A Study on ETA’s Economic Strategies of Korea and the European Union

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Abstract

There is a high probability that European online companies will invest in Korea to secure Korean development technology and service know-how in online game and to establish a bridgehead for Asian game market entry. By making an investment in Korean online game which sweeps over the whole of world market, they plan to entry Japanese, Chinese markets and South East Asian markets which have come into the spotlight as an emerging market. By government’s open policy after foreign exchange crisis Korea has been to 99.8% of investment liberalization based on type of business which is that of advanced country.

However some non-tariff barriers exist about market access, investment and trade in service. If those barriers be relaxed through FTA (Free Trade Agreement) the investment from EU and other developed countries could be increased. According to KIEP (Korea Institute for International Economic Policy) the amount of FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in service industry has increased, while that of manufacturing industry has decreased and FDI is very brisk in games software, culture tour, food and accommodation business,

If illegal duplication spread on the Internet providers and users would take responsibility and the rights of protection from illegal reproduction of work and prohibition to access copyright are introduced by consenting prevention of illegal copy and consolidation of supervision about intellectual property right. Reinforcement of copyright protection by FTA would seem to be an opportunity to domestic online game companies which suffer from infringement of copyright in the Chinese and South East Asian markets. If Korean online game companies endeavor to protect the copyright through FTA they could trade with developed countries in better condition. In addition these efforts can be the basement that can assert protection of copyright by using existing FTA provisions when Korea enters into FTA with China.

Key Words : FTA, ITA, WTO, NAFTA, KORUSFTA

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<th>I. Introduction</th>
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<td>In other words, in order to abolish or alleviate the barriers of traders some between the country and the country, to the trade liberalization, it is concluded with certain regions or between the two countries, to see the special advantage and is referred to as ITA in general for such as NAFTA and EU, FTA is done mainly in certain areas that are near to each other in general.</td>
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In connection with the trade, usually, all Member States have abolished completely the import and export system and customs of specific country, one, tariffs single in the region in order to have the form of two under the WTO system as a way to maintain a joint import and export system, and the European Union is like Without Member States to maintain a joint import and export tariff system and a single in the region, with export and import customs and institutions of the country-specific, that is, another, of NAFTA, which have a way to mitigate the trade barriers it is a free trade agreement.

Also, for growth, in order to head economic advanced further, it must be formed a FTA means. It takes a positive attitude and proactive FTA in particular, it must be so that for our national interests. In many countries, the competitiveness of the industry, of course, as a result trade liberalization and the associated conclusion of FTA is good as a major policy tool to strengthen the global competitiveness and national competitiveness of enterprises worldwide the idea to bring, you have taken a method for doing so in practice.