

Jurisdiction: Korea

- I. <u>Hedge funds</u>
- II. <u>Securitisation</u>
- III. Enhancing supervision
- IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VII. <u>Enhancing risk management</u>
- VIII. <u>Strengthening deposit insurance</u>
- IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
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No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I.	Hedge funds				
1	Registration,	We also firmly recommitted to work in	Implementation of this recommendation		
(1)	appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge funds	<ul> <li>an internationally consistent and non- discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul)</li> <li>Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to oversight to ensure that they have adequate risk management. (London)</li> </ul>	was reported to be completed by all FSB jurisdictions in the 2016 IMN survey. Given this, the reporting of progress with respect to this recommendation will take place every 2-3 years henceforth (i.e. in 2019 or 2020).		



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2 (2)	Establishment of international information sharing framework	We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	<ul> <li>Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing recommendation 6 in IOSCO's <u>Report</u> on <u>Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u> on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers.</li> <li>In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are: <ul> <li>Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU in relation to cooperation in enforcement</li> <li>Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO <u>Principles</u> <u>Regarding Cross-border</u> <u>Supervisory Cooperation.</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO <u>Objectives and</u> <u>Principles of Securities Regulation</u>, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged " has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>Implementation completed as of: 09-06-2010</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: FSC signed the MMOU with IOSCO in June 2010 to share supervisory data with its members.</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



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				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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3 (3)	Enhancing counterparty risk management	Supervisors should require that institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk management, including mechanisms to monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures.	Jurisdictions should indicate specific policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and strengthening their existing guidance on the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties.	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		(London) Supervisors will strengthen their existing guidance on the management of exposures to leveraged counterparties. (Rec. II.17, FSF 2008)	In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented recommendation 3 of the IOSCO <i>Report on Hedge Fund Oversight</i> <i>(Jun 2009).</i> In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is <u>monitored</u> <u>separately</u> by the BCBS. Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO <i>Objectives and</i> <i>Principles of Securities</i> Regulation, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	<ul> <li>□ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>☑ Implementation completed as of: 28-05-2013</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>Prime brokers' equity capital is mandated to reach or exceed three trillion KRW and their total amount of credit offer should not exceed 100 percent of their equity capital. The amount of prime credit extended to a hedge fund with a fund provided by a third party shall not exceed the value of</li> </ul>	



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				appropriate measures for the management of collateral shall be prepared.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.fsc.go.kr/downManager?bbsid= BBS0087&no=91977	



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Ι	II. Securitisation							
4 (4)	Strengthening of regulatory and capital framework for monolines	Insurance supervisors should strengthen the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured credit. (Rec II.8, FSF 2008)	Implementation of this recommendation was reported to be completed by all FSB jurisdictions in the 2016 IMN survey. Given this, the reporting of progress with respect to this recommendation will take place every 2-3 years henceforth (i.e. in 2019 or 2020).					



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5 (5)	Strengthening of supervisory requirements or best practices for investment in structured products	Regulators of institutional investors should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for investment in structured products. (Rec II.18, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the due diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment managers when investing in structured finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products.	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>□ Implementation ongoing:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
			Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on <u>Good Practices in Relation</u> to Investment Managers' Due Diligence When Investing in <u>Structured Finance Instruments (Jul</u> 2009). Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint Forum report on <u>Credit Risk Transfer-</u> Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul 2008).	<ul> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>□ Implementation completed as of: 02-2009</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>Financial Investment Business and Capital Market Act provides various limits related to investment on own property to promote maintenance of financial investment business entity's soundness including asset management company. Furthermore, it regulates standards related to the management of trust assets fro customer</li> </ul>	Web-links to relevant documents:



protection. For example, when asset management entity manages collective investment schemes through structrued finance products such as ABS, the Act regulates the investment limit. Moreover, the Act also requires the establishment of risk management system to constrain the investment risk of the entity.
Highlight main developments since last year's survey:         Web-links to relevant documents:         http://law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=0&su bMenu=5&query=#liBgcolor0



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6 (6)	Enhanced disclosure of securitised products	Securities market regulators should work with market participants to expand information on securitised products and their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10- III.13, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of securitised products, including working with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure templates and considering measures to	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
			improve the type of information that investors receive.	□ Implementation ongoing:	
				Status of progress [for legislation and	Web-links to relevant documents:
			See, for reference, IOSCO's <u>Report on</u>	regulation/guidelines only]:	http://www.law.go.kr/eng/engLsSc.do ?menuId=1&query=asset+backed&x=
			<u>Principles for Ongoing Disclosure</u> <u>for Asset-Backed Securities (Nov</u>	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	0&y=0#liBgcolor0
			2012), Disclosure Principles for	$\Box$ Draft published as of:	
			Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010)	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			and <u>report on Global Developments</u> in Securitisation Regulations	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			(November 2012), in particular recommendations 4 and 5.	<b>Implementation completed as of:</b> 16- 09-1998	
				Issue is being addressed through:	
				Primary / Secondary legislation	
				□Regulation /Guidelines	
				□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				When a special purpose company, or a foreign corporation or a trust business entity specializing in the business of asset- backed securitization (hereinafter referred to as a "special purpose company, etc.") is governed by the Asset-backed Securities Act in relation to asset-backed securitization. Special purpose companies	



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				are required to register an asset-backed securitization plan, including the scope of securitization assets, classes of asset- backed securities, the management methods of securitization assets, etc. (hereinafter referred to as an "asset- backed securitization plan") to the Financial Services Commission. The asset-backed securitization plan should include any concerns that the special purpose company has and the originator, planning period of the asset-backed securitization, matters concerning the relevant securitization assets such as their types, total amount and valuation, matters concerning the asset-backed securities such as their classes, total amount, and issuing terms and conditions, etc. The Financial Services Commission may refuse the registration of an asset-backed securitization plan or demand changes within the contents when the application document for registration contains false information or lacks necessary information. Furthermore, when the asset- backed securitization plan contains matters that are in contravention or violation of law in relation to the establishment of a special purpose company, FSC may also refuse the registration. Any person who has falsely prepared the required documents or has failed to make such documents available for the public shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million KRW. <b>Highlight main developments since last</b> <b>year's survey:</b>	



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				Web-links to relevant documents: http://law.go.kr/engLsSc.do?menuId=0&s ubMenu=5&query=#liBgcolor0	



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III.	Enhancing supervision				
7 (7)	Consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of SIFIs	All firms whose failure could pose a risk to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation with high standards. (Pittsburgh)	Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether they have identified domestic SIFIs and, if so, in which sectors (banks, insurers, other etc.); (2) whether the names of the identified SIFIs have been publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing consistent, consolidated supervision and	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
			regulation of the identified SIFIs.	□ Implementation ongoing:	
			Jurisdictions should not provide details on policy measures that pertain to higher	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
			loss absorbency requirements for G/D- SIBs, since these are <u>monitored</u>	□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			separately by the BCBS.	$\Box$ Draft published as of:	
			See, for reference, the following documents:	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			BCBS:	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			• Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013)	⊠ Implementation completed as of: (Bank)01-01-2016	
			• Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012)	Issue is being addressed through:	
			IAIS:	□Primary / Secondary legislation	
			Global Systemically Important	$\boxtimes$ Regulation /Guidelines	
			Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul	□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			2013) and revised assessment methodology (updated in June	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
			2016) • <u>IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec</u> 2013)	(Bank) FSC/FSS completed the implementation of D-SIB regulations in December, 2015. In addition they announced four banking groups and one bank as D-SIBs in Korea and decided to	



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			• <u>Guidance on Liquidity management</u> and planning (Oct 2014) <u>FSB:</u>	surcharge 1% of capital requirement on them. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
			• Framework for addressing SIFIs	Not applicable	
			(Nov 2011)	Web-links to relevant documents:	
				(Bank) The web-links to each relevant regulation (in Korean only) are as bellows. Regulation on Supervision of Banking business(article 26-2, addenda 2015-40, appendix 2- 12):http://www.law.go.kr/	



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8 (8)	Establishing supervisory colleges and conducting risk assessments	To establish the remaining supervisory colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London) We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)	<ul> <li>Reporting in this area should be undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of global systemically important insurers (G-SIIs). The BCBS is separately monitoring implementation progress in this area with respect to banks.</li> <li>Please indicate the progress made in establishing and strengthening the functioning of supervisory colleges for G-SIIs, including the development of any joint supervisory plans within core colleges and leveraging on supervisory activities conducted by host authorities.</li> <li>See, for reference, the following IAIS documents:</li> <li>ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8</li> <li>Application paper on supervisory colleges (Oct 2014)</li> </ul>	Image cost to three         Image cost to the         Image cost to three         Image cost to the         Image cost to the <td>If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:</td>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



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				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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9 (9)	Supervisory exchange of information and coordination	To quicken supervisory responsiveness to developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions, supervisory exchange of information and	Jurisdictions should include any feedback received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the <i>September 2012</i> BCP 3 (Cooperation	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7, FSF 2008)	and collaboration) and BCP 14 (Home- host relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			in response to relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.	□ Implementation ongoing:	
			recommendations.	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
		Enhance the effectiveness of core	Jurisdictions should describe any recent	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	or planned regulatory, supervisory or	□Draft published as of:	
			legislative changes that contribute to the sharing of supervisory information (e.g.	☑ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or multilateral MoUs).	□Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
				<b>Implementation completed as of:</b> 01- 02-2009	
				Issue is being addressed through:	
				□ Primary / Secondary legislation	
				□Regulation /Guidelines	
				☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: The FSC/FSS has entered into MOUs with 76 financial authorities of 50 jurisdictions.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Korea has revised 'the Real Name Financial Transaction Act', which had previously hindered information exchange between supervisors. In	



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				addition, 'the Financial Investment Services and Capital Market Act' took effect in February 2009, which was essential for the MMOU with IOSCO. FSC/FSS signed the MMOU with IOSCO in June 2010.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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10 (10)	Strengthening resources and effective supervision	We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul)	Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB <u>thematic peer review report on</u> <u>supervisory frameworks and</u> <u>approaches to SIBs (May 2015)</u> .	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>□ Implementation ongoing:</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008) Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)	Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken or envisaged in terms of resources/expertise, supervisory measures and/or regulation to strengthen the oversight of risks associated with financial innovation (FinTech).	<ul> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>Implementation completed as of:</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: FSS announces supervision agenda that includes supervisory priorities and strategy. Evaluation on the suitability and effectiveness of implementations are made to enhance consistency and clarity</li> </ul>	
				regarding the agenda. Regular meetings with the senior management and board members of banks are being made to enhance the understanding of banks'	



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				business strategy, internal control	
				etc. Hotlines have been formed	
				between FSS and financial	
				institutions' senior management to	
				gather real time difficulties that	
				institutions are facing while	
				examination. To promote the maintenance of integrity and	
				soundness of IT, MIS system, FSS	
				evaluates the operation condition of	
				such systems during examination,	
				and request amendments if	
				necessary. Financial institutions are	
				mandated to regularly submit	
				business reports on Financial	
				Information Exchange System	
				(FINES). FSS verifies the fitness of	
				the statistical data within the	
				business reports and requests for	
				modification if necessary.	
				Moreover, financial institutions that	
				neglect reporting obligation or distort facts are subject to sanctions	
				by law. For the retention of	
				appropriately skilled supervisory	
				resources, FSS have divided its	
				supervisory duties into five sectors;	
				bank, securities, insurance,	
				accounting, IT and allocates staffs	
				to one of these sectors according to	
				their expertise and career path.	
				After the searching period	
				(associate) and development period	
				(senior manager), staffs undergo	
				rotation duty within the specified	
				sector to promote the maintenance of staffs' supervisory experience	
				and skills. Moreover, FSS retains	
				relevant teams and experts to	
				effectively understand and control	
				new risks that may follow financial	
				innovations (e.g. Financial Market	
				Analysis and Response Team of	



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				Financial Market Analysis	
				Department, Risk Team for each	
				Supervision Department, Prudential Supervision Coordination Team and	
				Examination Team for each	
				Prudential Examination	
				Department, Systematic Risk	
				Analysis Team of Macro-prudential	
				Supervision Department and	
				Derivatives Monitoring Team of	
				Capital Market Supervision	
				Department). FSS provides various	
				training programs related to leadership, finance, team-work etc	
				and career development	
				opportunities. The FSS established a	
				consultation committee on human	
				resources development for financial	
				supervision. The committee	
				develops talent management	
				strategies and assesses short- to	
				long-term training programs. The	
				FSS reflects the committee's	
				strategies and assessment in its plan for training programs every year.	
				The FSS aims to foster financial	
				supervisors, who possess	
				appropriate expertise and perform	
				their duties with high ethical	
				standards and a sense of	
				responsibility. It offers diverse	
				training opportunities, including	
				programs designed to strengthen	
				supervisory capabilities, leadership skills, teamwork and exposure to	
				global best practices. At the same	
				time, the FSS is providing a	
				program designed to help	
				supervisors effectively deal with	
				ongoing supervision agenda and	
				new market developments. Most of	
				the training programs are evaluated	
				through trainee surveys. The	



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				evaluations are reflected in the training programs for the following year. The FSS has updated its supervisory systems to timely adapt to technological changes and worked to strengthen off-site monitoring to prevent digital risks. Specifically, as more financial services are provided in digital formats, the FSS is working to reduce entry barriers for fintech companies and promoting open platforms for fintech services. Furthermore, the FSS is encouraging customer asset segregation and business conduct rules to digital currency exchanges. All of these efforts are being made to promote the security of fintech services and trading of digital currencies. Moreover, the FSS is also encouraging financial services providers to continually upgrade their fraud detection systems and utilize regulatory technology or RegTech for their internal control systems. The FSS plans	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				The FSS plans to tighten security standards by utilizing indicators that quantify cyber security with the goal of improving off-site monitoring for digital risks and financial firms' internal control. The intensity of supervisory examinations will also be tailored to financial firms' level of IT risk controls to better assess corporate governance and culture for IT risk management.	



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				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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IV.	<b>Building and implement</b>	ing macroprudential frameworks and too			
11 (11)	Establishing regulatory framework for macro- prudential oversight	Amend our regulatory systems to ensure authorities are able to identify and take account of macro-prudential risks across the financial system including in the case of regulated banks, shadow banks and private pools of capital to limit the build up of systemic risk. (London)	Please describe major changes in the institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy (structures, mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that have taken place in your jurisdiction since the global financial crisis.	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in order to assess the potential for failure or severe stress to contribute to systemic risk. This will be done in close coordination at international level in order to achieve as much consistency as possible across jurisdictions. (London)	Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among national authorities on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. If so, please describe identified gaps in the powers to collect information, and whether any follow-up actions have been taken.	<ul> <li>☐ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>☐ Draft published as of:</li> <li>☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>⊠ Implementation completed as of: 08-2010</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>☐ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>⊠ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>The Ministry of Strategy and Finance announced Directives on the establishment and operation of Macroeconomic Financial Meeting in September 2012. The First Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				chairs the Meeting while relevant organizations including the FSC, BOK and FSS participate to discuss and coordinate policies relating to macro- economy, financial and FX markets. Guidelines on Financial Institutions Stress Testing (Aug.2010): In order to assess potential risk factors of financial institutions that could cause systemic risks, the FSS monitors the results of stress testing on financial institutions and conducts off-site surveillance to use the outcome for supervisory work. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Regulation (Directive of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance) on Establishment and Operation of Macroeconomic Financial Meeting http://www.law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%E C%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%9 9/%EA%B1%B0%EC%8B%9C%EA% B2%BD%EC%A0%9C%EA%B8%88% EC%9C%B5%ED%9A%8C%EC%9D% 98%EC%9D%98%20%EC%84%A4%E C%B9%98%EC%99%80%20%EC%9A %B4%EC%98%81%EC%97%90%20% EA%B4%80%ED%95%9C%20%EA% B7%9C%EC%A0%95 Bank of Korea Act http://www.bok.or.kr/contents/total/eng/b oardView.action?boardBean.brdid=1080 3&boardBean.rnum=1&menuNaviId=82 4&boardBean.menuid=824&boardBean. cPage=1&boardBean.categorycd=0&boa rdBean.sdt=&boardBean.searchVal ue=	





No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
12 (12)	Enhancing system- wide monitoring and the use of macro-	Authorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools	Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
	prudential instruments	for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution-specific and at the macro- prudential (system-wide) level(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009)	types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks. Please indicate the use of tools for macroprudential purposes over the past year, including: the objective for their	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		We are developing macro-prudential policy frameworks and tools to limit the	use; the process to select, calibrate and apply them; and the approaches used to assess their effectiveness.	□ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
		build-up of risks in the financial sector, building on the ongoing work of the FSB-BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes)	See, for reference, the following documents:	<ul> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> </ul>	
			• FSB-IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on <u>Macroprudential policy</u> tools and frameworks (Oct 2011)	<ul> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> </ul>	
			• CGFS report on <u>Operationalising</u> <u>the selection and application of</u> <u>macroprudential instruments</u>	⊠ Implementation completed as of: (System –wide monitoring) 09-2011, (CCyB) 01-01-2016	
			<u>(Dec 2012)</u>	Issue is being addressed through: Primary / Secondary legislation	
		Authorities should monitor substantial changes in asset prices and their	• IMF staff papers on <i>Macroprudential policy, an</i>	$\boxtimes$ Regulation /Guidelines	
		implications for the macro economy and the financial system. (Washington)	organizing framework (Mar 2011), Key Aspects of <u>Macroprudential policy (Jun</u> 2013), and Staff Guidance on	☑ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: (EWS) Cooperation among financial supervisors, government and central bank, etc	
			<u>Macroprudential Policy (Dec</u> 2014)	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
			• IMF-FSB-BIS paper on <u>Elements of</u> <u>Effective Macroprudential</u>	(EWS) The FSC cooperates with relevant organizations including the FSS and MOSF for close monitoring of changes	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			<ul> <li>Policies: Lessons from International Experience (Aug 2016)</li> <li>CGFS report on Experiences with the ex ante appraisal of macroprudential instruments (Jul 2016)</li> <li>CGFS report on Objective-setting and communication of macroprudential policies (Nov 2016)</li> </ul>	in asset prices and continuous examination of the impact of changes in asset prices to financial system and macro-economy. Since 2012, Korea has enhanced major quantitative indicators relating to financial market to ensure effective EWS. Moreover, the authorities are using financial EWS, with strengthened qualitative assessment of major financial markets and financial risk factors (e.g. private debt) as pre- emptive tools for assessing macro- prudence. Since March 2013, the members of Macroeconomic Financial Meeting review on a quarterly basis the macroprudential indicators developed in view to early identification of risk factors including EWS. Macro-prudence is reviewed in two parts (i.e. macro- structural prudence and economic agents prudence) so that issues and problems could be identified in advance, in mid-to- long term perspective. (Financial Stability Report) Lastly, macro- prudential review framework has become more sophisticated by requiring the BOK to publish macro-financial stability report at least twice a year in accordance with the 8th revised BOK Act effective from 2011. (LTV/DTI) FSC/FSS introduced LTV and DTI in 2002 and in 2005 respectively as micro and macro- prudential supervision tools. FSC/FSS can modify the ratio of LTV and DTI considering overheating/shrink of the real estate market. (CCyB) FSC/FSS amended the Regulation on Supervision of Banking Business to establish a regulatory basis for CCyB in December 2015. FSC/FSS conduct the quarterly review based on analyses on several indicators such as credit-to-GDP ratio, bank resilience, and system-wide risk	



No Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			possibility. At present, the buffer rate is set at 0%. Highlight main developments since last year's survey: (CCyB) FSC/FSS amended relevant regulations to implement CCyB in 16-12- 2015(effective from 01-01-2016). Furthermore, FSC/FSS introduced the first CCyB rate at 0%, which took effect from 31-03-2016.	
			Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
			Web-links to relevant documents:	
			Regulation on Supervision of Banking Business(article 26-3) (in Korean only): http://www.law.go.kr/	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V.	Improving oversight of o	credit rating agencies (CRAs)			
13 (13)	Enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a regulatory oversight regime that includes registration. The regulatory oversight regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document:	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a rating agency's practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process. CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process. The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London)	<ul> <li><u>Code of Conduct Fundamentals for</u> <u>Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015)</u> (including on governance, training and risk management)</li> <li>Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents:</li> <li>Principle 22 of <u>Principles and</u> <u>Objectives of Securities Regulation</u> (Jun 2010) which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs</li> <li><u>Statement of Principles Regarding</u> the Activities of Credit Rating <u>Agencies (Sep 2003)</u></li> <li><u>Final Report on Supervisory</u> <u>Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies</u> (Jul 2013)</li> <li>Jurisdictions should take into account the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>☐ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>☐ Draft published as of:</li> <li>☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>⊠ Implementation completed as of: 08-2013</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>△ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:</li> <li>The Financial Services</li> </ul>	Web-links to relevant documents:
		Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance	outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles.	The Financial Services Commission(FSC)issues CRA license and takes supervisory actions on a regular basis. Regulations on credit rating businesses have been transferred	

### FSB FINANCIAL STABILITY BOARD

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		obligations for CRAs) as early as possible in 2010. (FSB 2009) We encourage further steps to enhance transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)		from Use and Protection of Credit Information Act to Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act thereby unifying regulation on CRAs and the use of credit ratings (Aug. 2013). Investor protection was enhanced by requiring disclosure of details on credit rating such as stating credit rating methods in credit reports (Aug. 2013). <b>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</b> <b>Web-links to relevant documents:</b>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 14 (14)	Description         Reducing the reliance on ratings	G20/FSB RecommendationsWe also endorsed the FSB's principleson reducing reliance on external creditratings. Standard setters, marketparticipants, supervisors and centralbanks should not rely mechanistically onexternal credit ratings. (Seoul)Authorities should check that the rolesthat they have assigned to ratings inregulations and supervisory rules areconsistent with the objectives of havinginvestors make independent judgment ofrisks and perform their own duediligence, and that they do not induceuncritical reliance on credit ratings as asubstitute for that independentevaluation. (Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008)We reaffirm our commitment to reduceauthorities' and financial institutions'reliance on external credit ratings, andcall on standard setters, marketparticipants, supervisors and centralbanks to implement the agreed FSBprinciples and end practices that relymechanistically on these ratings.(Cannes)We call for accelerated progress bynational authorities and standard settingbodies in ending the mechanistic relianceon credit ratings and encourage steps thatwould enhance transparency of and <td>RemarksJurisdictions should indicate the stepsthey are taking to address therecommendations of the May 2014 FSBthematic peer review report on theimplementation of the FSB Principlesfor Reducing Reliance on CreditRatings, including by implementingtheir agreed action plans. Any revisedaction plans. Any revisedaction plans should be sent to the FSBSecretariat so that it can be posted on theFSB website.Jurisdictions may refer to the followingdocuments:FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010)2010)FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012)BCBS Consultative Document Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk (Dec 2015)IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25IOSCO Good Practices on Reducing Reliance on CRAs in Asset Management (Jun 2015)IOSCO Sound Practices at Large Intermediaries Relating to the Assessment of Creditworthiness and</td> <td>Progress to date         □ Not applicable         □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment         If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged " has been selected, please provide a brief justification:         ☑ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:         □ Draft published as of:         □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:         □ Implementation completed as of:         Issue is being addressed through:         □ Primary / Secondary legislation         ⊠ Regulation /Guidelines         □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:         Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:         In relation to banking sector, Korea has the CRA-rating related provisions in its regulation and detailed regulation on supervision of banking business. The provisions were created for the purpose of adopting the Basel standards (the pillar 1 and 3). In compliance with the pillar 1 adopted, the standardised</td> <td>Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         When BCBS concludes final revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk, FSS will implement the revision within an appropriate time frame.         Web-links to relevant documents:</td>	RemarksJurisdictions should indicate the stepsthey are taking to address therecommendations of the May 2014 FSBthematic peer review report on theimplementation of the FSB Principlesfor Reducing Reliance on CreditRatings, including by implementingtheir agreed action plans. Any revisedaction plans. Any revisedaction plans should be sent to the FSBSecretariat so that it can be posted on theFSB website.Jurisdictions may refer to the followingdocuments:FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010)2010)FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012)BCBS Consultative Document Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk (Dec 2015)IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25IOSCO Good Practices on Reducing Reliance on CRAs in Asset Management (Jun 2015)IOSCO Sound Practices at Large Intermediaries Relating to the Assessment of Creditworthiness and	Progress to date         □ Not applicable         □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment         If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged " has been selected, please provide a brief justification:         ☑ Implementation ongoing:         Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:         □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:         □ Draft published as of:         □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:         □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:         □ Implementation completed as of:         Issue is being addressed through:         □ Primary / Secondary legislation         ⊠ Regulation /Guidelines         □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:         Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:         In relation to banking sector, Korea has the CRA-rating related provisions in its regulation and detailed regulation on supervision of banking business. The provisions were created for the purpose of adopting the Basel standards (the pillar 1 and 3). In compliance with the pillar 1 adopted, the standardised	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:         When BCBS concludes final revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk, FSS will implement the revision within an appropriate time frame.         Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		competition among credit rating agencies. (Los Cabos) We call on national authorities and standard setting bodies to accelerate progress in reducing reliance on credit rating agencies, in accordance with the FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)	<u>the Use of External Credit Ratings</u> (Dec 2015).	approach using banks are obligated to use the CRA ratings for the measurement of risk weighted assets. And in accordance with the pillar 3 adopted, the banks are responsible for disclosing information on how they are managing risks; the information includes the names of CRAs and how the CRA ratings are mapped into the Basel standards. Since all the CRA-rating related provisions are designed to comply with the Basel standards, reducing further the reliance on CRA ratings in Korea may have to involve the change in the Basel standards.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Banks do not use CRA ratings for their credit assessment purpose. Reference to CRA ratings remain only within the implementation of the standardized approach of the Basel regulation with which banks are obligated to use the CRA ratings for the measurement of risk-weighted assets. Therefore the amendment of the related law and regulation might not be necessary for the purpose of reducing the reliance on CRA ratings for banks. But in order to strengthen supervisory oversight to assess the adequacy of market participants' own credit assessment process and disclosures we will continue to closely monitor the appropriateness of each financial institution's risk management process including internal credit assessment capacity. In addition, as a member of international standard setters like BCBS, IOSCO and IAIS, Korea will actively participate in international discussion on this area and	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				review domestic regulations according to the discussion.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/w p- content/uploads/c_140429r.pdf?page_mo ved=1	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI.	Enhancing and aligning	accounting standards			
VI. 15 (15)	Consistent application of high-quality accounting standards	Regulators, supervisors, and accounting standard setters, as appropriate, should work with each other and the private sector on an ongoing basis to ensure consistent application and enforcement of high-quality accounting standards. (Washington)	Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (e.g. equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial position and performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards. Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: <u>http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-</u> the-world/Pages/Analysis-of-the- <u>G20-IFRS-profiles.aspx</u> . As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value recognition, measurement and disclosure. In addition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if appropriate) to foster transparent and consistent implementation of the new accounting requirements for the measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets that are being introduced by the IASB and FASB.	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□Draft published as of:</li> <li>□Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>⊠ Implementation completed as of: 01-01-2011</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guidelines:</li> <li>Korea has adopted IFRS in full as Korean IFRS (K-IFRS) and refrains from producing its own IFRS interpretations. The Act on External Audit of Stock Companies provides the legal basis for</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Korea's financial authorities are working for the introduction of IFRS 9, which is set to be implemented on January 1, 2018. As part of the effort, the authorities established a task force on IFRS 9 for banks' provisioning for expected losses. Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.kasb.or.kr/



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			<ul> <li>See, for reference, the following BCBS documents:</li> <li>Supervisory guidance for assessing banks' financial instrument fair value practices (Apr 2009)</li> <li>Guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected credit losses (Dec 2015)</li> </ul>	K-IFRS, which is a direct Korean translation of IFRS by the Korea Accounting Standards Board (KASB). The Korean translation is required to undergo a process of official endorsement by the Financial Services Commision (FSC) in order to become Korea's official accounting standards. When an issue relating to the application of K-IFRS arises, the KASB consults with the IASB, the IFRS Interpretations Committee, and other national standard- setters to seek globally acceptable solutions. All companies listed on the Korea Exchange have been subject to K- IFRS since 2011. Most state-owned companies and most types of financial institutions including banks, insurance companies, financial holding companies, credit card companines, investment traders, investment brokers, collective investment business entities and trust business entities must also comply with K-IFRS irrespective of whether their securities are publicly traded. <b>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</b> <b>Web-links to relevant documents:</b>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII.	Enhancing risk manager				
VII. 16 (16)	Enhancing risk manager Enhancing guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, including on liquidity and foreign currency funding risks	Regulators should develop enhanced guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, in line with international best practices, and should encourage financial firms to re-examine their internal controls and implement strengthened policies for sound risk management. (Washington)	Jurisdictions should indicate the measures taken in the following areas: • guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, including BCBS good practice documents ( <i>Corporate governance principles</i> for banks, External audit of banks, and the Internal audit function in banks);	<ul> <li>Not applicable</li> <li>Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> <li>Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		check banks' implementation of the updated guidance on the management and supervision of liquidity as part of their regular supervision. If banks' implementation of the guidance is inadequate, supervisors will take more prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008)	<ul> <li>measures to monitor and ensure banks' implementation of the BCBS <u>Principles for Sound Liquidity</u> <u>Risk Management and Supervision</u> (Sep 2008);</li> <li>measures to supervise banks' operations in foreign currency funding markets;<sup>1</sup> and</li> <li>extent to which they undertake stress tests and publish their results.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:</li> <li>Implementation completed as of: [Bank] 01-01-2015, [FX] LCR 01-07-</li> </ul>	
		Regulators and supervisors in emerging markets <sup>2</sup> will enhance their supervision of banks' operation in foreign currency funding markets. (FSB 2009)	Jurisdictions should not provide any updates on the implementation of Basel III liquidity requirements (and other recent standards such as capital	<ul> <li>2015, Stress test 06-2011</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>☑ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> </ul>	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB should respond to this specific recommendation.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed.	requirements for CCPs), since these are <u>monitored separately by the BCBS</u> .	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		(Pittsburgh)		[Banks] Final rules on Basel III LCR and disclosure standards were published in Dec. 2014. The rules on LCR have been implemented in Jan. 2015. [FX] As for Basel III liquidity regulation, the FSS established monitoring system so that foreign currency LCR ratio reporting figures as of month end are monthly reported. And regulated ratio is expected to gradually strengthen until 2019. Starting from the latter half of 2010, the FSS has been conducting stress tests on FX liquidity. Since June 2011, the FSS applied 2008 crisis-like situations for FX liquidity stress testing which is conducted every month. Thanks to strengthened FX liquidity stress testing, all banks in Korea now holds sufficient FX reserves enabling them to endure 3 consecutive months of external shocks similar to 2008 Global Financial Crisis.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
17 (17)	Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington)	Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on <i>Enhancing the Risk</i>	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)	<u>Disclosures of Banks and</u> <u>Implementation Progress Report by</u> <u>the EDTF (Dec 2015)</u> , and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.	<ul> <li>□ Implementation ongoing:</li> <li>Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:</li> <li>□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>□ Draft published as of:</li> </ul>	
			In addition, in light of the new IASB and FASB accounting requirements for expected credit loss recognition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if appropriate) to foster disclosures needed to fairly depict a bank's exposure to credit risk, including its expected credit loss estimates, and to provide relevant information on a bank's underwriting practices. Jurisdictions may use as reference the recommendations in the report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on the Impact of Expected Credit Loss Approaches on Bank Risk Disclosures (Nov 2015), as well as the recommendations in Principle 8 of the BCBS <u>Guidance on credit risk and</u>	<ul> <li>□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> <li>□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: 01-2016</li> <li>□ Implementation completed as of: 01- 2017(FSS completed the implementation of Basel 2 Pilla 3 frame work</li> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:</li> <li>Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:</li> <li>FSS completed the implementation of Basel II Pillar 3 framework and will implement Basel III Pillar 3 framework in 2016.</li> </ul>	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			accounting for expected credit losses (Dec 2015)	Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.kfb.or.kr/new_data/etc.html? S=GAE&m=view&table=PDS3&no=27 1&start=0&mode=&field=&s_que=	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII.	Strengthening deposit in	surance			
18 (18)	Strengthening of national deposit insurance arrangements	National deposit insurance arrangements should be reviewed against the agreed international principles, and authorities should strengthen arrangements where	Jurisdictions that have not yet adopted an explicit national deposit insurance system should describe their plans to introduce	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		needed. (Rec. VI.9, FSF 2008)	such a system. All other jurisdictions should describe any significant design changes in their national deposit insurance system since the issuance of the revised IADI <i>Core</i>	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			<u>Principles for Effective Deposit</u> <u>Insurance Systems</u> (November 2014).	□ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
			In addition, jurisdictions should indicate if they have carried out a self-assessment	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			<ul><li>of compliance with the revised Core Principles:</li><li>If so, jurisdictions should</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Draft published as of:</li> <li>Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>If so, jurisdictions should highlight the main gaps identified and the steps proposed</li> </ul>	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			to address these gaps;	<b>Implementation completed as of:</b> 29-12-1995	
			If not, jurisdictions should indicate any plans to undertake a self-assessment exercise.	<ul> <li>Issue is being addressed through:</li> <li>□ Primary / Secondary legislation</li> <li>□ Regulation /Guidelines</li> <li>□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Depositor Protection Act as a main vehicle of deposit insurance scheme in Korea was enacted in December 1995.</li> </ul>	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				The FSB's Thematic DI Peer Review Report mentions Korea several times as a country with a generally good deposit	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				insurance scheme and in compliance with best practices in this field. (No particular problem was identified.)	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.law.go.kr/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq= 105210&lsId=001537&chrClsCd=01020 2&urlMode=engLsInfoR&viewCls=eng LsInfoR&efYd=&vSct=%EC%98%88% EA%B8%88%EC%9E%90%EB%B3% B4%ED%98%B8%EB%B2%95#0000	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Safeguarding the integri	ty and efficiency of financial markets			
19 (19)	Enhancing market integrity and efficiency	We must ensure that markets serve efficient allocation of investments and savings in our economies and do not	Jurisdictions should indicate whether high frequency trading and dark pools exist in their national markets.	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		pose risks to financial stability. To this end, we commit to implement initial recommendations by IOSCO on market integrity and efficiency, including measures to address the risks posed by high frequency trading and dark	ment initial SCO on market includingJurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations:including tisks posed by ed dorld• in relation to dark liquidity, as set	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents: http://emo.krx.co.kr/main/main.jsp Quick Link : Risk Managemet
		liquidity, and call for further work by mid-2012. (Cannes)	out in the IOSCO <u>Report on</u> <u>Principles for Dark Liquidity</u> (May 2011).	□ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
			• on the impact of technological change in the IOSCO <u><i>Report on</i></u>	<ul> <li>Draft in preparation, expected publication by:</li> <li>Draft published as of:</li> </ul>	
			<u>Regulatory Issues Raised by the</u> <u>Impact of Technological</u> Changes on Market Integrity	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			and Efficiency (Oct 2011).	□Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			• on market structure made in the IOSCO Report on <u>Regulatory</u>	<b>Implementation completed as of:</b> 24- 11-2014	
			issues raised by changes in	Issue is being addressed through:	
			market structure (Dec 2013).	□ Primary / Secondary legislation	
				Regulation /Guidelines	
				□Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Risk Management Guideline for Algorithmic Trading of KRX. It consists of 5 main parts. 1. Designing Member's Systems Members' algorithmic trading systems should be designed to be error-	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				free and to ensure their orderly functioning, preventing any market disruption and financial loss. 2. Testing Member's Systems Members' algorithmic trading systems should be sufficiently tested to prevent errors of member's systems, which are often attributed to algorithmic trading incidents. 3. Risk Management Members should meet regulatory requirements including those on management of their algorithmic trading, routing clients' algorithmic trading orders through the security device, and checking validity of the quotes. 4. Initiating Algorithmic Trading, Responding to Incidents and Validation after Incidents It is important to put in place safeguards to enhance the internal risk controls, including validation upon the initiation of the algorithmic trading systems and programs, deploying a process to respond to incidents or errors and conducting periodic checks. 5. FEP(Front End Processor) Controls by Members The FEP should be managed and operated by members. Because allowing their clients to manage the FEP and processing client's trade orders preferentially via separate systems or facilities, is risky and prohibited by regulation. According to the guideline, letting the client's trade orders preferentially via separate systems or facilities, is risky and prohibited by regulation. According to the guideline, letting the client's trade orders bypass the security device of the member's system is examined by the Market Oversight Commission. Regarding dark pools, it does not exist in Korea. <b>Highlight main developments since last year's survey</b> :	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
20 (20)	Regulation and supervision of commodity markets	We need to ensure enhanced market transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets, including OTC, and	Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets.	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		achieve appropriate regulation and supervision of participants in these markets. Market regulators and authorities should be granted effective intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to implement the principles found in IOSCO's report on <u>Principles for the Regulation and</u> Supervision of Commodity	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		particular, market regulators should	Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011).	□ Implementation ongoing:	
		have, and use formal position management powers, including the	Jurisdictions, in responding to this	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
		power to set ex-ante position limits, particularly in the delivery month where	recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the <u>update to</u>	□ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		appropriate, among other powers of	the survey published by IOSCO in	$\Box$ Draft published as of:	
		intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation of its	September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		recommendations by the end of 2012. (Cannes)	derivatives markets.	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
		We also call on Finance ministers to		⊠ Implementation completed as of: 30- 04-2013	
		monitor on a regular basis the proper		Issue is being addressed through:	
		implementation of IOSCO's principles		Primary / Secondary legislation	
		for the regulation and supervision on		$\boxtimes$ Regulation /Guidelines	
		commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and		□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
		unrestricted access to aggregated open interest data. (St. Petersburg)		Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				After the amendment of Capital Market Act, Korea regulates market price manipulation not only market derivatives but also OTC derivatives. The Act also prohibits various actions in the connection with trading listed securities or derivatives as well. Actions that cause	



No Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			fluctuation in, or fixing the market price of derivatives or underlying assets of certain derivatives or or securities securities linked to certain securities, derivatives with same or similar underlying asset to certain derivatives with an intention to earn, or cause a third party to earn unjust profits from trading such instruments. KRX regulation also requires customers to deposit customer margin with the member firms before placing an order to protect customers from cases of insolvency or financial instability among member firms. Moreover, 3 phases are set for the activation of Circuit Breaker according to the market condition. Constant monitoring of the commodity market is also done by Market Oversight Regulation. <b>Highlight main developments since last year's survey:</b> <b>Web-links to relevant documents:</b>	

#### FSB FINANCIAL STABILITY BOARD

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(21)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will continue to be		
(21)		coordinate work on the necessary	deferred given the forthcoming FSB		
		reforms of financial benchmarks. We	progress report on implementation of		
		endorse IOSCO's Principles for	FSB recommendations in this area, and		
		Financial Benchmarks and look forward	ongoing IOSCO work to review the		
		to reform as necessary of the benchmarks	implementation of the IOSCO Principles		
		used internationally in the banking	for Financial Benchmarks.		
		industry and financial markets, consistent			
		with the IOSCO Principles. (St.			
		Petersburg)			



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps				
Χ.	X. Enhancing financial consumer protection								
22 (22)	Enhancing financial consumer protectionWe agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks 	consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial	Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's <u>G-20 high-level principles on</u> financial consumer protection (Oct	<ul> <li>□ Not applicable</li> <li>□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment</li> <li>If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but</li> </ul>	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:				
		2011). Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's <u>September 2013 and September 2014</u>	no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:						
		the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes)	<u><i>reports</i></u> on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-	Implementation ongoing:     Status of progress [for legislation and     regulation/guidelines only]:					
			level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all						
			financial services sectors – banking and	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:					
			credit; securities; insurance and pensions	⊠Draft published as of: 06-07-2012					
			<ul> <li>and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when</li> </ul>	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:					
			considering implementation.	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:					
			Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that	□ Implementation completed as of:					
			have been introduced as a way to support	Issue is being addressed through:					
			the implementation of the High-level	Primary / Secondary legislation					
			Principles, to address particular national	□ Regulation /Guidelines					
			terminology, situations or determinations.	□ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:					
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:					
				The new legislation stipulates provisions concerning consumer financial protection including regualtion on sales, settlement for financial disputes and etc which are currently provided under different laws					



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				and regulations for each financial institution.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	

#### XI. Source of recommendations

Hangzhou: G20 Leaders' Communique (4-5 September 2016)

Antalya: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2015)

Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2014)

St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (5-6 September 2013)

Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (18-19 June 2012)

Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration (3-4 November 2011)

Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document (11-12 November 2010)

Toronto: The G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration (26-27 June 2010)

Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit (25 September 2009)

London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System (2 April 2009)

Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform (15 November 2008)

FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience (7 April 2008)

FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System (2 April 2009)

FSB 2009: The FSB Report on Improving Financial Regulation (25 September 2009)

FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision (1 November 2012)

#### XII. List of abbreviations used