its import/export declaration acceptance seal thereto, keep a counterpart intended for customs, and give the certificate to the declarant.

5.1.7 Use of Temporarily Imported Goods for Non-Designated Purposes

Goods imported with an ATA Carnet must be used only for the purposes stipulated in the ATA Carnet Convention unless otherwise approved by customs. An application for a non-designated purpose cannot be made if the re-export period has expired or the goods have already been used for a non-designated purpose.

In order to obtain approval to use goods imported with an ATA Carnet for any purposes other than what was declared during import, an application must be submitted and appropriate duties and taxes must be paid to the customs office at the location of goods or the customs office that provided clearance.

If goods imported with an ATA Carnet are used for a non-designated purpose without approval from customs or are transferred to anyone, the exempted duties and taxes will be immediately collected from the importer. The importer may also be punished by law for violating the Korean Customs Act.

5.1.8 Subdivision of ATA Carnet

If any event participant intends to extend the re-export period, use the goods concerned for a non-designated purpose or declare re-export of the goods by subdividing an ATA Carnet, the event participant must submit a separate application to the customs office at the location of goods or the customs office that provided clearance to obtain approval.

5.1.9 Collection of Customs Duties and Taxes in the Event of Failure to Re-Export

If goods imported with an ATA Carnet are re-exported after the expiry of their respective re-export period or are not re-exported, used for non-designated purposes or transferred to any person to be used for non-designated purposes, the importer, user for non-designated purposes, transferor, transferee or guarantor concerned must pay the Korean customs authorities the appropriate taxes including the exempted import duties along with any additional charges imposed.

5.1.10 Customs Offices Handling A.T.A Carnets

All customs offices in Korea can carry out the customs clearance procedures for goods temporarily imported with an ATA Carnet. Accordingly, event participants may submit their import and re-export declarations at the customs office of their choice upon their entry into and departure from Korea.

5.2 Customs Clearance of Express Delivery of Goods

Event participants may send goods to specific recipients in Korea via an express delivery service provider registered with the Korean customs authorities (as “express goods”). Generally, express goods are brought into the bonded warehouse of a customs office designated by the Korean customs authorities and pass the X-ray screening, etc. by the customs officer prior to the customs clearance procedure.

The Korean customs authorities plan to allow simplified customs clearance procedures if the OC requests for swift processing of cargo brought into Korea by event participants such as express cargo and international mail. Duty-free clearance

is possible for goods whose purpose of import has been confirmed by the OC in the same manner as imported mail.

5.3 Customs Clearance of Mail

Event participants may send goods by mail to specific recipients in Korea. The Korean customs authorities waive customs duties and taxes for goods whose value amounts to no more than KRW 150,000 inclusive of the product price and shipping costs. If the value of goods imported by post exceeds USD 1,000, a regular import declaration must be filed. If the recipient does not make an import declaration to customs for goods whose value exceeds USD 1,000, the decision on whether to impose customs duties and taxes is made according to the product details provided in the customs declaration form attached to the mail. This is referred to as simplified import declaration.

If goods imported by mail are eligible for simplified import declaration, the decision on whether to impose customs duties and taxes is made based on the value and quantity of the goods and the reason for their import among other matters. After such decision is made, the goods are delivered to the recipient's address from the post office. The recipient can then receive the goods after paying the duties and taxes imposed.

Goods imported by event participants by mail for use in connection with the Championships will not be imposed any duties if the purpose of their import is confirmed by the OC to be legitimate.

5.4 Customs Clearance for Courier Cargo

A courier on board (COB) refers to a business operator who hand-carries goods across borders and is registered with the Korean customs authorities. COBs mainly handle commercial documents and samples. Generally speaking, they must submit a customs declaration form for accompanied goods and make a COB freight declaration to the customs office upon the entry of the courier into Korea.

COBs may hand carry the following goods:

- Goods eligible for the zero tax rate including shipping documents, contracts, reports, printed materials, CDs for business affairs, photographs and diagrams;
- Samples, raw materials for sample production and goods for repair of defects of which the need for urgent transport is acknowledged by customs.

Among shipments declared by couriers, a sample valued at no more than USD 250 is exempt from customs duties. However, any goods exceeding the duty-free allowance are subject to customs clearance procedures applicable to personal effects of ordinary travelers. In contrast, goods imported by event participants for use in connection with the Championships may benefit from duty-free entry to the extent that the purpose of their import is confirmed by the OC to be legitimate.

6. Freight Transport

6.1 Overview of Freight Transport

The 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 will take place for 17 days, from July 12 to 28, 2019. The FINA World Masters Championships Gwangju 2019 will take place for 14 days, from August 5 to 18, 2019.

| FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 | FINA World Masters Championships Gwangju 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| July 12 to 28, 2019 | August 5 to 18, 2019 |

All those participating in the FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 and FINA World Masters Championships Gwangju 2019 are responsible for transporting their own freight.

Event participants who wish to ship cargo in connection with the Championships should select a freight forwarder well in advance to avoid any unnecessary delays.

Event participants should give their freight forwarders the necessary information on their freight and its destination for efficient transport services.

The Logistics Team of the Organization Committee of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the “OC LOG”) has appointed Hanjin Transportation as the official freight forwarder of the FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 to ensure smooth transport and customs clearance of event-related goods.

The freight that must be transported in Korea with the costs borne by the OC must be transported using the official freight forwarder designated by the OC.

Hanjin Transportation will pick up the event-related shipments at the point of departure and deliver them to their final destination, offering the best possible service at every stage of the process. If you wish to use the logistics services of Hanjin Transportation, please send an e-mail (2019fina@hanjin.co.kr, 2019finahj@gmail.com)

6.2 Shipping Guidelines

The following guidelines provide a summary of the processes related to shipping event-related goods from their point of departure to the venues for the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019. These steps are designed to ensure the most efficient and safe delivery. If you have any questions about this process, please contact OC LOG (lucid79@fina-gwangju2019.com, customs@fina-gwangju2019.com)

【Procedure for shipping event-related goods】

| Step | | Description |
|------|--|---|
| 1 | Select freight forwarder | Select a freight forwarder of your choice as early as possible to arrange for freight transport and customs clearance of the event-related goods. |
| 2 | Check the following information | |
| | (a) The regulations of the local customs authorities | Prior to shipping, check with your local customs authorities about the required documents and procedures for exporting and returning goods out of and into your country. |
| | (b) Tasks related to the items prohibited from being imported into Korea | Consult your freight forwarder regarding import customs procedures for restricted goods (alcohol, medicinal products, plants and animal products, etc.) to Korea where the FINA World Championships will be held. |
| 3 | Pack goods | Pack the goods properly to prevent damage during transport. Any wood packaging materials must conform to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). |
| 4 | Mark and label | Check and comply with all the marking and labelling requirements of the country of exportation and Korea. |
| 5 | Proceed with export clearance procedure (at departure point) | Proceed with the prescribed export clearance procedures in your country. |
| 6 | Book sea/air transportation | Contact your freight forwarder in advance to arrange for your shipment to arrive on time by sea or air. |
| 7 | Notify OC LOG of the transportation plan | Inform your freight forwarder to notify OC LOG (lucid79@fina-gwangju2019.com or customs@fina-gwangju2019.com) of the information prescribed in Appendix 9 at least one (1) month before the freight is expected to arrive at the venue to ensure efficient tracking and customs clearance of Games-related freight. |
| 8 | Proceed with import clearance procedure (in Korea) | Proceed with the prescribed import clearance procedures in Korea with your freight forwarder. ※ To receive duty and tax exemptions, a confirmation certificate from OC LOG will be necessary. For more details, see 4. <i>General Imported Freight</i> . |

| Step | | Description |
|------|---|---|
| 9 | Transport to the destination incl. the athletes' village | Goods for which the import customs procedures have been completed will be delivered to their final destination according to the transport schedule. |
| 10 | Proceed with re-export clearance procedures (Korea→overseas) | At the end of the Championships, consult with your freight forwarder on re-exporting your goods within the temporary import period. All goods exempted from customs duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure must be re-exported unless they are donated or destroyed in Korea. ※ Donation or destruction of such goods requires prior approval of the Korean customs authorities. |

6.3 Shipping Instructions

6.3.1 Shipping Documents

In order to receive an exemption from customs duties and value added tax (VAT) on imported goods, event participants should designate the OC as the consignee. Please note that event participants may choose a consignee of their choice other than the OC, but in this case, customs exemption will not be provided.

For event participants wishing to receive an exemption from customs duties and VAT on imported goods, the consignee should be designated as follows on the AWB or B/L:

- Consignee : The Organizing Committee of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019
- The official name of the venue (e.g. Nambu University)
- The name of the consignor and person who will use the goods.

A label with the following information must be attached to each freight shipment in a conspicuous area:

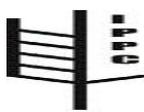
- The name of the person responsible for receiving goods
- The telephone number of the person responsible for receiving goods
- The e-mail address of the person responsible for receiving goods and the name of the designated freight forwarder
- The case/crate number (e.g., case 1 of 3, case 2 of 3, case 3 of 3).

6.3.2 Packing

Goods should be packed properly to prevent damage during transport and storage.

Wood packaging materials for all imported shipments will go through the following quarantine procedures to prevent pests from entering into Korea. Please comply with the relevant regulations and refrain from using wood packaging materials that do not contain the IPPC fumigation mark in order to avoid delays in customs clearance, etc.

【 Mark Verifying Fumigation of Wood Packaging Materials 】

| | |
|---|---------------|
| ①  | ① XX-③000-④YY |
| <p>① IPPC mark, ② ISO country code ③ A unique number assigned to the fumigation service provider ④ Fumigation method ※ The IPPC mark is the fumigation mark provided in International Standards For Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM 15). Although the mark may vary slightly in shape across countries, the information specified in ① ~ ④ must be included in the mark.</p> | |

6.3.3 Freight Insurance

It is the responsibility of event participants to insure their respective cargo for the entire journey of transport and for the duration of the Championships. Event participants should ensure that they have adequate insurance coverage for transport and storage of cargo, return of containers and packaging. Storage and transport of goods are strictly the responsibility of the owner.

6.3.4 Notifying OC LOG of Inbound Freight

In order to ensure fast and efficient delivery of event-related shipments, OC LOG must be notified in advance of any and all inbound freight.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Event participants or their freight forwarders will be required to submit an inbound freight notification form (Appendix 9) which includes the date of shipment and B/L number or container number to OC LOG. |
|---|---|



| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | OC LOG will then send an e-mail to the event participant or freight forwarder informing them of the receipt of the notification form. |
|---|---|



| | |
|---|--|
| 3 | Based on the information received regarding the inbound freight, OC LOG will confirm the transport schedule and inform the owner of the information related to transport such as the scheduled transport date and time and the contact information of the person in charge of the venue in question. |
|---|--|

6.4 Deliveries to the Main Distribution Center (MDC)

The Main Distribution Center (MDC) is managed and operated by the Organizing Committee of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 for efficient transport and storage of goods for the Championships. The MDC will provide services including storage and delivery of event-related goods.

All deliveries to the MDC must meet the following conditions:

- Vehicles must possess certification documents (AWB or B/L) for the delivered goods;
- The consignee must be the OC.

The address of the MDC is 55, Nanosandan-ro, Nam-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea

6.5 Deliveries to Venues and Athletes Village

OC LOG is responsible for managing the process by which freight forwarders will make deliveries to venues before and during the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019. Accordingly, OC LOG will dedicate all its efforts to ensuring that the event-related goods are delivered to the event venues and the athletes' village safely and efficiently.

6.5.1 Notification of Inbound Freight

In order to ensure fast and efficient delivery of event-related shipments, OC LOG must be notified in advance of the inbound freight transportation plan. Based on the notified information, OC LOG will provide the optimum transportation tools and support at each delivery location.

6.5.2 Shipping Addresses

The addresses of the destinations at which the goods should be delivered are as follows:

Venues in Gwangju

| Event Venue | Address |
|---|---|
| Nambu University (Swimming, Diving and Water Polo) | 23, Cheomdanjungang-ro, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| Yeomju Gymnasium (Artistic Swimming) | 278, Geumhwa-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| Chosun University (High Diving) | 309, Pilmun-daero, Dong-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |

Venues in Yeosu

| Event Venue | Address |
|---|--|
| Yeosu EXPO Ocean Park (Open Water Swimming) | International Hall, 1, Bangnamhoe-gil, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea |

Training Centers

| Training Center | Address |
|---|---|
| Yeomju Gymnasium (Swimming & Water Polo) | 278, Geumhwa-ro, Seo-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| Gwangju Physical Education High School (Swimming) | Haseo-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |

Athletes' Village

| Athletes' Village | Address |
|------------------------------|---|
| World Championships' Village | 1085 Usan-dong, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |

7. Customs Procedure for Departure

Generally, event participants are not subject to any specific customs control when leaving Korea. However, they must declare the re-export of goods that were imported as duty-free under the condition of re-exportation. There are also restrictions on exporting certain goods from Korea such as cultural assets of Korea, firearms, narcotic drugs and the endangered animal and plant species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Goods made in Korea that are purchased by event participants from designated duty-free shops in Korea are eligible for excise tax exemption upon departure.

7.1 Re-export of Temporarily Imported Goods

The goods declared by event participants as temporary imports with an ATA Carnet upon their arrival in Korea and the goods imported under the temporary admission procedure must be declared to customs upon their departure for re-export confirmation.

If the goods imported under the ATA Carnet system are re-exported after the expiry of their respective re-export period or are not re-exported, used for non-designated purposes or transferred to any person to be used for non-designated purposes, the importer, user for non-designated purposes, transferor, transferee or guarantor concerned must pay customs the appropriate taxes including the exempted import duties along with an additional charge of 10% of the total taxes imposed.

If goods imported by event participants into Korea are exempt from customs duties and taxes under the temporary admission procedure but are not re-exported upon their departure as because they have been sold or illegitimately donated in the country, event participants must pay the appropriate taxes including the exempted import duties along with an additional charge of 10% of the total taxes imposed. If event participants intentionally do not re-export the goods, they may be punished by law for violating the Korean Customs Act.

As a means to declare to the re-export to customs, a written confirmation of temporary imports subject to re-exportation issued by customs upon entry into Korea or an ATA Carnet should be presented to customs for the purpose of confirmation, together with the re-exported goods. In the case of freight, the import declaration number and date of its import as well as the fact that the freight contains re-exported goods must be stated in the remarks section of the export declaration form submitted to customs.

7.2 Export-Restricted Goods

It should be noted that certain goods cannot be taken out of Korea by event participants when leaving the country. Such goods include the endangered species of flora and fauna and narcotic drugs. In particular, Korean cultural assets and goods with a possibility of being cultural properties require an export permit for cultural asset(s) or a written confirmation of non-cultural asset(s).

7.3 Tax Refunds

Foreign visitors including the foreign participants of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 are eligible for a refund of taxes including the value added tax (VAT) for purchases where a single transaction (incl. taxes) at a shop with a “Tax Free for Shopping” sign exceeds KRW 30,000 (around USD 30) in case of leaving Korea within 3 months after the purchase. Those wishing to receive a refund of VAT and consumption taxes should go to the airport customs office (tax refund counter) with their passports and a certificate of selling goods to overseas visitor and complete the procedure for export confirmation and refunds.

When exporting goods at a duty-free shop as checked baggage, event participants must receive a written export confirmation from customs before checking in the baggage. If the goods are exported as carry-on baggage, event participants should receive a written export confirmation from customs after the immigration check.

It is recommended that event participants check whether the VAT is refundable before purchasing any goods at a shop in Korea and receive a certificate of selling goods to overseas visitor.

Foreign visitors wishing to receive a refund of the taxes in cash or by wire transfer before the export of the goods is checked and confirmed by the competent customs office may visit a tax refund office in the city operated by a tax refund service provider and request a tax refund. In this case, the tax refund service provider may ask for a security deposit equivalent to the amount of the tax refund using a credit card (VISA, American Express, JCB, etc.) in order to assure customs of the export of the goods during departure.

Foreign visitors who have received a tax refund at a tax refund office in the city must submit to the competent customs office of the confirmation of selling goods to overseas visitor at the time of their departure and have the export of the goods

confirmed. If the export of the goods is not checked and confirmed by customs, it will be deemed that the goods are not taken out of the country and the charges will be made to the credit card provided for the security deposit in the amount equivalent to the tax refund.

8. Glossary

| | |
|--|--|
| ATA Carnet | This is an international customs document used for goods that are temporarily imported, exported or transported in bond between signatories of the Customs Convention on the A.T.A. Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods and using this document, under the condition of re-exportation, leads to a considerably simplified customs procedure. The document is issued by the Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and typically used within a year of issuance. |
| AWB | This is a basic document that is comparable to a bill of lading (B/L) used in maritime transport. It is evidence that a freight transportation contract has been signed between the consignor and the carrier (air cargo consolidator is also included as a contracting carrier) and that the freight has been received from the consignor for transport. In Europe and the United States, an air waybill is also referred to as an “air consignment note” or simply “consignment note.” |
| Bill of lading | This refers to the securities issued by the shipping company under the contract concluded between the consignor (owner of goods) and the shipping company. In other words, it is a document evidencing that the ship owner has received the freight for loading or loaded the transported freight consigned by the consignor and it is an agreement, on the part of the ship owner, that the freight in question will be delivered to the consignee or designated person under the specified conditions at the arrival port. |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| Consignee | A person designated as the freight acceptor who can receive the delivery of the goods at the freight on the AWB or B/L |
| Courier on board (COB) service | Courier on board (COB) service is an express delivery service through which an employee of the courier company boards a plane carrying the goods to directly transport the goods |
| FINA | Fédération internationale de natation (English: International Swimming Federation) |
| FTA | A free trade agreement (FTA) grants trade benefits to the contracting parties by removing certain trade barriers and customs duties in relation to the trade of goods and services between the signatories. Because most of the FTAs concluded thus far were among EU countries or neighboring countries or certain regions such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), they are also referred to as regional trade agreements (RTAs). |
| International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) | An international multilateral convention concluded in April 1954 to effectively prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases affecting plants where the upper, middle and lower parts of the mark respectively represent the country code, fumigator and fumigation method |
| MDC (Main Distribution Center) | The main warehouse of the OC to store goods and supplies |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Paperless (P/L) | The term, “paperless” is typically used in associated with an automated process that does not require any paper documents |
| Organizing Committee (OC) | The Organizing Committee of the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019 |
| Temporary Admission (TA) procedure | A customs procedure related to temporary admission of imported goods |
| Unaccompanied baggage | Goods that are brought into Korea separately from the traveler via air, shipping or any other methods of transportation |
| UNI-PASS | An electronic customs clearance system operated by the Korea Customs Service for automatic processing of customs clearance without the need for paper documents on import/export declaration, tax payments, freight inspection, etc. |
| World Customs Organization (WCO) | An intergovernmental organization that is recognized as the global center of customs expertise |

○ Prohibited Goods

- Goods that are deemed to endanger the Korean Constitution, public safety and order or public morals such as harmful books, publications, illustrations, movies, albums, videos, sculptures or any other goods that are equivalent thereto:
- Goods that contain confidential information of the Korean government that may become leaked or used in espionage
- Counterfeit currencies or bonds or any other counterfeit, tampered or fake marketable securities
- Goods infringing upon intellectual properties including trademarks

○ Restricted Goods

In the following cases, customs clearance will be given only if certain requirements such as permission or approval from an appropriate agency in Korea are fulfilled:

- Food products: ham, sausage, beef jerky, beef braised in soy sauce and meat in a sealed container
- Drinking water (bottled water)
(import clearance given if the OC confirms that the goods will be directly used by the athlete delegation in question)
- Fresh fruits (apples, pears, peaches, mangos, papayas, rambutans, mangosteens, etc.), fresh fruit vegetables, walnuts, unripe beans, rice seeds, sweet potatoes, potatoes, apple trees, grapevines, seedlings and potted plants, anything containing pathogenic bacteria or pests (import of soil and plants with soil is prohibited)
- Meat including beef, pork, lamb/mutton and chicken
(prohibition of import of livestock products from countries in which there has been an outbreak of the hand, foot and mouth disease or avian influenza)
- Tigers, leopards, elephants, ostrich, hawks, owls, cobras, turtles, crocodiles, sturgeons, coral, orchids, cacti, furs, ivory, handbags, wallets and accessories from these animals, animal-derived medicines such as bear gall bladder, musk, and elecampane, herbal medicines made of such animals or other similar medicinal products (incl. items subject to the CITES regulations)
- Firearms, swords, spray guns, stun guns and crossbows
- Medicinal products and medical devices
(import clearance allowed for medicinal products brought into Korea by the athlete delegations for such purposes as treating athletes if confirmed by the OC; doctor's prescription required for medicinal products at risk of misuse or abuse designated by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety)
- Animals including dogs, cats and pet birds
- Narcotic drugs
- Equipment for broadcasting and communications
(import clearance allowed for goods imported under the temporary admission procedure if confirmed by the OC)

(A wild animal import permission certificate is mandatory even if such animals are brought in from an import-permitted country.)

1. Animal

| | Classification | Prohibition of import from the following areas |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Cloven-hoofed animals (except for ruminants) | All countries except the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, France, Switzerland, Ireland and England |
| 2 | Ruminants | All countries except Australia and New Zealand |
| 3 | Poultry (incl. poultry, day-old chicks, hatching eggs, pet birds and wild birds) | All countries except New Zealand, Philippines (limited to pet birds), Australia, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands |
| 4 | Ratites (incl. day-old chicks and hatching eggs) | All countries except New Zealand, France, Denmark and Canada |

2. Meat and Processed Meat Products

| | Classification | Prohibition of import from the following areas |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Beef | All countries except Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, the US, Canada, Chile and Uruguay |
| 2 | Pork | All countries except the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Mexico, Chile, the Netherlands, Spain, Ireland, France, Slovakia, Switzerland, Italy (processed goods only), the UK, Germany, and Brazil (limited to Santa Catarina) |
| 3 | Goat meat and lamb/mutton | All countries except Australia and New Zealand |
| 4 | Deer meat | All countries except Australia and New Zealand |
| 5 | Poultry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fresh, chilled and frozen poultry: all countries except Brazil, Chile, the Philippines (limited to chicken), Australia, Canada, Thailand, Denmark and the Netherlands ○ Heat-treated poultry: all countries except Brazil, Thailand, China, France, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, the UK, Canada, and the US |
| 6 | Ostrich meat | All countries except New Zealand |
| 7 | Kangaroo meat | All countries except New Zealand |
| 8 | Cooked meat | All countries except Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay |

| | Prohibited Plants | Prohibition of import from the following areas | Import-Prohibited Pests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|-----------|--|-------|--|------|---|------------|---|-----------------|---|------|--|--------|---|----------------------------|--|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|--|-------------|--|----------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Rice, chaff, straw and the processed products thereof (excl. husked rice and other products determined and announced by Director of the Plant Quarantine Office) | - The entire world (excl. Japan and Taiwan) | - <i>Ditylenchus angustus</i> - <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Fresh fruits, fresh fruit vegetables, unripe beans of leguminous plants (excl. coconuts, pineapples and unripe bananas) | - The entire world excluding the following import-permitted areas by commodity <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Import-Permitted Areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Persimmon</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grape</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiwi</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grapefruit</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tangerine Lemon</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lime</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citron</td> <td>Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweet persimmon Pumpkin</td> <td>Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Durian</td> <td>Thailand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sweet cherry Tomato Strawberry</td> <td>Japan: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avocado</td> <td>US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pomegranate</td> <td>Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowberry</td> <td>Nepal: all areas</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Import-Permitted Areas | Persimmon | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | Grape | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | Kiwi | US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | Grapefruit | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu | Tangerine Lemon | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas | Lime | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida | Citron | Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu | Sweet persimmon Pumpkin | Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | Durian | Thailand: all areas | Sweet cherry Tomato Strawberry | Japan: all areas | Avocado | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas | Pomegranate | Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas | Cowberry | Nepal: all areas | - <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> - <i>Ceratitis quinaria</i> - <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> - <i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> - <i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> - <i>Bactrocera correcta</i> - <i>Bactrocera dorsalis species complex</i> - <i>Bactrocera halfordiae</i> - <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> - <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i> - <i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> - <i>Bactrocera papayae</i> - <i>Bactrocera tau</i> - <i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> - <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> - <i>Bactrocera tuberculata</i> - <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> - <i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> - <i>Bactrocera umbrosa</i> - <i>Bactrocera zonata</i> - <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> - <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> - <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> - <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> - <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> - <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> - <i>Rhagoletis cingulata</i> - <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> - <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> - <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> - <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> - <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> - <i>Zonosemata electa</i> - <i>Cydia pomonella</i> - <i>Cydia funebrana</i> - <i>Grapholita inopinata</i> - <i>Grapholita prunivora</i> - <i>Anarsia lineatella</i> - <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> - <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> - <i>Carpomya pardalina</i> |
| Commodity | Import-Permitted Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persimmon | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grape | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiwi | US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grapefruit | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tangerine Lemon | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lime | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citron | Japan: all areas except Kyushu and Ryukyu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet persimmon Pumpkin | Japan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durian | Thailand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet cherry Tomato Strawberry | Japan: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocado | US: all areas except Hawaii, Texas and Florida New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pomegranate | Iran: all areas except Sistan and Baluchistan provinces Uzbekistan: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cowberry | Nepal: all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Prohibited Plants | | Prohibition of import from the following areas | | Import-Prohibited Pests | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Indonesia: all areas | | | | | | | |
| | Melon | | US: all areas except Hawaii Japan: all areas Uzbekistan: all areas New Zealand: all areas | | | | | | | |
| | Oriental melon | | Japan: all areas Uzbekistan: all areas | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Walnut fruits (excl. those that have been husked) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, China, Turkey, and Pakistan - Europe: all areas - Africa: all areas - North America: Canada, US, and Mexico - South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, and Peru - Oceania and the Pacific: Australia and New Zealand - Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia | | - <i>Cydia pomonella</i> | | | | | | |
| 4 | Fresh stems and leaves, and underground parts of fresh plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , <i>Calystegia</i> , <i>Convolvulus</i> , <i>Dioscorea</i> , and <i>Cuscuta</i> ; underground parts of fresh plants of cassava | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: Laos, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines, Japan (only applicable to the Nansei Islands and Ogasawara Islands including the Daito Islands south of 30° north latitude), Cocos Island, Christmas Island, Pescadores, and British Indian Ocean Territory - Africa: all areas - North America: US, Mexico, and West Indies - South America: Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, Peru, Department of French Guiana, and Paraguay - Oceania and the Pacific: Australia, Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, and Hawaiian Islands | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cylas formicarius</i> - <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> | | | | | | |
| 5 | Stems and leaves, and processed products of plants of <i>Hordeum spp.</i> , <i>Triticum spp.</i> , <i>Secale spp.</i> , <i>Agropyron spp.</i> , <i>Tritico-secale spp.</i> (excl. those processed using the methods determined and announced by the Director of the Plant Quarantine Office) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: Iraq, Israel, Iran, Turkey, and Syria - Europe: all areas - Africa: Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia - North America: all areas (except West Indies) - Oceania and the Pacific: New Zealand - Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine | | - <i>Mayetiola destructor</i> | | | | | | |
| 6 | Fresh stem and leaves of plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire world excluding the following import-permitted areas by each commodity <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Commodity</th> <th>Import-Permitted Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae</td> <td>[Japan] all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fresh stems</td> <td>[Japan] all areas except</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Commodity | Import-Permitted Area | Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae | [Japan] all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu | Fresh stems | [Japan] all areas except | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> - <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> - <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> - <i>Globodera pallida</i> |
| Commodity | Import-Permitted Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh stems and leaves of plants of Solanaceae | [Japan] all areas except Hokkaido and Kyushu | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh stems | [Japan] all areas except | | | | | | | | | |

| | Prohibited Plants | Prohibition of import from the following areas | Import-Prohibited Pests |
|----|---|---|---|
| | | and leaves of plants of <i>Ipomoea</i> , and underground parts of fresh plants of Solanaceae and <i>Ipomoea</i> | Hokkaido and Kyushu [US] all areas except Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Utah, Nebraska, California, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nevada [Australia all areas except Victoria and West Australia |
| 7 | Fresh fruits of plants of Solanaceae | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: Taiwan, Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Jordan Iraq, Iran, Israel, Turkey, and Yemen - Europe: all areas - Africa: Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia - North America: Guatemala, Mexico, US, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, and Costa Rica - South America: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela Oceania and the Pacific: Australia - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Georgia | - <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> |
| 7 | Plants of Maloideae, <i>Prunus</i> , and <i>Rubus</i> for planting including seedlings, cuttings and scions (excl. seeds) and fresh fruits (excluding plants of <i>Prunus</i>) | - The entire world (excl. Japan and Taiwan) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> - <i>Apple proliferation Phytoplasma</i> - <i>Plum pox virus</i> |
| 8 | Seedlings, cuttings and scions of <i>Citrus</i> spp.: <i>Fortunella</i> spp.: <i>Poncirus</i> spp.: <i>Aeglopsis</i> spp.: <i>Atalantia</i> spp.: <i>Balsamocitrinus</i> spp.: <i>Burkillanthus</i> spp.: <i>Calodendrum</i> spp.: <i>Clausena</i> spp.: <i>Microcitruss</i> spp.: <i>Murraya</i> spp.: <i>Severinia</i> spp.: <i>Swinglea</i> spp.: <i>Toddalia</i> spp.: <i>Triphasia</i> spp.: <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (excl. seeds) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: China, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Yemen, Bhutan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Japan (limited to the region south of Okinawa below latitude 27° 58' N and Kikai Jima), Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka - Africa: Mauritius, Region Reunion, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Cameroon, Tanzania, Central Africa, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, and Tunisia - South America: Brazil - Oceania and the Pacific: Papua New Guinea and East Timor | - <i>Citrus huanglongbing (greening) disease and the vector (Diaphorina citri, Trioza erytreae)</i> |
| 10 | Plants of grapes for transplanting such as seedlings, cuttings, and scions (excl. seeds) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia: Taiwan - Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Monte Negro, Croatia, Slovenia, and Spain - North and Central America: the US, Canada, Mexico, and Costa Rica | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Grapevine flavescence Doree Phytoplasma</i> - <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> |
| 11 | Avocados, pineapples, | -North America: the US, Canada, and Mexico | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> - <i>Radopholus similis</i> |

| | Prohibited Plants | Prohibition of import from the following areas | Import-Prohibited Pests |
|----|---|---|---|
| | lychees, <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> , loblolly pine, <i>Pinus eliottii</i> , kidney beans, okra, watermelons, radishes, bitter melons, hot peppers, tomatoes, pumpkins, melons, leeks, gardenia seeds, canna, tea trees, coffee, ginger, alfalfa, black pepper, sweet potatoes, sugar canes, soybeans, corn, peanuts (excl. seeds of shell-less peanuts), betel palm, coconut palm, <i>Curcuma longa</i> , carrots, underground parts of fresh plants of black nightshade, <i>Musa</i> , <i>Rutaceae</i> , <i>Calathea spp.</i> <i>Anthurium</i> , <i>Beta</i> , <i>Dioscorea spp.</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Philodendron spp.</i> , <i>Maranta spp.</i> , <i>Stromanthe spp.</i> , <i>Ctenonthe spp.</i> , <i>Persea spp.</i> , <i>Strelitzia spp.</i> , <i>Jasminum</i> , <i>Rhapis spp.</i> , <i>Heliconia spp.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central America: all areas - South America: all areas - Africa: all areas - Asia: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Brunei, Israel, Lebanon, Oman, Singapore, and Yemen - Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, and Slovenia - Oceania and the Pacific: Australia, Polynesia, Fiji, and Hawaiian Islands | |
| 12 | Seedlings and wood of plants of <i>Pinus spp.</i> , <i>Larix</i> , <i>Cedrus</i> (excluding processed woods designated and processed by the Director of Plant Quarantine Office) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Asia: Japan, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam - North America: the US, Canada, and Mexico | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> <i>and the vector (Monochamus alternatus, Monochamus carolinensis)</i> - <i>Cronartium colesoporoides</i> |
| 13 | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , <i>Aesculus californica</i> , <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> , <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> , | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe: Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, Spain, Belgium, France, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Slovenia, Poland, and Switzerland - North America: the US (limited to Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Alameda, Solano, Mendocino, Humboldt, Contra Costa, Lake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> |

| Prohibited Plants | Prohibition of import from the following areas | Import-Prohibited Pests |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| <p><i>Calluna vulgaris</i>, <i>Camellia spp.</i>, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, <i>Griseliria littoralis</i>, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>, <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>, <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>, <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>, <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>(<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>), <i>Photinia fraseri</i>, <i>Pieris formosa</i>, <i>Pieris formosa</i> × <i>P. japonica</i>, <i>P. floribunda</i> × <i>P. japonica</i>, <i>Pieris japonica</i>, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>, <i>Quercus spp.</i>, <i>Rhamnus californica</i>, <i>Rhododendron spp.</i>, <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>, <i>Trientalis latifolia</i>, <i>Umbellularia californica</i>, <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>, <i>Viburnum spp.</i> for planting such as seedlings (incl. rootstock), cuttings and scions (excl. seeds), and woods that have bark attached</p> | <p>and San Francisco counties in California; Curry County in Oregon; Nassau County in New York)</p> | |

Appendix 5

List of Medicinal Products to Be Imported for the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019

| Country Name | Authorized Name of Medication | Main Ingredient for Medication | Packing Unit | Quantity | Narcotics | Psychotropic | Doping Control | | | | General Medication |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | Control | | | Non-controlled | |
| | | | | | | | Prohibited | Prohibited in Competition | Prohibited in Particular Sport | | |
| | e.g. HALCION 0.25mg | Triazolam | e.g. 0.25mg*100 tablets | 100Box | | ○ | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Preparations containing alprostadil for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing sildenafil for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing thymoxamine hydrochloride for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing furosemide
- Preparations containing apomorphine hydrochloride for treatment of erectile dysfunction
- Preparations containing tadalafil
- Preparations containing vardenafil
- Preparations containing udenafil
- Oral or parenteral preparations among preparations containing nandrolone decanoate, mesterolone, methyltestosterone, stanozolol, testosterone cypionate, testosterone enanthate, oxandrolone, oxymetholone, testosterone undecanoate or fluoxymesterone
- Preparations containing mirodenafil
- Preparations containing dapoxetine
- Preparations containing avanafil
- Preparations containing clomipramine for treatment of premature ejaculation

○ Customs offices at airports

-
- **Incheon Customs** – Incheon International Airport
272 Gonghang-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon (postal code: 22382)
TEL: +82-32-722-4114, FAX: +82-32-722-4038

 - **Gimpo Customs** – Gimpo International Airport
210 Haneul-gil, Gangseo-gu, Seoul (postal code: 07505)
TEL: +82-2-6930-4999 (import/export)/4973 (accompanied baggage)

 - **Gwangju Customs** – Muan International Airport
1F Muan International Airport, 970-260 Gonghang-ro, Mangun-myeon, Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do Province (postal code: 58533)
TEL: +82-62-975-8201, FAX: +82-62-975-3109

 - **Cheongju Customs** – Cheongju International Airport
407 Jikji-daero, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do (postal code: 28443)
TEL: +82-43-717-5763, FAX: +82-717-576

 - **Gimhae Customs** – Gimhae International Airport
108 Gonghangjinip-ro, Gangseo-gu, Busan (postal code: 46718)
TEL: +82-51-899-7241, FAX: +82-51-972-9814

 - **Jeju Customs** – Jeju International Airport
2 Gonghang-ro, Jeju-si, Jeju-do (postal code: 63115)
TEL: +82-64-797-8824 FAX: +82-64-797-8839

○ Customs offices at seaports

-
- **Incheon Customs** – Port of Incheon
339 Seohae-daero, Jung-gu, Incheon (postal code: 22346)
TEL: +82-32-452-3114, FAX: +82-32-891-3149

 - **Busan Customs** – Port of Busan
20 Chungjangdae-ro, Jung-gu, Busan (postal code: 48940)
TEL: +82-51-620-6114, FAX: +82-51-469-5089

 - **Gwangyang Customs** – Port of Gwangyang
22 Jungdong-ro, Gwangyang-si, Jeollanam-do Province (postal code: 25754)
TEL: +82-61-797-8490, FAX: +82-61-793-8494

 - **Yeosu Customs** – Port of Yeosu
39 Ungcheonbuk-ro, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do Province (postal code: 59691)
TEL: +82-61-660-8600, FAX: +82-61-692-8700

 - **Pyeongtaek Customs** – Port of Pyeongtaek
45 Pyeongtaek-gil, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do (postal code: 17962)
TEL: +82-31-8054-7000, FAX: +82-31-650-0789

○ Customs offices for clearing goods arriving by land transportation

- **Dorasan Business Center of Paju Customs**
277 Huimang-ro, Jangdan-myeon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do (postal code: 10800)
TEL: +82-31-950-5202, FAX: +82-31-950-5275

A.T.A Carnet Countries and Guarantor Institutions

| Countries and Territories | Guarantor |
|---------------------------|--|
| Algeria (DZ) | Chambre Algerienne de Commerce et d'Industrie |
| Andorra (AD) | Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et des Services d'Andorre |
| Australia (AU) | Victorian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Austria (AT) | Austrian Federal Economic Chamber |
| Belgium/Luxembourg (BE) | Federation des Chambres de commerce belges (Belgian Chamber) |
| Bulgaria (BG) | Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Canada (CA) | Canadian Chamber of Commerce |
| China (CN) | China Chamber International Commerce |
| Chinese Taipei (TW) | Taiwan External Trade Development Council |
| Cote d'Ivoire (CI) | Chambre de Commerce Cote d'Ivoire et d'Industrie de |
| Croatia (HR) | Croatian Chamber of Economy |
| Cyprus (CY) | Cyprus Chamber of Commerce & Industry |
| Czech Republic (CZ) | Economic Chamber of the Czech Republic |
| Denmark (DK) | Danish Chamber of Commerce |
| Estonia (EE) | Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Finland (FI) | Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland |
| France (FR) | Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de region Paris Ile-de-France |
| Germany (DE) | AssOCIation of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce |
| Gibraltar (GI) | Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce |
| Greece (GR) | Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Hong Kong, China (HK) | Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce |
| Hungary (HU) | Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Iceland (IS) | Iceland Chamber of Commerce |
| India (IN) | Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry |

| Countries and Territories | Guarantor |
|----------------------------|--|
| Indonesia (ID) | Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Ireland (IE) | Dublin Chamber of Commerce |
| Israel (IL) | Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce |
| Italy (IT) | Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura |
| Japan (JP) | The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Korea (KR) | Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Lebanon (LB) | Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Beirut and Mount Lebanon |
| Republic of Macedonia (MK) | Economic Chamber of Macedonia |
| Malaysia (MY) | Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Malta (MT) | The Malta Chamber of Commerce, Enterprise and Industry |
| Mauritius (MU) | The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Morocco (MA) | Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Services Casablanca -Settat |
| Netherlands (NL) | Netherlands Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| New Zealand (NZ) | Wellington Employers' Chamber of Commerce |
| Norway (NO) | Oslo Chamber of Commerce |
| Poland (PL) | Polish Chamber of Commerce |
| Portugal (PT) | Camara de Comercio e Industria Portuguesa |
| Qatar (QA) | Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Romania (RO) | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania |
| Russia (RU) | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation |
| Senegal (SN) | Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture deDakar (CCIAD) |
| Singapore (SG) | Singapore International Chamber of Commerce |
| Slovak Republic (SK) | Slovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Slovenia (SI) | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia |
| South Africa (ZA) | South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Spain (ES) | Camara de Comercio de Espana, Camara Oficial de Comercio, Industria, Servicios y Navegacion de Espana |

| Countries and Territories | Guarantor |
|---------------------------|--|
| Sri Lanka (LK) | International Chamber of Commerce Sri Lanka |
| Sweden (SE) | StOCKholm Chamber of Commerce |
| Switzerland (CH) | Alliance des Chambres de Commerce Suisses |
| Tunisia (TN) | Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Tunis |
| Turkey (TR) | Union of Chambers of Commerce, Maritime Commerce and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey |
| United Kingdom (GB) | London Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| United States (US) | United States Council for International Business |
| Lithuania (LT) | AssOCIation of Lithuanian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Crafts |
| Latvia (LV) | Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Belarus (BY) | Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Mongolia (MN) | Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Serbia (RS) | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia |
| Chile (CL) | Santiago Chamber of Commerce |
| Iran (IR) | Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines |
| Albania (AL) | Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Albania |
| Bahrain (BH) | Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina (BA) | Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Macao (MO) | Macao Chamber of Commerce |
| Mexico (MX) | Mexico City National Chamber of Commerce |
| Moldova (MD) | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Moldova |
| Montenegro (ME) | Chamber of Economy of Montenegro |
| Pakistan (PK) | National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in Pakistan |
| Ukraine (UA) | Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| United Arab Emirates (AE) | Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| Madagascar (MG) | Federation des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Madagascar |
| Kazakhstan (KZ) | Chamber of International Commerce of Kazakhstan |

Inbound Freight Notification Form for the 18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019

To: The Finance and Logistics Dept. of the Organizing Committee of the
18th FINA World Championships Gwangju 2019
4F Daewon Building, 369, Cheonbyeonu-ro, Dong-gu, Gwangju,
Republic of Korea (Honam-dong)

Tel : 82 62 616 3182 ~ 3 FAX : 82 62 616 3169

E-mail: lucid79@fina-gwangju2019.com, customs@fina-gwangju2019.com

The details on the inbound freight for the 18th FINA World
Championships Gwangju 2019 are as follows:

- Shipping date:
- Means of transportation (maritime or air):
- Shipping port:
- B/L or Airway bill No. :
- Scheduled date of arrival in Korea :
- Port of arrival:
- Details of the goods sent:

| Item | Quantity (ea.) | Weight (kg) | Value (US \$) | Note |
|------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |

Country:

Representative: (signature)

Contact number:

Official Freight Forwarder, Customs broker and Main Distribution Center

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Official Freight Forwarder | Hanjin Transportation Co., Ltd. The person in charge : Sejoon Ahn 2019fina@hanjin.co.kr 2019finahj@gmail.com Tel : 82-70-4044-4038 |
| Customs broker | International Trade Customs Office customs broker : Namgil Sung #402 Seongil Bldg.,163, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea Tel : 82-2-6929-2606 Fax : 82-2-6929-2607 sungnamgil@hanmail.net |
| Main Distribution Center | 55, Nanosandan-ro, Nam-myeon, Jangseong-gun, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea |

