Section I – TIN Description

In Korea, two types of Tax Identification Number (TIN) are used for filing tax returns: a Resident Registration Number and a Business Registration Number.

1. A Resident Registration Number, which is issued by the Ministry of Interior to a Korean citizen residing in the country, should be used as his or her TIN when a corporation withholds taxes from its employee’s wages and salaries or an individual files tax returns for income, transfer, inheritance and/or gift.

2. An individual starting a business should obtain a Business Registration Number from the head of a district tax office in his or her jurisdiction and use the number as his or her TIN for filing value-added tax returns.

3. Likewise, a corporation starting a business should obtain a Business Registration Number from the head of a district tax office in its jurisdiction and use the number as its TIN for all tax returns, including corporate tax returns, that are filed.

Automatic issuance of TINs to all residents for tax purposes:

Individual: yes  no

If no, instances where individuals are not being automatically issued a TIN are:

Entities (as defined by the CRS): yes  no

If no, instances where Entities are not being automatically issued a TIN are:

Section II – TIN Structure

1. Business Registration Number

A Business Registration Number consists of 10 digits (XXX-XX-XXXXX) and is assigned based on the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three-digit on the left</th>
<th>Two-digit at the center</th>
<th>First four digits of the five-digit on the right</th>
<th>The final digit of the five-digit on the right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They are serially assigned a three-digit number between 101 and 999</td>
<td>It makes distinction between an individual and a corporation and is assigned based on the following criteria: ① 01-79: sole proprietor liable for value-added tax (VAT) ② 90-99: sole proprietor exempted from value-added tax (VAT) ③ 89: non-corporate religious organization ④ 80: non-corporate organization</td>
<td>They are serially assigned a four-digit number between 0001-9999</td>
<td>It checks for any errors entered in the first nine digits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
excluding religious group (89)  
⑤ 81, 86, 87, 88: head office of a for-profit corporation  
⑥ 82: head or branch office of a non-profit corporation  
⑦ 83: country, local government or local government association  
⑧ 84: head, branch or liaison office of a foreign corporation  
⑨ 85: branch office of a for-profit corporation

2. Resident Registration Number

A Resident Registration Number consists of 13 digits (XXXXXXXX-XXXXXXX) and is assigned based on the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) date of birth</th>
<th>(b) sex</th>
<th>(c) region of birth registration</th>
<th>(d) order</th>
<th>(e) verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(six-digit on the left)</td>
<td>(first digit of the seven-digit on the right)</td>
<td>(next four digits of the seven-digit on the right)</td>
<td>(sixth digit of the seven-digit on the right)</td>
<td>(final digit of the seven-digit on the right)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It is made up of an individual’s date of birth (ymmd).  
  E.g.) For a person born on January 2, 1985, the first six-digit would be: 850102

- (a) date of birth: It identifies the sex of the individual:  
  ① if born before 2000,  
  1 for male  
  2 for female  
  ② if born after 2000,  
  3 for male  
  4 for female

- (b) sex: They are the area code of the region in which his or her birth was registered.

- (c) region of birth registration: It is the order in which the birth was registered in the region.

- (d) order: It checks for any errors entered in the first 12 digits.

- (e) verification: It is the order in which the birth was registered in the region.

Section III – Where to find TINs?

1. Overview

A Resident Registration Number of an individual can be verified from his or her resident registration card or passport issued by the local government in his or her jurisdiction. The Business Registration Number of a person or a corporation is given in its business registration certificate issued by the district tax office in its jurisdiction.
2. Resident Registration Number

A Resident Registration Number is displayed on the front side of a Resident Registration Card issued by the Ministry of Interior. (See the red box.)

< Resident Registration Card>

The seven-digit on the right of a Resident Registration Number can be found in the first page of a passport issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as shown below (see the red box 2). A complete Resident Registration Number may be obtained by first adjusting the person’s date of birth into a “ymmd” format (see the red box 1) and then combining it with the last seven-digit of the registration number.

The Resident Registration Number according to the passport shown below is 800622-1234567.

< Passport>
3. Business Registration Number

A Business Registration Number can be found on the front side of a Business Registration Certificate issued by the National Tax Service. (See the red box.)

< Business Registration Certificate>

![Business Registration Certificate]

Section IV – Websites for further information on TIN

For further information, please visit:

http://www.nts.go.kr/info/info_01_01.asp

Section V – Contact point for further information

Assistant Director Ms. Jun-Young Jo
Offshore Compliance Division,
International Tax Management
National Tax Service
Phone: +82 44 204 2953  E-mail : axis@nts.go.kr