

## ABSTRACTS

After signing the Korea-US(KORUS) FTA, Korea has been negotiating the Korea-EU FTA. Negotiating FTAs with the U.S. and the EU, both of which provide a high level of protection for intellectual property rights, could have significant implications for the domestic system of intellectual property protection.

There are some differences as well as similarities in the systems of intellectual property protection in the U.S. and in the EU. Depending on how these differences are played out in the negotiations and also to what extent the Korea-EU FTA will include KORUS-plus elements, the Korea-EU FTA could result in a change in Korea's intellectual property protection system.

This study aims to analyze the main issues raised in the area of copyright and related rights in the Korea-EU FTA negotiation. In particular, it compares these issues with the relevant clauses contained in the KORUS FTA.

The remuneration paid by the user when a phonogram is used for 'communication to the public' and the artists' resale right have been most contentious issues during the negotiations in the area of copyright. In addition, many EU countries were found to have introduced a system of the remuneration for private copying, although the issue was not formally raised in the negotiations. On the other hand, the term of copyright protection has not become a major issue in the Korea-EU FTA as Korea already raised the term of protection significantly through the KORUS FTA.

**Key Word** : Copyright, Intellectual property, EU, Korea Free Trade Agreements, FTA, Korea-EU FTA, WTO/TRIPs, TRIPs.