41.	Sector	:	Legal Services - Foreign Legal Consultants
	Obligation Concerned	:	National Treatment (Articles 8.4 and 10.3) Most Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 8.6 and 10.4) Local Presence (Article 8.11) Senior Management and Board of Directors (Article 10.7)
	Description	:	Trade in Services and Investment 1. Korea reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measures including: (a) restrictions on certification, approval, registration, admission, and supervision of, and any other requirements with respect to, foreign country-licensed lawyers or foreign law firms supplying any type of legal services in Korea; (b) restrictions on foreign country-licensed lawyers or foreign law firms entering into partnerships, commercial associations, affiliations, or any other type of relationship regardless of legal form, with *byeon-ho-sa* (Korean-licensed lawyers), Korean law firms, *beop-mu-sa* (Korean-certified judicial scriveners), *byeon-ri-sa* (Korean-licensed patent attorneys), *gong-in-hoe-gye-sa* (Korean-certified public accountants), *se-mu-sa* (Korean-certified tax accountants), or *gwan-se-sa* (Korean customs brokers); (c) restrictions on foreign country-licensed lawyers or foreign law firms hiring *byeon-ho-sa* (Korean-licensed lawyers), *beop-mu-sa* (Korean-certified judicial scriveners), *byeon-ri-sa* (Korean-licensed patent attorneys), *gong-in-hoe-gye-sa* (Korean-certified public accountants), *se-mu-sa* (Korean certified tax accountants), or *gwan-se-sa* (Korean customs brokers) in Korea; and, (d) restrictions on senior management and the board of directors of legal entities supplying foreign legal consulting services, including with respect to the chairman. 2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, Korea shall allow, subject to certain requirements consistent with this Agreement, each Party's law firms to establish representative offices (Foreign Legal Consultant (FLC) offices) in Korea and attorneys licensed in each Party to provide legal advisory services on laws of the jurisdiction where they are licensed and public international law as FLCs in Korea. However, they shall not be engaged in: (a) representation for juridical or statutory procedures in courts and other government agencies as well as preparation of legal documents for such procedures; (b) legal representation for the entrustment of the preparation of notarial deeds; (c) activities concerning labour affairs consulting services or a legal case whose objective is the acquisition or loss or change of rights concerning real property in Korea, intellectual property rights, mining rights or other rights arising upon registration thereof with government agencies in Korea; and (d) activities in legal cases concerning family relations or inheritance, in which a Korean national is involved as a party or the property concerned is located in Korea. For transparency purposes: (a) A foreign lawyer who wishes to practice law as a FLC in Korea must be approved by the Minister of Justice, must register with the Korean Bar Association, must have practiced law for at least three years in the jurisdiction where he or she is qualified as a lawyer, and must be in good standing of the legal profession in the jurisdiction. (b) Permission of the Minister of Justice is required for the establishment of a representative office in Korea. The representative office consists of a FLC or FLCs approved by the Minister of Justice. It must have credibility and expertise, and sufficient capability to compensate for damages caused to the client, if any. The chief of the representative office must have practiced law for at least five years, including three years in the jurisdiction of his or her qualification. (c) A representative office can conduct profit-making activities provided that such presence in Korea maintains proper business plans and financial bases and must observe the *Foreign Legal Consultant Act*, its presidential decree and enforcement rule. (d) For the purpose of this entry, only the law firm which is organised under relevant law of each Party and headquartered in each Party can establish its representative office in Korea. Any type of subordinate or dependent legal entity, including a branch, a local office, a subsidiary or a joint-venture firm of the law firm of a non-Party shall not be permitted to establish its representative office in Korea. For the purposes of this entry, each Party's law firm means a law firm organised under each Party's laws and headquartered in each Party. 3. For greater certainty, (a) foreign lawyers are permitted temporary practice of and representation in international arbitration case without registering as FLC in Korea, provided that their period of stay is less than 90 days in any given calendar year. International arbitration case means a civil or