

ANNEX I
SCHEDULE OF COLOMBIA

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Código de Comercio de 1971, Arts. 469, 471 y 474</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A juridical person constituted or organized under the laws of another country and with its principal domicile in another country, shall establish a branch in Colombia in order to develop a concession granted by the Colombian State.

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 8.9) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 8.10) National Treatment (Article 9.2)
Measures:	<i>Código Sustantivo del Trabajo, 1993, Arts. 74 y 75</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Any employer that has more than 10 workers shall employ Colombians as part of its ordinary workforce in a proportion of no less than 90 percent of its ordinary workers and of no less than 80 percent of its skilled, specialized or managerial personnel or persons in a position of trust. At the employer's request, these proportions may be reduced when it involves essential and strictly technical workers and only for the time necessary to train Colombian workers.

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 8.3)
Measures:	<i>Decreto 2080 de 2000, Art. 26</i>
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Foreign investors shall make portfolio investments in securities in Colombia only through an Administrator (<i>Administrador</i>).

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 8.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 8.10)
Measures:	As set out in the Description element, including <i>Arts. 3 y 11 de la Ley 226 de 1995</i>
Description:	<u>Investment</u>

Colombia, when selling or disposing of its equity interests in, or the assets of, an existing state enterprise or an existing governmental entity, may prohibit or impose limitations on the ownership of such interests or assets, and on the ability of owners of such interests or assets to control any resulting enterprise, by investors of Korea or of a non-Party or their investments. With respect to such a sale or other disposition, Colombia may adopt or maintain any measure related to the nationality of senior management or members of the board of directors.

Relevant existing legislation concerning this non-conforming measure includes *Ley 226 de 1995*. In this respect, if Colombia decides to sell all or part of its interest in an enterprise to a person other than a Colombian state enterprise or other Colombian government entity, it shall first offer such interest exclusively, and under the conditions established in *article 11 of Ley 226 de 1995*, to:

- a) current, pensioned, and former employees (other than former employees terminated for just cause) of the enterprise and of other enterprises owned or controlled by the enterprise;
- b) associations of employees and former employees of the enterprise;
- c) employee unions;
- d) federations and confederations of trade unions;
- e) employee funds (“fondos de empleados”);
- f) pension and severance funds; and

- g) cooperative entities¹.

However, once such interest has been transferred or sold, Colombia does not reserve the right to control any subsequent transfer or other disposal of such interest.

For purposes of this reservation.

- a) any measure maintained or adopted after the date of entry into force of this Agreement that, at the time of sale or other disposition, prohibits or imposes limitations on the ownership of equity interests or assets or imposes nationality requirements described in this reservation shall be deemed to be an existing measure; and
- b) "state enterprise" means an enterprise owned or controlled through ownership interests by Colombia and includes an enterprise established after the date of entry into force of this Agreement solely for the purposes of selling or disposing of equity interests in, or the assets of, an existing state enterprise or governmental entity.

¹ For greater certainty, *Ley 454 de 1998* establishes the type of cooperative entities existing in Colombia, including, *inter alia*, "cooperativas de ahorro y crédito," "cooperativas financieras," and "cooperativas multiactivas o integrales."

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 915 de 2004, Art. 5</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

Only natural or juridical persons with their main office in the free port of San Andrés, Providencia, and Santa Catalina may supply services in this region.

For greater certainty, this measure does not affect the cross-border supply of services as defined in Article 9.13.

Sector:	Accounting Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.2) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 43 de 1990, Art. 3 Par. 1</i> <i>Resolución No. 160 de 2004, Art. 2 Par. y Art. 6</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only persons registered with the <i>Junta Central de Contadores</i> may practice as accountants. A foreign national must have been domiciled continuously in Colombia for at least three years prior to the registration request and demonstrate accounting experience carried out in the territory of Colombia for a period of not less than one year. This experience may be acquired while engaging in public accounting studies or thereafter. For natural persons, the term "domiciled" means being a resident of Colombia and having the intention of remaining in Colombia.

Sector: Research and Development Services

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 9.2)

Measures: *Decreto 309 de 2000, Art. 7*

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Any foreign person planning to undertake scientific research on biological diversity in the territory of Colombia must involve at least one Colombian researcher in the research or analysis of the results of such research.

For greater certainty, this measure does not require or prohibit foreign persons and Colombian researchers from reaching an agreement with respect to the rights in relation to the scientific research or analysis.

Sector:	Fishing and Services Related to Fishing
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 8.3 and 9.2) Most-Favored-Nation Treatment (Article 9.3) Market Access (Article 9.4)
Measures:	<i>Decreto 2256 de 1991, Arts. 27, 28 y 67</i> <i>Acuerdo 005 de 2003, Sección II y VII</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only Colombian nationals may engage in artisanal fishing. A foreign flagged vessel may obtain a permit and engage in commercial fishing and related activities in Colombian territorial waters only in association with a Colombian enterprise that owns a permit. In this case, the costs of the permit and fishing license are higher for foreign-flagged vessels than for Colombian-flagged vessels. If the flag of a foreign-flagged vessel is that of a country that is a party to another bilateral agreement with Colombia, the terms of that other bilateral agreement shall determine whether or not the requirement to associate with a Colombian enterprise that owns a permit applies.

Sector: Services Directly Incidental to the Exploration and Exploitation of Minerals and Hydrocarbons

Obligations Concerned: Local Presence (Article 9.5)

Measures: *Ley 685 de 2001, Arts. 19 y 20*
Decreto legislativo 1056 de 1953, Art. 10
Código de Comercio de 1971, Arts. 471 y 474

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

To supply services directly related to the exploration and exploitation of minerals and hydrocarbons in Colombia, a juridical person organized under the laws of a foreign country must establish a branch, affiliate company, or subsidiary in Colombia.

For greater certainty, this entry does not apply to service suppliers engaged in those services for less than one year.

Sector: Private Security and Surveillance Services

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Articles 8.3 and 9.2)
Market Access (Article 9.4)
Local Presence (Article 9.5)

Measures: *Decreto 356 de 1994, Arts. 8, 12, 23 y 25*

Description: Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

Only an enterprise organized under Colombian law as a limited liability company or a private security and surveillance services cooperative² may provide private security and surveillance services in Colombia. Partners or members of such enterprises must be Colombian nationals.

Enterprises established prior to February 11, 1994 with foreign members or foreign capital may not increase the participation of foreign members. Cooperatives organized before that date may retain their juridical form.

² Article 23 of *Decreto 356 de 1994* defines a “private security and surveillance services cooperative” as an employee-owned and employee-run non-profit associative enterprise created to provide private security and surveillance services, for remuneration.

Sector:	Journalism
Obligations Concerned:	Senior Management and Board of Directors (Article 8.10)
Measures:	<i>Ley 29 de 1944, Art. 13</i>
Description:	<u>Investment</u> The director or general manager of a newspaper published in Colombia that focuses on Colombian politics must be a Colombian national.

Sector: Travel and Tourism Services

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 9.2)
Local Presence (Article 9.5)

Measures: *Ley 32 de 1990, Art. 5*
Decreto 502 de 1997, Arts. 1 al 7

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Foreign nationals must be domiciled in Colombia to provide travel and tourism agent services within the territory of Colombia.

For greater certainty, this entry does not apply to tour guide services, nor does it affect the cross-border supply of services as defined in Article 9.13.

Sector:	Notary and Registrar Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.2) Market Access (Article 9.4)
Measures:	<i>Decreto Ley 960 de 1970, Arts. 123, 124, 126, 127 y 132</i> <i>Decreto Ley 1250 de 1970, Art. 60</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only Colombian nationals may be notaries and/or registrars. The establishment of new notaries is subject to an economic needs test that takes into account the population of the area of interest, the necessity of the services, and access to means of communication facilities, among other factors.

Sector:	Domiciliary Public Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 8.3) Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 142 de 1994, Arts. 1, 17, 18, 19 y 23</i> <i>Código de Comercio de 1971, Arts. 471 y 472</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

A domiciliary public service enterprise, must be organized under the *Empresas de Servicios Públicos* (E.S.P.) regime, must be domiciled in Colombia and organized under Colombian law as a share company (*sociedad por acciones*). The requirement to be organized as a share company does not apply to a decentralized entity that takes the form of a commercial and industrial enterprise of the State.

For purposes of this entry, domiciliary public services include the provision of water, sewage, refuse disposal, electric power, combustible gas distribution, and basic public-switched telephone services (PSTN) and any activities supplemental thereto. Activities supplemental to basic public-switched telephone services means long-distance public telephone and fixed wireless local loop telephone services in rural areas, but does not mean commercial mobile telephone services.

An enterprise in which a locally organized community holds a controlling interest shall be given a preference over enterprises with otherwise equivalent bids in the granting of a concession or license for the provision of domiciliary public services to that community.

Sector:	Electrical Power
Obligations Concerned:	Market Access (Article 9.4)
Measures:	<i>Ley 143 de 1994, Art. 74</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

Only enterprises organized under Colombian law before July 12, 1994, may engage in marketing (*comercialización*) and transmission of electrical power or engage in more than one of the following activities at the same time: generation, distribution, or transmission of electrical power. For greater certainty, an enterprise legally constituted in Colombia can not engage in marketing and transmission activities.

Sector:	Customs Services
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Decreto 2685 de 1999, Arts. 74 y 76</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

In order to perform customs intermediation, intermediation for postal services (“*intermediación para servicios postales*”) and *mensajería especializada*³ (including express delivery), deposit of merchandise, transportation of merchandise under the customs control, or international cargo services, or to act as Permanent Customs Users (“*Usuarios Aduaneros Permanentes*”) or Highly Exporting Users (“*Usuarios Altamente Exportadores*”), a person must be domiciled in Colombia or have a domiciled representative legally responsible for their activities in Colombia.

³ “*Servicio de mensajería especializada*” means the class of postal services that is supplied independently of the official postal networks for national and international mail, and that requires the application and adoption of special procedures for the receipt, collection, and personal delivery of mail and other postal objects transported by land or air within or from the territory of Colombia.

Sector:	Postal and <i>Mensajería Especializada</i> Services
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 1369 de 2009, Art. 4</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only juridical persons organized under Colombian law may supply postal services and “ <i>mensajería especializada</i> ” (as defined in the footnote to the previous entry) in Colombia.

Sector:	Telecommunication Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.2) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 671 de 2001</i> <i>Decreto 1616 de 2003, Arts. 13 y 16</i> <i>Decreto 2542 de 1997, Art. 2</i> <i>Decreto 2926 de 2005, Art. 2</i> <i>Decreto 2870 de 2007, Título II (Arts. 3 al 7)</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only enterprises organized under Colombian law may receive concessions for the supply of telecommunications services within Colombia. Colombia may grant licenses to enterprises to provide long distance basic switched telecommunications services on less favorable terms, with respect only to payment and duration, than those provided to <i>Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P.</i> under article 2 of <i>Decreto 2542 de 1997</i> , articles 13 and 16 of <i>Decreto 1616 de 2003</i> and <i>Decreto 2926 de 2005</i> .

Sector:	Cinematography
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 8.9) National Treatment (Article 9.2)
Measures:	<i>Ley 814 de 2003, Arts. 5, 14, 15, 18 y 19</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross Border Trade in Services</u>

The exhibition and distribution of foreign films is subject to the Cinematographic Development Fee, which is set at 8.5 percent of the monthly net income derived from such exhibition and distribution.

The fee applied to an exhibitor is reduced to 2.25 percent, when a foreign movie is exhibited together with a Colombian short film.

The fee applied to a distributor is reduced to 5.5 percent until 2012, provided that during the preceding year, the percentage of Colombian full-length films it distributed to cinemas and other exhibitors equaled or exceeded the target percentage set by the government.

Sector:	Radio Broadcasting Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 8.3 and 9.2) Senior Management and Board of Directors (Article 8.10) Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 80 de 1993, Art. 35</i> <i>Ley 74 de 1966, Art. 7</i> <i>Decreto 1447 de 1995, Arts. 7, 9 y 18</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A concession to supply radio broadcasting services may be granted only to Colombian nationals or to juridical persons organized under Colombian law. The number of concessions to provide radio broadcasting services is subject to an economic needs test that applies criteria set forth by law. The director of informative or journalist programs must be a Colombian national.

Sector:	Free-to-air Television Audio-Visual Production Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 8.3 and 9.2) Performance Requirements (Article 8.9) Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 014 de 1991, Art. 37</i> <i>Ley 680 de 2001, Arts. 1 y 4</i> <i>Ley 335 de 1996, Arts. 13 y 24</i> <i>Ley 182 de 1995, Arts. 37 numeral 3, 47 y 48</i> <i>Acuerdo 002 de 1995, Art. 10 Parágrafo</i> <i>Acuerdo 023 de 1997, Art. 8 Parágrafo</i> <i>Acuerdo 024 de 1997, Arts. 6 y 9</i> <i>Acuerdo 020 de 1997, Arts. 3 y 4</i>
Description:	<p><u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u></p> <p>Only Colombian nationals or juridical persons organized under Colombian law may be granted concessions to provide free-to-air television services.</p> <p>To hold a concession for a privately operated national television channel that provides free-to-air television services, a juridical person must be organized as a corporation (“<i>sociedad anónima</i>”).</p> <p>The number of concessions to provide free-to-air national and local for-profit television services is subject to an economic needs test in accordance with the criteria set forth by law.</p> <p>Foreign equity in any enterprise holding a free-to-air television concession is limited to 40 percent.</p> <p><u>National Television</u></p> <p>Suppliers (operators and/or persons granted the right to use programming slots) of free-to-air national television services must broadcast nationally produced programming on each channel as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a minimum of 70 percent between 19:00 hours and 22:30 hours; (b) a minimum of 50 percent between 22:30 hours and 24:00 hours;

- (c) a minimum of 50 percent between 10:00 hours and 19:00 hours; and
- (d) a minimum of 50 percent for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays during the hours described in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Regional and Local Television

Regional television may be supplied only by state-owned entities.

Suppliers of regional and local free-to-air television services must broadcast a minimum of 50 percent nationally produced programming on each channel.

Sector:	Subscription Television Audio-visual Production Services
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 8.9) Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 680 de 2001, Arts. 4 y 11</i> <i>Ley 182 de 1995, Art. 42</i> <i>Acuerdo 014 de 1997, Arts. 14, 16 y 30</i> <i>Ley 335 de 1996, Art. 8</i> <i>Acuerdo 032 de 1998, Arts. 7 y 9</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

Only juridical persons organized under Colombian law may supply subscription television services. Such juridical persons must make available to subscribers, at no additional cost, those free-to-air Colombian national, regional, and municipal television channels available in the authorized area of coverage. The transmission of regional and municipal channels will be subject to the technical capacity of the subscription television operator.

Suppliers of satellite subscription television only have the obligation of including in their basic programming the transmission of the public interest channels of the Colombian State. When rebroadcasting free-to-air programming subject to a domestic content quota, a subscription television provider may not modify the content of the original signal.

Subscription television not including satellite

The concessionaire of subscription television that transmits commercials different from those of origin must comply with the minimum percentages of nationally produced programming required of suppliers of free-to-air national television services as described in the entry on free-to-air television and audio-visual production services on pages 22 and 23 of this Annex. Colombia interprets Article 16 of *Acuerdo 014 de 1997* as not requiring subscription television suppliers to comply with minimum percentages of nationally produced programming when commercials are inserted into programming outside the territory of Colombia. Colombia will continue to apply this interpretation, subject to Article 9.6.1(c) (Non-Conforming Measures).

There will be no restrictions on the number of subscription television concessions at the zonal, municipal, and district level once the current concessions at those levels expire and in no case after 31 October 2011.

Suppliers of cable television services must produce and broadcast in Colombia a minimum of one hour of programming each day between 18:00 hours and 24:00 hours.

Sector:	Community Television
Obligations Concerned:	Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 182 de 1995, Art. 37 numeral 4</i> <i>Acuerdo 006 de 1999, Arts. 3 y 4</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Community television services may only be supplied by communities organized and legally constituted under Colombian law as foundations, cooperatives, associations, or corporations governed by civil law. For greater certainty, such services are restricted with respect to area of coverage and number and type of channels; may be offered to no more than 6000 associates, or community members; and must be offered under the modality of a closed network local access channels.

Sector: Waste-Related Services

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 8.3)

Measures: *Decreto 2080 de 2000, Art. 6*

Description: Investment

Foreign investment is not permitted in activities related to the processing, disposition, and disposal of toxic, hazardous, or radioactive waste not produced in Colombia.

Sector:	Transportation
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 336 de 1996, Arts. 9 y 10</i> <i>Decreto 149 de 1999, Art. 5</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Suppliers of public transportation services within the territory of Colombia must be enterprises organized under Colombian law and domiciled in Colombia. Only foreign enterprises with an agent or representative domiciled in Colombia and legally responsible for its activities in Colombia may supply multimodal transportation of cargo within and from the territory of Colombia.

Sector:	Maritime and Fluvial Transportation
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 8.9) Senior Management and Board of Directors (Article 8.10) National Treatment (Article 9.2) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Decreto 804 de 2001, Arts. 2 y 4 inciso 4</i> <i>Código de Comercio de 1971, Art. 1455</i> <i>Decreto Ley 2324 de 1984, Arts. 99, 101 y 124</i> <i>Ley 658 de 2001, Art. 11</i> <i>Decreto 1597 de 1988, Art. 23</i>
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only enterprises organized under Colombian law using Colombian flag vessels may supply maritime and fluvial transport services between two points within the territory of Colombia (cabotage). All foreign-flagged vessels entering a Colombian port must have a representative legally responsible for their activities in Colombia and domiciled in Colombia. The maritime and fluvial public service of pilotage on Colombian territorial waters may only be performed by Colombian nationals. In Colombian flag vessels and foreign-flagged vessels (except those relating to fishing) that operate in Colombian jurisdictional waters for a period of time longer than six months, continuous or discontinuous, from the date of the issuing of the respective permit, the captain, officials and at least 80 percent of the rest of the crew must be Colombians.

Sector:	Port Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.2) Market Access (Article 9.4) Local Presence (Article 9.5)
Measures:	<i>Ley 1 de 1991, Arts. 5.20 y 6</i> <i>Decreto 1423 de 1989, Art. 38</i>
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>

The holder of a concession to supply port services must be organized under Colombian law as a corporation (*sociedad anónima*) whose corporate objective is the construction, maintenance, and administration of ports.

Only Colombian flag vessels may supply port services in Colombian waters. However, in exceptional cases, the *Dirección General Marítima* may authorize supply of such services by foreign flag vessels if no Colombian vessel has the capacity to supply such service. The authorization will be issued for six months, but may be extended up to one year.

Sector:	Air Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 8.3) Performance Requirements (Article 8.9)
Measures:	<i>Código de Comercio de 1971, Arts. 1795, 1803 y 1804</i>
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Only Colombian nationals or juridical persons organized under Colombian law may own and maintain real and effective control of an airplane registered to supply commercial air services in Colombia. All air services companies established in Colombia as an agency or branch shall employ Colombian workers in a proportion of no less than 90 percent for their operation in Colombia.