

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SANITARY CONTROL ACT

Act No. 10310, May 25, 2010
Amended by Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011
Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012
Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013
Act No. 11738, Apr. 5, 2013
Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013
Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013
Act No. 11998, Aug. 6, 2013
Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014
Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015
Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016
Act No. 14026, Feb. 3, 2016
Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the sound development of the livestock industry and improvement in public health by prescribing the matters necessary for the raising, slaughter and disposal of livestock and the processing, distribution and inspection of livestock products in order to promote the sanitary management of livestock products and improvement in the quality thereof.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall be defined as follows: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. The term "livestock" means cattle, horses, sheep (including rock goats, such as goats; hereinafter the same shall apply), swine (including raised wild boars; hereinafter the same shall apply), chickens, ducks, and other animals prescribed by Presidential Decree, as animals for food;
2. The term "livestock products" means meat, packaged meat, raw milk, edible eggs, processed meat products, processed milk products, and processed egg products;
3. The term "meat" means carcass, dressed meat, internal organs, and other parts of livestock for food;
4. The term "packaged meat" means meat to which no additive of chemical compound or other food is added, as meat refrigerated or frozen as packaged, cut meat (including finely cut or grinding) for the purpose of sale (including gratuitous offer to many and unspecified persons; hereinafter the same shall

apply);

5. The term "raw milk" means cow's milk or sheep's milk that has been milked for sale or for treatment and processing for sale;

6. The term "edible eggs" means eggs of livestock used for food, prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister;

7. The term "milk collection" means collection, filtration, cooling, or storage of raw milk;

8. The term "processed meat products" means products for sale prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as ham, sausage, bacon, dried meat, spiced meat, and other processed products with meat as a raw material;

9. The term "dairy products" means products for sale prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as milk, low-fat milk, powdered milk, milk formula, fermented milk, butter, cheese, and other processed products with raw milk as raw material;

10. The term "processed egg products" means products for sale prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as liquid egg yolk, liquid egg white, whole egg powder, and other processed products with eggs as raw material;

11. The term "place of work" means a slaughterhouse, milk collection station, livestock product processing factory, edible-egg sorting and packaging plant, meat packaging facilities, or livestock product storage;

12. The term "non-ambulatory" means symptoms of the inability to stand or walk;

13. The term "processed livestock products traceability" means management of processed livestock products (referring to processed meat products, processed milk products, and processed egg products; hereinafter the same shall apply) in a way that makes it possible to investigate the causes of any problem of the processed livestock products and to take necessary measures where any safety problem, etc., occurs to them by recording and managing information at each stage from the processing to sales and thereby tracing its history.

Article 3 (Relationship with other Acts)

Except as otherwise provided for in this Act, the Food Sanitation Act shall apply to livestock products.

Article 3-2 (Establishment, etc., of Livestock Product Sanitation Deliberative Committee)

(1) The Livestock Product Sanitation Deliberative Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Food and Drug Safety to examine and deliberate on essential particulars, etc., concerning sanitation of livestock products. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) The Committee shall examine and deliberate on each of the following: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

1. Standards for examination of pathogenic microbes of livestock products and the prevention of infection thereof;

2. Technical guidance and education on the prevention of residues of harmful substances, such as antibiotics or pesticides in livestock products;
 3. Standards for processing, packaging, storing, and distributing livestock products and the specifications of their ingredients;
 4. Hazard analysis and critical control points referred to in Article 9 (1);
 5. Measures for the prohibition of importation, sale, etc., of livestock products pursuant to Article 15-2 (1) or 33-2 (2);
 6. Other matters deemed important and taken into deliberation by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.
- (3) The Committee may have research members to entrust them to investigate or research the international standards, specifications, etc., of livestock products.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraphs (1) through (3), matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Committee shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 4 (Standards for and Specifications of Livestock Products)

- (1) The standards for slaughter and treatment of livestock and collection of milk shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*
- (2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if necessary for public hygiene, determine and publicly announce each of the following: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*
1. Standards for processing, packaging, storing and distributing livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "processing standards");
 2. Specifications of ingredients of livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "specifications of ingredients");
 3. Standards for sanitation grade of livestock products.
- (3) With respect to livestock products, the processing standards and specifications of ingredients of which are not determined, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may require a livestock product processing business operator to submit the processing standards and specifications of ingredients to him/her and temporarily approve the processing standards and specifications of ingredients by the time of public announcement referred to in paragraph (2) following the examination by a livestock products testing and inspection agency prescribed in Article 6 (2) 2 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>*
- (4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the standards, processing standards, and specifications of ingredients of livestock products for exportation may conform to those required by an importer.
- (5) Slaughter and treatment of livestock, collection of milk and processing, packaging, storage and distribution of livestock products shall conform to the standards, processing standards and specifications of ingredients pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3). The same shall also apply to livestock products imported for sale.
- (6) No livestock products that fail to conform to the standards, processing standards or specifications of ingredients pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be sold, or stored, transported or displayed for sale.

Article 5 (Specifications of Containers)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if deemed necessary for the sanitary processing of livestock products, determine and publicly announce necessary matters, such as specifications of containers used for livestock products, tools, package or colors for seal of approval or printing (hereinafter referred to as "containers, etc."). <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Where specifications, etc. are determined in accordance with paragraph (1), containers, etc. conforming to such specifications, etc., shall be used.

Article 6 (Standards for Labelling of Livestock Products)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may determine and publicly announce standards for labelling of livestock products for sale. In such cases, he/she may determine the labelling of livestock products classified as indigenous livestock under subparagraph 1-2 of Article 2 of the Livestock Industry Act. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11738, Apr. 5, 2013>

(2) Livestock products, the standards for labelling of which have been determined pursuant to paragraph (1), shall be labelled in conformity to such standards. The same shall also apply to livestock products imported for sale.

(3) No livestock products, the standards for labelling of which have been determined pursuant to paragraph (1), shall be sold, or processed, packaged, stored, transported or displayed for sale unless they have been labelled pursuant to paragraph (2).

Article 7 (Slaughter, etc., of Livestock)

(1) Slaughter and treatment of livestock, collection of milk, and processing, packaging and storage of livestock products shall be conducted in a place of work permitted under Article 22 (1): Provided, That this shall not apply to any of the following cases: <Amended by Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Where livestock is slaughtered or treated for scientific research;
2. Where a person slaughters or treats such livestock for his/her own consumption in the area where a Special Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayor, a Do Governor, or a Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor") determines and publicly announces the classification of livestock by species, excluding cattle and horses;
3. Where an owner slaughters or treats such livestock for the direct cooking and sales of it to consumers (hereinafter referred to as "in-house cooking and sale") at the relevant place in the area where a Mayor/Do Governor determines and publicly announces the classification of livestock by species, excluding cattle, horses, swine, and sheep.

(2) Any person who slaughters or treats livestock pursuant to paragraph (1) 1 shall report to a Mayor/Do Governor, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Meat of livestock slaughtered or treated under paragraph (1) 1 may be used or sold for food, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(4) Any person who slaughters or treats livestock, excluding cattle, horses, swine, and sheep, pursuant to paragraph (1) 3, shall slaughter or treat such livestock sanitarily, as determined and publicly announced by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(5) Notwithstanding the main sentence of paragraph (1), no non-ambulatory livestock, excluding cases prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as injury, shall be slaughtered or treated for food or sale.

(6) The State and a local government shall examine the disease of any non-ambulatory livestock referred to in paragraph (5) and discard it appropriately, and shall adequately compensate loss incurred, to an owner of such livestock.

(7) Matters necessary for livestock subject to paragraph (5) and items of examination for diseases and methods of examination depending on the types of livestock, standards and procedures for compensation, methods of calculating compensation, methods of discarding, etc., under paragraph (6) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(8) A person who intends to slaughter or treat any livestock prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among the livestock, other than cattle, horses, swine, and sheep, for his/her own consumption or for in-house cooking and sale pursuant to paragraph (1) 2, may request a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu (referring to an autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply) to inspect the livestock to be slaughtered or treated or the meat to be treated after the slaughter. In such cases, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, in receipt of such request, shall require an inspector appointed or commissioned by the Mayor/Do Governor pursuant to Article 13 (1) to conduct the inspection, except in extenuating circumstances. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(9) An inspector who conducts an inspection of meat pursuant to paragraph (8), shall place a passing mark on the meat that passes an inspection, in accordance with Article 16: Provided, That the same shall not apply where a person who has requested the inspection does not want to place such mark. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(10) Items, methods, criteria, and procedures of inspections conducted under paragraph (8), and other necessary matters, shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

Article 8 (Sanitary Control Standards)

(1) Sanitary control standards (hereinafter referred to as "sanitary control standards") to be observed by any person who has obtained a license pursuant to Article 22 or who has submitted a report pursuant to Article 24 (hereinafter referred to as "business operator") and his/her employees at a place of work or place of business shall be stipulated by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Any of the following business operators shall prepare and operate his/her own sanitary control standards to be observed by him/her and his/her employees at the relevant place of work or place of business pursuant to the sanitary control standards: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Any business operator who engages in slaughter business pursuant to Article 21 (1) 1;
 2. Any business operator who engages in livestock product processing business pursuant to Article 21 (1) 3;
 3. Any business operator who engages in meat packaging business pursuant to Article 21 (1) 4;
 4. Other business operators prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, because it is deemed that they should prepare and operate their own sanitary control standards.
- (3) Matters necessary for preparation, operation, etc. of one's own sanitary control standards under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 9 (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall determine and publicly announce hazard analysis and critical control points (hereinafter referred to as "HACCP") for each process to prevent mixing of substances harmful to the human body, into livestock products or prevent livestock products from being contaminated thereby, throughout the whole process from the raising of livestock to the management of the quality of raw materials, handling, processing, packaging, distribution, and sale of livestock products.

(2) Business operators prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among livestock slaughter business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 1, milk collection business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 2, and livestock products processing business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 3, and edible-egg sorting and packaging business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 3-2 shall prepare and operate their own HACCP (hereinafter referred to as "individual HACCP") which are applied to their places of work according to HACCP: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to a business operator in an island area prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(3) Where any person (excluding a business operator referred to in the main sentence of paragraph (2)) wishes to obtain accreditation as to compliance with HACCP, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may accredit the relevant place of work, business establishment, or farm as a HACCP-accredited place of work, HACCP-accredited business establishment, or HACCP-accredited farm, respectively after examining whether HACCP are complied with.

(4) Where a person prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as a livestock cooperative established under the Agricultural Cooperatives Act, files an application to obtain integrated accreditation that he/she complies with HACCP at all stages of raising livestock, handling, processing, distribution, and sale of livestock products, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may accredit the applicant as an integrated HACCP-accredited business after examining requirements for accreditation, such as whether a place of work, business establishment, or farm that has entered into a contract for shipment of livestock or supply of raw materials with the applicant, complies with HACCP. In such cases, the relevant place of work, business establishment, or farm shall be deemed accredited as a HACCP-accredited place of work, HACCP-accredited business establishment, or HACCP-accredited farm, respectively.

(5) Where a person who has been accredited or is deemed accredited as a HACCP-accredited place of work, HACCP-accredited business establishment, or HACCP-accredited farm pursuant to paragraph (3) or the latter part of paragraph (4), or a person accredited as an integrated HACCP-accredited business under the former part of paragraph (4), intends to alter the accredited matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, he/she shall be accredited for alteration from the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.

(6) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall issue him/her with evidentiary documents that a person who has been accredited or is deemed accredited as a HACCP-accredited place of work, HACCP-accredited business establishment, or HACCP-accredited farm pursuant to paragraph (3) or the latter part of paragraph (4), a person who has been accredited as an integrated HACCP-accredited business under the former part of paragraph (4), and a person who has been accredited for alteration pursuant to paragraph (5) is so accredited or accredited for alteration.

(7) No person who has failed to receive evidentiary documents of accreditation or accreditation for alteration under paragraph (6), shall use the name of HACCP-accredited place of work, HACCP-accredited business establishment, HACCP-accredited farm, or integrated HACCP-accredited business (hereinafter referred to as "HACCP-accredited place of work, etc.").

(8) For the efficient operation of HACCP, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may provide technology or information or provide education and training necessary to comply with HACCP to any of the following persons: *<Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

1. Business operators (including employees) who should prepare and operate their individual HACCP;
2. Persons who intend to be or have been accredited for a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4) (including employees).

(9) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may provide preferential support, such as financing for improving facilities, to persons accredited as a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc.

(10) The following matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister:

1. Requirements and procedures for accreditation of HACCP-accredited places of work, etc., pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (4);
2. Procedures for accreditation for alteration pursuant to paragraph (5);
3. Issuance of evidentiary documents pursuant to paragraph (6);
4. Agencies providing education and training pursuant to paragraph (8), expenses incurred therein, the content thereof, etc.
 1. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is not less than 150 tons: July 1, 2014;
 2. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is at least 75 tons but less than 150 tons: January 1, 2015;

3. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is less than 75 tons: January 1, 2016.

1. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than two billion won and the number of employees of which is not less than 51: January 1, 2015;

2. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than 500 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 21: January 1, 2016;

3. A business establishment, the annual sales of which is not less than 100 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 6: January 1, 2017;

4. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are less than 100 million won or the number of employees of which is not more than 5: January 1, 2018.

Article 9-2 (Period of Validity of Accreditation)

(1) The period of validity of accreditation referred to in Article 9 (3) or (4) shall be three years from the date of accreditation, and the period of validity of accreditation for alteration referred to in paragraph (5) of the aforesaid Article shall be the remainder of the original period of validity of accreditation.

(2) Any person who intends to obtain extension of the period of validity of accreditation under paragraph (1) shall file an application for extension with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(3) Upon receipt of an application for extension referred to in paragraph (2), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may extend the period of validity where he/she deems that such application complies with HACCP. In such cases, the period of extension shall not exceed three years.

Article 9-3 (Evaluation, etc. of Whether to Comply with HACCP)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall examine and evaluate whether a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., complies with HACCP at least once a year.

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall examine and evaluate the HACCP of a business operator who operates his/her individual HACCP and the appropriateness of the operation thereof, at least once a year.

(3) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may provide administrative and financial support preferentially to a business operator found to be exemplary by an evaluation conducted under paragraph (2).

(4) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall endeavor to establish and continuously develop the HACCP system by verifying the appropriateness of HACCP.

(5) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may require a related public official to have access to, and examine a relevant place of work, business establishment, or farm in order to conduct verification referred to in paragraph (4). In such cases, the related public official shall carry a certificate indicating his/her authority and present it to interested persons.

(6) No person who has been accredited for a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. (including his/her employees) and no business operator who operates the individual HACCP (including his/her employees) shall refuse, interfere with, or evade access and examinations prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2) and (5).

(7) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety learns that a place of work has violated its individual HACCP in the process of examination and evaluation prescribed in paragraph (2), he/she may require a Mayor/Do Governor to take measures referred to in Article 27 (1) against a business operator of the relevant place of work.

(8) The following matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister:

1. Methods of, and procedures for, examination and evaluation conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2);
2. Methods, etc., of verifying appropriateness as prescribed in paragraph (4).
 1. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is not less than 150 tons: July 1, 2014;
 2. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is at least 75 tons but less than 150 tons: January 1, 2015;
 3. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is less than 75 tons: January 1, 2016.
 1. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than two billion won and the number of employees of which is not less than 51: January 1, 2015;
 2. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than 500 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 21: January 1, 2016;
 3. A business establishment, the annual sales of which is not less than 100 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 6: January 1, 2017;
 4. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are less than 100 million won or the number of employees of which is not more than 5: January 1, 2018.

Article 9-4 (Revocation, etc., of Accreditation)

Where any of the following applies to a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may issue a corrective order or revoke the accreditation thereof, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: Provided, That in cases falling under subparagraph 1 or 5, he/she shall revoke such accreditation: <Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Where it has been accredited by fraud or other improper means;
2. Where it has failed to comply with HACCP;
3. Where it has altered any accredited matter without being accredited for alteration pursuant to Article 9 (5);
4. Where it has been subject to business suspension (excluding the partial suspension of business) for at least two months or a penalty surcharge in lieu thereof, in violation of Article 4 (5) or (6), 5 (2), 8 (2), 12 (2) through (4), 18, 32 (1) or 33 (1), or in violation of an order prescribed in Article 36 (1) or (2);
5. Where it has failed to comply with any corrective order though such orders have been issued thereto at least once or twice, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister;
6. Where it has refused, interfered with, or evaded access, examination, or evaluation referred to in Article 9-3 (1) or (5);

7. Other cases corresponding to subparagraph 2 or 4, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 9-5 Deleted. <by Act No. 14026, Feb. 3, 2016>

Article 10 (Prohibition of Dishonest Acts)

No one shall increase weight or volume by dishonest methods, such as forcing any livestock to drink water or infusing water into meat.

Article 10-2 (Packaging, etc. of Livestock Products)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may have business operators store, transport, exhibit and sell livestock products after packaging them for the safety control of livestock products. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Necessary matters concerning the kinds of livestock products to be packaged, business operators who package livestock products, etc. pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 11 (Livestock Inspections)

(1) Any slaughter business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) shall undergo an inspection of the livestock slaughtered and processed at his/her place of work by an inspector appointed or commissioned pursuant to Article 13 (1) (hereinafter referred to as "inspector"). <Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

(2) A Mayor/Do Governor may request an inspector to inspect cows or sheep being milked.

(3) No owner or manager of cows or sheep being milked shall refuse, interfere with, or evade any inspection conducted under paragraph (2).

(4) Items and methods of, standards and procedures for inspection, etc. referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

1. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is more than 80,000: July 1, 2014;

2. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is not less than 50,000 but not more than 80,000: January 1, 2015;

3. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is less than 50,000: January 1, 2016.

Article 12 (Inspections of Livestock Products)

(1) Any slaughter business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) shall undergo an inspection of meat processed at his/her place of work by an inspector. <Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

(2) Any milk collection business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) shall undergo an inspection of collected raw milk by an inspector or a veterinarian in charge designated under Article 13 (3) (hereinafter referred to as "veterinarian in charge"). <Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

(3) Any livestock-product processing business operator or instant meat sales and processing business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) shall inspect whether the livestock products processed by him/her conform to the processing standards and specifications of ingredients, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(4) Business operators prescribed by Presidential Decree, from among the livestock product sales business operators referred to in Article 21 (1), shall inspect whether edible eggs they have sold meet the specifications of ingredients. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(5) Where a Mayor/Do Governor deems it improper to conduct an inspection under paragraph (2) through (4) at a place of work due to lack of equipment or facilities, he/she may make the inspection entrusted to a livestock products testing and inspection agency designated under Article 6 (2) 2 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry. <Amended by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(6) A business operator who has conducted an inspection under paragraph (3) or (4) or entrusted an inspection under paragraph (5) shall report to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety without delay, if the relevant livestock product is found to violate Article 4 (5) or (6) or Article 33 as a result of the inspection. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(7) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor may request an inspector to inspect edible eggs. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(8) The items and methods of, standards and procedures for, inspections, pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (4) and (7), and other necessary matters, shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is more than 80,000: July 1, 2014;
2. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is not less than 50,000 but not more than 80,000: January 1, 2015;
3. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is less than 50,000: January 1, 2016.

Article 12-2 (Matters to be Observed Before Shipping Livestock, Etc.)

(1) Any of the following persons shall observe matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as fasting and the period of prohibition of medication before shipment: <Amended by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. A person who raises livestock;
2. A person who intends to ship livestock to a slaughterhouse;
3. A person who intends to ship livestock products prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as raw milk and edible eggs, to a place of work or a place of business of the livestock product sales business.

(2) Where a person running his/her livestock breeding business defined in subparagraph 8 of Article 2 of the Livestock Industry Act ships edible eggs, he/she shall issue specifications on transactions describing egg-laying date, etc. as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. Newly Inserted by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(3) Where a person is found to fall under any of the following cases as a result of an inspection conducted under Article 11 or 12, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may provide guidance necessary for making improvements, such as methods of raising livestock and sanitary shipment, to the relevant person or order him/her to make corrections: *<Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. Where livestock or livestock products shipped by a person referred to in each subparagraph of paragraph (1) fail to meet the inspection standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister pursuant to Article 11 (4) or 12 (8);

2. Where a person referred to in each subparagraph of paragraph (1) is deemed to have failed to observe any matter to be observed under paragraph (1).

Article 12-3 (Re-Inspection of Livestock Products)

(1) Where the result of an inspection on any livestock products under Articles 12 or 19 hereof or Article 21 or 25 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control does not conform to the processing standards and specifications of ingredients and thus it is necessary for an appropriate inspection, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor shall give prior notice of the result of such inspection to the relevant business operator. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>*

(2) If a business operator in receipt of the prior notice given under paragraph (1), has an objection to the result of such inspection, he/she may request reinspection to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor, attaching the result of an inspection or a certificate of an inspection issued by a domestic or overseas inspection institution recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) Upon receipt of a request for reinspection pursuant to paragraph (2), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor shall determine whether to conduct a reinspection and give notice of his/her determination to the relevant business operator, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor determines to conduct a reinspection pursuant to paragraph (3), he/she shall conduct the reinspection without delay and give notice of the result of the reinspection to the relevant business operator. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(5) The details of, and deadline for, the prior notice and notice pursuant to paragraphs (1), (3) and (4), shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 13 (Inspectors and Veterinarians in Charge)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor shall appoint or commission inspectors from among those qualified as veterinarians, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, to have them conduct an inspection under this Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Where an inspector who conducts inspections under Articles 11 (1) and 12 (1) deems that taking necessary measures may remove hazardous elements where livestock products fall under Article 33 (1) 1

through 4, he/she may require a slaughter business operator to take necessary measures, such as immediate removal of hazardous elements, or order such slaughter business operator to suspend his/her work, and the slaughter business operator shall comply with his/her order unless there is good cause. In such cases, where hazardous elements are deemed removed as a result of measures taken by the slaughter business operator, the inspector shall immediately cancel the order to suspend work or allow the slaughter business operator to continue his/her work through other necessary measures. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

(3) In cases falling under Article 12 (2), the relevant business operator shall designate a veterinarian in charge from among the veterinarians under the control of a Mayor/Do Governor with his/her approval, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister to have him/her conduct an inspection, under this Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

(4) No business operator who has designated a veterinarian to be in charge pursuant to paragraph (3) shall interfere with any business of the veterinarian in charge, and he/she shall, in receipt of a request necessary for conducting business of the veterinarian in charge, comply with such request without any good cause. *<Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

(5) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor shall endeavor to consider the standard workload of an inspector prescribed by Presidential Decree and to post an appropriate number of inspectors in a relevant place of work, and a business operator who designates a veterinarian in charge pursuant to paragraph (3) shall take into consideration the standard workload of a veterinarian in charge prescribed by Presidential Decree and place an appropriate number of persons in a relevant place of work. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

(6) Qualification, duties, and standard workload, etc. of an inspector and veterinarian in charge shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012>*

1. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is more than 80,000: July 1, 2014;
2. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is not less than 50,000 but not more than 80,000: January 1, 2015;
3. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is less than 50,000: January 1, 2016.

Article 14 (Assistant Inspectors)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may have an inspector employ and post assistant inspectors in order to have them assist inspection affairs of the inspector under Article 13 (1). *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Any person who has been accredited for a place of work prescribed by Presidential Decree, from among those who have obtained licenses pursuant to Article 22 (1), shall employ assistant inspectors to have them assist inspection affairs of a veterinarian in charge, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) Qualification, duties and education of assistant inspectors under paragraphs (1) and (2) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 15 Deleted. <by Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>

Article 15-2 (Prohibition of Importation or Sale)

(1) Where livestock products slaughtered, treated, processed, packaged, distributed or sold in a specific country or area have turned out to be harmful or are deemed likely to be harmful, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may prohibit the importation or sale of livestock products or the processing, package, storage, transportation or display of such livestock products for sale. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety intends to prohibit the importation or sale pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall hear an opinion of the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and undergo prior deliberation or resolution by the Committee: Provided, That where it is required to promptly prohibit the importation or sale because it may cause harm to national health imminently, he/she may prohibit the importation or sale beforehand. In such cases, he/she shall undergo deliberation or resolution by the Committee ex post facto. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Where the Committee undertakes deliberation pursuant to paragraph (2), any interested party prescribed by Presidential Decree may attend the Committee to state his/her opinion or advance his/her opinion in writing.

(4) Where livestock products, the importation or sale of which is prohibited pursuant to paragraph (1), are deemed unharmed, or a country that has interests in such livestock products or a business operator who has imported them remedies the cause or presents improved matters, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may lift the whole or part of a ban pursuant to paragraph (1). <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(5) If necessary to determine whether to lift a ban pursuant to paragraph (4), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may undergo deliberation and resolution by the Committee. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(6) If necessary to determine whether to prohibit pursuant to paragraph (1) or to lift a ban pursuant to paragraph (4), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may have the relevant public official, etc. conduct a field investigation. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 16 (Mark of Passing Inspection)

An inspector, veterinarian or business operator shall mark livestock products (excluding raw milk) that have passed an inspection as a result of inspection pursuant to Article 12, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 17 (Prohibition of Removing Uninspected Products)

No business operator shall remove livestock products that fail to undergo an inspection pursuant to Article 12 (hereinafter referred to as "uninspected products") from a place of work.

Article 18 (Disposal of Products that Fail Inspection)

Each business operator shall dispose of livestock or livestock products that fail an inspection conducted under Article 11 or 12, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>

Article 19 (Access, Inspection, and Collection)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may, if necessary, have any business operator report on necessary matters, such as the result of an inspection, or export and import of livestock products, or may have an inspector or a relevant public official obtain access to a place of business (including livestock breeding facilities for producing edible eggs; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) to inspect livestock products, facilities, documents or working conditions, and to collect the minimal amount of livestock products necessary for inspection without compensation. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(2) If necessary to investigate any uninspected products and livestock products referred to in each subparagraph of Article 33 (1), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may have an inspector or a relevant public official access to a food manufacturing and processing business establishment, food service business establishment, or mess hall permitted under the Food Sanitation Act to inspect the conditions of disposal, processing, use, storage, transportation, display or sales of the uninspected products, and to collect the minimal amount of livestock products necessary for inspection without compensation. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) The inspector or the relevant public official who access or conducts inspections or collection in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) shall produce identification indicating his/her authority to interested persons.

(4) No owner or manager of any place of business, food manufacturing and processing business establishment, food service business establishment, and mess hall referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall refuse, interfere with, or evade access, inspections and collection pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2).

Article 19-2 (Requests for Sanitary Inspection, etc. Made by Consumers, etc.)

(1) Where more than a certain number of consumers prescribed by Presidential Decree, a consumer organization or testing and inspection agency prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, among testing and inspection agencies under Article 6 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "testing and inspection agency") request(s) the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu to access, inspect, and collect livestock products or a place of business, etc. under Article 19 (1) and (2) (hereafter referred to as "sanitary inspection, etc." in this Article), he/she shall comply with such request: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to any of the following cases:

1. Where the same consumers, consumer organizations, or testing and inspection agencies repeatedly make requests for sanitary inspection, etc., regarding the same content for the purpose of interfering with business of a specific business operator;
2. Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu deems it impracticable to conduct a sanitary inspection, etc. for reasons of technology, facilities, funds, etc.

(2) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu complies with a request for sanitary inspection, etc. pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall conduct a sanitary inspection, etc. within 14 days, inform a consumer, consumer organization, or testing and inspection agency that has requested him/her to conduct the sanitary inspection, etc. of the results thereof, and post such results on the website, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) Matters necessary for the requirements and procedures for requesting a sanitary inspection, etc. referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 20 Deleted. <by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>

Article 20-2 (Livestock Product Sanitation Supervisors)

(1) Livestock product sanitation supervisors shall be assigned to the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (including agencies under its control prescribed by Presidential Decree), the Special Metropolitan City, a Metropolitan City, Special Self-Governing City, Do, Special Self-Governing Province or Si/Gun/autonomous Gu, in order to have them perform the duties of the relevant public officials under Article 19 (1) through (3) or provide directions on the sanitation of livestock products. <Amended by Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Qualifications, appointment and scope of duties of livestock product sanitation supervisors pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 20-3 (Honorary Livestock Product Sanitation Supervisors)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may assign honorary livestock product sanitation supervisors (hereinafter referred to as "honorary supervisors") to have them perform the guidance, education, etc. for the sanitary control of livestock products. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Matters concerning the commission, dismissal, scope of duties of honorary supervisors and payment of allowances shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 21 (Kinds of Business and Standards for Facilities)

(1) Any person who intends to operate any of the following business shall be equipped with facilities that conform to the standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Livestock slaughter business;
2. Milk collection business;
3. Livestock product processing business;
- 3-2. Edible-egg sorting and packaging business;
4. Meat packaging business;
5. Livestock product storage business;
6. Livestock product transportation business;
7. Livestock product sales business;

7-2. Instant meat sales and processing business;

8. Other businesses prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) Detailed kinds and scope of business referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 22 (Business License)

(1) Any person who intends to operate slaughter business, milk collection business, livestock product processing business, or edible-egg sorting and packaging business prescribed in Article 21 (1) 1 through 3 and 3-2 shall obtain a license from the Mayor/Do Governor by place of work, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, and any person who intends to operate meat packaging business under subparagraph 4 of the same paragraph or livestock product storage business under subparagraph 5 of the same paragraph shall obtain a license from the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu by place of work, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(2) Where any person who has obtained a license to operate his/her business pursuant to paragraph (1) intends to change any of the following, he/she shall obtain permission from the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu by place of work, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. Where he/she changes the seat of his/her place of business;

2. Where any person who operates slaughter business referred to in Article 21 (1) 1 falls under either of the following:

(a) Where he/she changes the species of livestock he/she slaughters and processes in the same place of work;

(b) Where he/she changes the facilities installed in order to slaughter and process other species of livestock in the same place of work;

3. Where he/she changes essential particulars prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall grant a license or a license for modification pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), except in any of the following cases: *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>*

1. Where the relevant facilities fail to conform to the standards under Article 21 (1);

2. Where any person in whose case one year has not passed since a license was revoked pursuant to Article 27 (1) or (2) intends to receive the same license as the revoked license at the same place: Provided, That this shall not apply where his/her business license is revoked because he/she has removed all facilities for business without having obtained permission of change pursuant to paragraph (2);

3. Where any person (in cases of a corporation, including its representative) in whose case two years have not passed since his/her license was revoked pursuant to Article 27 (1) or (2) intends to obtain the same license as the revoked license;

4. Where any person who intends to obtain a license is an incompetent person under the adult guardianship or a person who was declared bankrupt but has not been reinstated;
5. Where any person who intends to obtain a license was sentenced to imprisonment with labor for a violation of this Act, and whose imprisonment with labor has not been completely executed or has not been determined to be exempted;
6. Where any person intends to operate slaughter business before ten years have passed from the date of the closure of business at the same place (referring to a site for which a slaughter business license was granted pursuant to Article 21 (1) 1) where a slaughterhouse closed after receiving slaughterhouse restructuring funds pursuant to Article 10 (1) of the Butchery Restructuring Act was located;
7. Where any person intends to operate the same business as the suspended business at the same place before the period of the suspension of business has lapsed after having been subject to the disposition of the suspension of business pursuant to Article 27 (1);
8. Where any person (in cases of a corporation, including its representative) in whose case the period of the suspension of business has not lapsed after having been subject to the disposition of the suspension of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) intends to operate the same business as the suspended business;
9. Where any person has received a licence reservation request from the Minister of Food and Drug Safety pursuant to Article 33-2 (5);
10. Other cases where restrictions under this Act or other statutes are violated.

(4) When a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu grants a license in accordance with paragraph (1), he/she may attach conditions necessary to secure the sanitary control of livestock products or the improvement in their qualities.

(5) Where any person who has obtained a license in accordance with paragraph (1) intends to suspend, resume or discontinue his/her business, or to alter any insignificant matter other than those provided for in any subparagraph of paragraph (2) among the matters of licenses, he/she shall report thereon to a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 23 Deleted. *<by Act No. 8757, Dec. 21, 2007>*

Article 24 (Reporting on Business)

(1) Any person who intends to operate a business referred to in Article 21 (1) 6, 7, 7-2 or 8 shall be equipped with facilities referred to in Article 21 (1), as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, and report to the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(2) Where any person who has reported under paragraph (1) intends to suspend, resume, or discontinue his/her business, or to alter any matter reported, he/she shall report thereon to the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(3) None of the following persons shall report on his/her business pursuant to paragraph (1):

1. Where a person intends to operate the business same as the closed business at the same place before six months have passed since he/she was ordered to close his/her place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) or (2): Provided, That this shall not apply where he/she has been ordered to close his/her place of business because he/she removed all facilities for business without having reported on change pursuant to paragraph (2);
2. Where the same person (in cases of a corporation, including its representative) intends to operate the business same as the closed business before two years have passed after having received an order to close a place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) or (2);
3. Where a person intends to operate the business same as the business suspended at the same place before the period of the suspension of business has lapsed after having been subject to the disposition of the suspension of business pursuant to Article 27 (1);
4. Where a person in whose cases the period of the suspension of business has not lapsed after having been subject to the disposition of the suspension of business pursuant to Article 27 (1), intends to operate the business same as the business suspended.

(4) Where a business operator (only applicable to a person who has reported his/her business pursuant to paragraph (1)) has reported the closure of his/her business to the head of the competent tax office pursuant to Article 8 of the Value-Added Tax Act or the head of the competent tax office has cancelled registration of a business operator, the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may cancel the report by the business operator ex officio. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(5) Where it is necessary for ex officio cancellation under paragraph (4), the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may request that the head of the competent tax office provide information as to whether the business of the relevant business operator has been closed. In such cases, the head of the competent tax office, in receipt of such request, shall provide information on whether the business of the relevant business operator has been closed in accordance with Article 36 (1) of the Electronic Government Act. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

Article 25 (Reporting on Items Manufactured)

Where any person who has obtained a license to operate livestock product processing business pursuant to Article 22 (1) processes livestock products or any person who has obtained a license to operate meat packaging business packages meat pursuant to Article 22 (1), he/she shall inform a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu of the matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as descriptions of the method of manufacturing such items. The same shall also apply where he/she changes important matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among the matters reported. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 26 (Succession to Business)

(1) Where a business operator dies or transfers his/her business, or a corporate business operator is merged, his/her successor or transferee or a corporation surviving the merger or corporation newly incorporated by the merger (hereinafter referred to as "transferee, etc.") shall succeed to the status of such business operator.

(2) Any person who acquires all facilities for business in accordance with any of the following procedures shall succeed to the status of such business operator:

1. Auction under the Civil Execution Act;
2. Realization under the Debtor Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy Act;
3. Sale of seized property under the National Tax Collection Act, the Customs Act, or the Local Tax Act;
4. Other formalities corresponding to subparagraphs 1 through 3.

(3) Any person who succeeds to the status of such business operator in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) shall report the fact to a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu within 30 days from the date of succession, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(4) Articles 22 (3) and 24 (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the succession under paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 27 (Revocation, etc., of Licenses)

(1) Where any of the following applies to a business operator, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may revoke the license or order him/her to suspend his/her business fully or partially for a prescribed period not exceeding six months or to close his/her place of business (only applicable to the business reported pursuant to Article 24; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article), as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That where subparagraph 3 applies to him/her, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall revoke such license or order him/her to close the place of business: *<Amended by Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011; Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. Where he/she violates Article 4 (5) or (6), 5 (2), 6 (2) or (3), 8 (2), 9 (2), 9-3 (6), 10, 11 (1), 12 (1) through (4) or (6), 13 (2) through (5), 14 (2), 16, 17, 18, 19 (4), 21, 22 (5), 24 (2), 25, 29 (2) or (3), 30 (5) or (6), 31, 31-2 (1) or (2), the proviso to 31-3 (1), the latter part of Article 31-4 (1), the proviso to Article 31-4 (2), Article 32 (1), 33 (1), or 34;
2. Where he/she fails to obtain permission for change, in violation of Article 22 (2), or violates any of the conditions imposed under paragraph (4) of the same Article;
3. Where he/she falls under any subparagraph of Article 22 (3) or 24 (3);
4. Where he/she fails to comply with an order issued under Article 35, 36 (1) or (2), 37 (1) or 42;
5. Where he/she removes ungraded livestock products from a slaughterhouse, in violation of Article 35 (5) of the Livestock Industry Act (only applicable to slaughterhouse managers);

6. Where he/she refuses, interferes with, or evades the grading, in violation of Article 38 (3) of the Livestock Industry Act (only applicable to slaughterhouse managers).

(2) Where a business operator continues to operate a business, in violation of an order to suspend his/her business issued under paragraph (1), a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may revoke the business license or order him/her to close the place of business. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(3) Where a business operator falls under either of the following subparagraphs, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may revoke the business license or order him/her to close the place of business: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Where the business operator suspends his/her business for at least six consecutive months without justifiable grounds;

2. Where the business operator (only applicable to an operator who has obtained a license under Article 22 (1)) reports on the closure of his/her business to the head of the competent tax office pursuant to Article 8 of the Value-Added Tax Act or the head of the competent tax office has cancelled registration of the business operator because his/her business is subject to closure.

(4) Where it is necessary to revoke a business license pursuant to paragraph (3) 2, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may request that the head of the competent tax office provide information as to whether the business of the relevant business operator has been closed. In such cases, the head of the competent tax office, in receipt of such request, shall provide information on whether the business of the relevant business operator has been closed in accordance with Article 36 (1) of the Electronic Government Act. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(5) The effect of the disposition taken pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3) shall succeed to a transferee, etc., for one year from the date the period of such disposition expires, and when disposition procedures are in progress, the transferee, etc., may be subject to such procedures: Provided, That this shall not apply where the transferee, etc., proves that he/she has been unaware of such disposition or violation as at the time of transfer, succession, or merger.

(6) Detailed standards for dispositions referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister in consideration of the type and degree of the relevant violation and other factors. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 28 (Imposition of Penalty Surcharges in Lieu of Disposition of Business Suspension, etc.)

(1) Where the disposition of business suspension to be made to a business operator falling under any subparagraph of Article 27 (1) may cause serious inconvenience to users or threaten to impair public interests, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may impose a penalty surcharge not exceeding one billion won on him/her in lieu of such disposition of business suspension: Provided, That the same shall not apply in circumstances prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, where Article 4 (5) or (6), 6 (2) or (3), 8 (2), 9 (2), 17, 32 (1) or 33 (1) is violated. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(2) The amount of a penalty surcharge depending on each type, degree, etc. of an offense subject to a penalty surcharge under paragraph (1), and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may submit a written request stating the following information, to the head of the competent tax office to receive taxation information, if necessary for imposing a penalty surcharge: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Personal details of the taxpayer;
2. Purpose of the use of taxation information;
3. Sales amount, based on which a penalty surcharge is to be imposed.

(4) If any obligor to pay a penalty surcharge imposed under paragraph (1) fails to pay it by the deadline for payment, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall cancel the imposition of the penalty surcharge under paragraph (1) and fully or partly suspend his/her business under Article 27 (1) or collect it in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected, or pursuant to the Act on the Collection, etc. of Local Non-Tax Revenue, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That where he/she cannot fully or partly suspend his/her business under Article 27 (1) due to the discontinuation of business, etc., under Article 22 (5) or 24 (2), he/she shall collect it in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected or pursuant to the Act on the Collection, etc. of Local Non-Tax Revenue. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11998, Aug. 6, 2013; Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

(5) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may request any of the following data or information respectively from the following persons to collect a penalty surcharge in arrears under paragraph (4). In such cases, a person, in receipt of such request, shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances: <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. A certified copy of the building register prepared under Article 38 of the Building Act: The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport;
2. A certified copy of the land cadastre prepared under Article 71 of the Act on the Establishment, Management, etc. of Spatial Data: The Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport;
3. A certified copy of the motor vehicle register prepared under Article 7 of the Motor Vehicle Management Act: A Mayor/Do Governor.

Article 28-2 (Imposition, etc., of Penalty Surcharges due to Sale, etc. of Hazardous Livestock Products)

(1) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall impose an amount of money equivalent to the retail price of the relevant livestock products sold on any of the following persons as a penalty surcharge: <Amended by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. A person subject to a disposition suspending his/her business for at least two months, a disposition revoking his/her business license, or an order to close his/her place of business pursuant to Article 27, for a violation of Article 32 (1) 1;

2. A person subject to a disposition suspending his/her business for at least two months, a disposition revoking his/her business license, or an order to close his/her place of business pursuant to Article 27, for a violation of Article 33 (1) 2, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

(2) The calculated amount of a penalty surcharge referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assessed and imposed, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) Where an obligor fails to pay a penalty surcharge imposed under paragraph (2) by the deadline for payment or discontinues his/her business pursuant to Article 22 (5) or 24 (2), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall collect the penalty surcharge in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected or pursuant to the Act on the Collection, etc. of Local Non-Tax Revenue.

(4) Article 28 (3) and (5) shall apply mutatis mutandis to requests for providing information and data necessary for the imposition and collection of penalty surcharges under paragraph (1). *<Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

Article 29 (Physical Examination)

(1) Any business operator and employee prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister shall take a physical examination: Provided, That when he/she has taken a physical examination in the same details in accordance with other statutes, he/she shall be deemed to have taken a physical examination under this Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Any business operator who ought to take a physical examination pursuant to paragraph (1), but has failed to do so, or who suffers from a disease that may harm others, as a result of physical examination, shall not operate his/her business.

(3) A business operator shall not have any employee who ought to take a physical examination pursuant to paragraph (1), but has failed to do so, or who suffers from a disease that may harm others, as a result of physical examination, be engaged in his/her business.

(4) The method of conducting a physical examination under paragraph (1), types of diseases under paragraph (2) or (3) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 30 (Sanitation Training, etc.)

(1) Any of the following instructors shall receive training on slaughter inspections annually, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

1. An inspector who conducts inspections for one's own consumption or for in-house cooking and sale under Article 7 (8);

2. An inspector who conducts inspections at slaughterhouses under Article 11 (1) or 12 (1).

(2) Any person who intends to operate a business referred to in each subparagraph of Article 21 (1) and any business operator (excluding any business operator whose business license has been revoked or who has been ordered to close his/her place of business) subject to the disposition prescribed in Articles 27 and

28, shall receive sanitation training on livestock products.

(3) Any veterinarian in charge who conducts inspections pursuant to Article 12 (2) and any business operator or employee prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, shall receive sanitation training on livestock products annually. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) Where any person required to receive training pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) is not directly engaged in business or operates at least two places of business, he/she may appoint a person in charge of sanitation from among the employees and have him/her receive training on behalf of the business operator.

(5) No business operator, who is required to receive training pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3), but has failed to do so, shall operate his/her business.

(6) No business operator shall require any veterinarian in charge or employee, who is required to receive training pursuant to paragraph (3), but has failed to do so, to be engaged in such inspection or business. *<Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>*

(7) Where any business operator, veterinarian in charge, or employee is unable to receive training pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3) due to extenuating grounds, he/she may receive such training after commencing business or after being engaged in an inspection or business, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, notwithstanding paragraph (5) or (6). *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(8) Institutions that conduct training, expenses incurred in training, details, timing and methods of training (including exemption from training, reduction of training hours, etc.) pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3), shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is more than 80,000: July 1, 2014;

2. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is not less than 50,000 but not more than 80,000: January 1, 2015;

3. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is less than 50,000: January 1, 2016.

Article 31 (Matters to be Observed by Business Operators, etc.)

(1) No slaughter business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) 1 or milk collection business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) 2 shall reject a request for slaughter and disposal of livestock or collection of milk without justifiable grounds.

(2) Any business operator and his/her employees shall observe the following matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister when operating business for sanitary control and maintenance of order in transactions: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. Matters concerning slaughter, disposal of livestock, and collection of milk;

2. Matters concerning inspections and sanitary control of livestock and livestock products;

3. Matters concerning facilities and sanitary control at a place of work;

4. Matters concerning sanitary processing, package, storage, transportation, distribution, display, sale, etc. of livestock products;
5. Matters concerning issuance of specifications on transactions of livestock products (in cases of edible eggs, including matters concerning receipt and retainment of specifications on transactions issued under Article 12-2 (2)), and preparation and retainment of statements of transactions of livestock products;
- 5-2. Matters concerning conversion of refrigerated livestock products to frozen state, reports thereon, etc.;
- 5-3. Matters concerning classification of distribution and sales based on the use of edible eggs;
6. Other matters to be observed by any business operator and his/her employees for sanitary control and maintenance of order in transactions of livestock and livestock products.

Article 31-2 (Recall, Scrapping, etc., of Harmful Livestock Products)

(1) Where any business operator (including importers and distributors of imported foods, etc., registered under Article 15 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) or any person importing livestock products for business purposes, has become aware of the fact that the relevant livestock products violate Article 4, 5 or 33 (excluding any violation unrelated to harm to livestock products), he/she shall promptly take necessary measures, such as recalling and scrapping such livestock products (where any recalled livestock products are utilized for other purposes, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, they need not be scrapped; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article).

<Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(2) Any person who ought to take necessary measures, such as recalling and scrapping livestock products, pursuant to paragraph (1), shall report a recall and scrapping plan to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu in advance, and the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of the Si/Gun/Gu in receipt of a report on the result of the recall and scrapping according to such recall and scrapping plan, shall promptly report it to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety: Provided, That where the relevant livestock products have been imported under the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control and the person obligated to file a report is the importer of such livestock products, the report shall be filed with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

(3) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, exempt or reduce an administrative disposition pursuant to Article 27 to be made, due to the relevant livestock products, to any business operator who has taken the necessary measures for the recall, scrapping, etc., pursuant to paragraph (1). *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

(4) Livestock products subject to recall and scrapping, a recall and scrapping plan, recall and scrapping procedures, a report on the result of recall and scrapping, etc., pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

Article 31-3 (Registration, etc., of Processed Livestock Products Traceability)

(1) A person who intends to conduct processed livestock products traceability among the persons who process or sell processed livestock products, may have the relevant processed livestock product registered with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as a subject matter of the processed livestock products traceability after fulfilling the registration criteria prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: Provided, That any of the following persons shall have the relevant milk formula registered with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety as a subject matter of processed livestock products traceability:

1. A manufacturer of a milk formula, whose sales amount meets the criteria prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister;
2. A seller of a milk formula, whose store size meets the criteria prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(2) Where any registered matter has changed, the person who has completed registration under paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as "registrant") shall report thereon to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety within one month from the date the ground for the change occurs.

(3) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may subsidize funds required by a registrant for processed livestock products traceability within budgetary limits. In such cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may recover a subsidy if the registrant misappropriates the subsidy.

(4) Where a registrant violates the duties of safekeeping prescribed in the latter part of Article 31-4 (1) or fails to comply with the standards referred to in Article 31-4 (5), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may revoke the registration or issue a corrective order.

(5) The procedures for registration of processed livestock products traceability, matters to be registered, procedures for reporting changes, criteria for subsidization, procedures and methods of recovery of subsidies, criteria for revocation of registration, etc., and other necessary matters, shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 31-4 (Recording, etc., of Information on Processed Livestock Products Traceability)

(1) A registrant shall record, safekeep, and manage information prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister as necessary for processed livestock products traceability (hereinafter referred to as "traceability information") in an electronic recording device. In such cases, the safekeeping period shall be at least two years after the date prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister lapses, such as the expiration date of the relevant processed livestock products.

(2) A registrant may place a label of processed livestock products traceability on his/her processed livestock product as determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety: Provided, That a registrant of a milk formula referred to in the proviso to Article 31-3 (1) shall place a label of processed livestock products traceability.

(3) No person shall make any traceability number prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister illegible by intentionally eliminating or defacing a label of the processed livestock products traceability referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) A registrant shall cooperate in linking traceability information to the processed livestock products traceability system referred to in Article 31-5 (1).

(5) A registrant shall comply with the standards determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety concerning the methods, etc., of recording, safekeeping, and management of traceability information.

(6) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall inspect and evaluate each registrant for his/her compliance with the standards referred to in paragraph (5) every three years, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: Provided, That he/she shall inspect and evaluate each registrant of a milk formula referred to in the proviso to Article 31-3 (1) every two years.

Article 31-5 (Operation, etc. of Processed Livestock Products Traceability System)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall operate an information system for processed livestock products traceability (hereinafter referred to as "processed livestock products traceability system") using the food traceability system established under Article 49-3 of the Food Sanitation Act.

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall ensure to link traceability information to the processed livestock products traceability system.

(3) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall post the information prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among the traceability information linked under paragraph (2) on the website for at least one year following the lapse of the date prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as the expiration date of the relevant processed livestock products, so that consumers, etc., may easily ascertain such information.

(4) No one shall use the traceability information linked under paragraph (2) for any purpose other than processed livestock products traceability.

Article 32 (Prohibition of False Labelling, etc.)

(1) No person shall use any of the following false, exaggerated, or negative labelling or advertising, or over-packaging in relation to the names, manufacturing methods, ingredients, nutritive values, raw materials, use, quality, and packaging of livestock products, and processed livestock products traceability:

<Amended by Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Labelling or advertising details that may cause consumers to mistake or confuse livestock products for another that has any efficacy or effect on the prevention and treatment of diseases, pharmaceutical drugs, or health functional food;

2. Untruthful or exaggerated labelling or advertising;

3. Labelling or advertising that may deceive consumers or cause consumers to mistake or confuse livestock products for another product;

4. Advertising that slanders another company or its products.

(2) The scope of false labelling, or exaggerated advertising, negative advertising, or over-packaging referred to in paragraph (1), and other necessary matters, shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>*

Article 33 (Prohibition of Sale, etc.)

(1) None of the following livestock products shall be sold nor be treated, processed, packaged, used, imported, stored, transported or displayed for sale: Provided, That the same shall not apply to those conforming to the standards prescribed by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>

1. Decayed or spoiled livestock products feared to be harmful to human health;
2. Livestock products that contain poisonous or harmful substances or are spotted with such substances, or are feared so;
3. Livestock products infected with any pathogenic microbe, or feared so;
4. Livestock products feared to be harmful to human health because they are unclean or other substances are mixed in or added to them, or for other reasons;
5. Livestock products imported despite prohibition of importation or livestock products imported without declaration where an import declaration should be made under Article 20 (1) of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control;
6. Livestock products with no mark of inspection passed pursuant to Article 16;
7. Livestock products treated, processed, or manufactured by any person who has no license or fails to report where he/she should obtain such license pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2) or should report pursuant to Article 24 (1);
8. Livestock products, the expiration date marked on which has passed;
9. Livestock products, the sale, etc. of which is prohibited pursuant to Article 33-2 (2).

(2) Where any food manufacturing and processing business operator, food service business operator, or mess hall business operator under the Food Sanitation Act sells, or processes, uses, stores, transports, or displays meat that has not been inspected pursuant to Article 12 (1) or livestock products that have violated Article 4 (5) or (6), 6 (2) or (3) or paragraph (1) of this Article for the purpose of sale, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may request an administrative agency that grants a license or receives a report on the relevant business to revoke such business license, suspend such business or take other necessary corrective measures, and the administrative agency that grants a license or receives a report shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 33-2 (Assessment of Harm)

(1) Where any livestock products that may cause harm, as in cases where it is known that any substance, the harmfulness of which may be suspected, is contained in livestock products, though such harmfulness has not definitely proved in Korea and abroad, are suspected as livestock products falling under any of the subparagraphs of Article 33 (1), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall urgently assess the hazard of livestock products and then determine whether the livestock products in question are harmful. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) With respect to any livestock products for which it is necessary to take swift preventive measures for national health before the assessment of harmfulness pursuant to paragraph (1) is completed, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may temporarily prohibit the sale of such livestock products or treatment, processing, packaging, using, importing, storing, transporting or displaying of such livestock products for sale. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety intends to take temporary prohibition measures pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall go through the deliberation by the Committee in advance: Provided, That where it is necessary to take swift prohibition measures because a serious harm may occur to national health, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may go through the deliberation by the Committee ex post facto. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) Where the Committee deliberates on the prohibition measures pursuant to paragraph (3), it shall consider the opinions of the interested persons prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(5) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety has taken a temporary prohibitive measure pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she may request the permission authority under Article 22 (1) to suspend the granting of permission for slaughter business, milk collection business, livestock product processing business, meat packaging business, or livestock product storage business, until the relevant prohibitive measure is cancelled. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(6) With respect to any livestock products recognized as being free of any harm as a result of the assessment of harm pursuant to paragraph (1) or judged not necessary to take the temporary prohibitive measures as a result of the deliberation pursuant to the proviso to paragraph (3), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall promptly waive the temporary prohibition measures pursuant to paragraph (2). In such cases, where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety has made a request for suspending the granting of permission under paragraph (5), he/she shall inform the permission authority under Article 22 (1) that the temporary prohibitive measure has been cancelled. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(7) Necessary matters concerning items to be assessed, methods of and procedures for the assessment of harm pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended by Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012>*

Article 34 (Reporting on Actual Output, etc.)

Any person who has obtained a slaughter business license, milk collection business license, livestock product processing business license or meat packaging business license pursuant to Article 22 (1) shall report the actual results of slaughter, the actual results of milk collection, the actual output of processed livestock products or packaged meat to a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, and the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of the Si/Gun/Gu shall report them to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. In such cases, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall report them through a Mayor/Do Governor. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 35 (Improvement of Facilities)

The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order any business operator whose business facilities do not conform to the standards under Article 21 (1) to improve the facilities within a fixed period. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 36 (Seizure, Destruction, or Recall)

(1) Where any livestock products fall under any of the following subparagraphs, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may have an inspector or livestock product sanitation supervisor appointed pursuant to Article 20-2 (hereinafter referred to as "livestock product sanitation supervisor") seize or destroy such livestock products, or may order an owner or manager of such livestock products to take necessary measures to prevent harm to public hygiene, by specifying uses, disposal methods, etc.: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Livestock products that violate Article 4 (5) or (6);
2. Livestock products that violate Article 5 (2);
3. Livestock products that violate Article 6 (2) or (3);
4. Deleted; <by Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>
5. Livestock products slaughtered, treated, milk-collected, processed, packaged or stored without a license pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2);
6. Livestock products transported or sold without being reported pursuant to Article 24;
7. Livestock products that violate Article 32 (1);
8. Livestock products referred to in any of the subparagraphs of Article 33 (1).

(2) Where any harm to public hygiene has occurred or is deemed likely to occur, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order any business operator (including importers and distributors of imported foods, etc., registered under Article 15 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control) to recall or destroy the relevant livestock products under distribution, or to alter raw materials, manufacturing methods, ingredients, or composition ratio of the relevant livestock products. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(3) An inspector or livestock product sanitation supervisor who engages in seizure or destruction pursuant to paragraph (1) shall produce identification indicating his/her authority to interested persons.

(4) Where the owner or manager of livestock products who has been ordered to destroy them because they fall under paragraph (1) 1, 2, 3, 7 or 8 fails to implement such order, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may execute vicarious administration pursuant to the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act and collect expenses incurred in relation to such vicarious execution from the offender of the order. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

(5) Matters necessary for seizure, recall, or destruction referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 37 (Public Notice)

(1) In any of the following cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order the relevant business operator, etc. (including importers and distributors of imported foods, etc., registered under Article 15 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) to give public notice of the relevant fact: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

1. Where he/she has received a report on a recall and scrapping plan pursuant to Article 31-2 (2);
2. Where he/she has ordered recall pursuant to Article 36 (2).

(2) Where it is ascertained that a business operator has violated Article 4 (5) and (6), 5 (2) or 33 (1), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may give public notice of information on the relevant livestock products and business operator: Provided, That where harm to sanitation of livestock products has occurred, he/she shall give public notice thereof. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) Where the relevant livestock products are determined as harmful through the assessment of harm conducted under Article 33-2 (1), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall give public notice of the information on the relevant livestock products and business operator. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall give public notice of the detailed information related to disposition, such as the details of disposition on a business operator on whom an administrative disposition is determined pursuant to Article 27, 28, 36 or 38, the names of the relevant place of business and livestock products, etc. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(5) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraphs (1) through (4), methods of, and procedures for giving public notice, and other matters, shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 37-2 (Establishment and Operation of Information System)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall establish and operate an information system for efficient management of information related to inspection, investigation, destruction, recall, public notice, etc. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Where necessary for the establishment and operation of an information system under paragraph (1), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may request a Mayor/Do Governor and the head of a Si/Gun/Gu to input or submit necessary data, and the Mayor/Do Governor and the head of the Si/Gun/Gu shall cooperate with such request unless extenuating circumstances exist. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) The establishment and operation of an information system and submission of data pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 38 (Closure)

(1) With regard to any person who falls under either of the following subparagraphs, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may have the relevant public official

close the relevant place of business: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. A person who operates business without having obtained a license, in violation of Article 22 (1) and (2), or without having made a report, in violation of Article 24 (1);
2. Any person who continues to operate business even after his/her business license has been revoked or he/she has been ordered to close his/her place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) through (3).

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may have the relevant public official take any of the following measures for closure under paragraph (1): *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. Removal or elimination of business signs, such as a signboard of the relevant place of business;
2. Posting a notice or such, informing that the relevant place of business is not a legitimate place of business;
3. A seal blocking the use of facilities in the relevant place of business and appliances used for business.

(3) Where it is unnecessary to keep a seal after sealing pursuant to paragraph (2) 3 or the relevant business operator or his/her agent promises to close the relevant place of business or requests to break the seal on justifiable grounds, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may break the seal. The same shall also apply to cases of a notice under paragraph (2) 2. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to close a place of business pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall inform the relevant business operator or his/her agent of his/her intention in writing in advance: Provided, That this shall not apply where there is an urgent reason prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(5) Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be limited to the minimum extent necessary for stopping such business.

(6) The relevant public official who closes a place of business pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall produce identification indicating his/her authority to the persons concerned.

Article 38-2 Deleted. *<by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>*

Article 39 (Rewards)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may give a reward to any person who reports or lodges a complaint against a person who violates Article 4 (5) and (6), 7 (1) and (5), 10, 22 (1), 24 (1) or 33 (1), or who processes, packages, uses, stores, transports, displays or sells meat that did not receive an inspection under Article 12 (1) to the relevant administrative agency or investigation agency, or any person who cooperates in the arrest of such person: Provided, That no reward shall be provided when a public official reports or files a complaint against such person or cooperates in the arrest of such person in connection with his/her duties. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

(2) Matters necessary for the targets, criteria, methods, procedures, etc. for providing rewards prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

Article 40 (Subsidies)

(1) Within the budgetary limits, the State or a local government may wholly or partly subsidize expenses incurred in sanitary treatment, processing, package, and distribution of livestock products to business operators.

(2) Within the budgetary limits, the State may wholly or partly subsidize expenses referred to in the following subparagraphs to local governments or agencies conducting sanitation and hygiene education:

<Amended by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>

1. Expenses incurred in the collection of livestock products;
2. Deleted; *<by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>*
3. Expenses incurred in employment of livestock product sanitation supervisors and honorary supervisors;
4. Expenses incurred in sanitation training pursuant to Article 30;
5. Expenses incurred in seizure, destruction, or recall pursuant to Article 36.

Article 40-2 (Inspections of Animals other than Livestock, etc.)

(1) Any person who slaughters or processes for food, animals, other than livestock prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister may request an inspector to inspect the relevant animals and their carcass, dressed meat, internal organs, and other parts. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Where an inspector has conducted an inspection pursuant to paragraph (1), he/she shall issue an inspection certificate to the applicant, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) An inspector shall order the applicant to dispose of animals or their carcass, dressed meat, internal organs, and other parts, which have failed to pass an inspection under paragraph (2), by means prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as incineration or burying. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) The applicant shall dispose of animals or their carcass, dressed meat, internal organs, and other parts, which have failed to pass an inspection under paragraph (2) as ordered by an inspector pursuant to paragraph (3).

(5) Matters necessary for procedures for application, requirements for application for inspection, methods of and standards for inspection, and method of marking inspection results, etc. under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 40-3 (International Cooperation)

The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall examine global trends and strive to further international cooperation in order to promote the safety, hygiene management, etc. of livestock products.

Article 41 (Fees)

Any of the following persons shall pay fees, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: *<Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. Any person who undergoes an inspection under Article 7 (8);
- 1-2. Any person who applies for accreditation under Article 9 (3) and the former part of Article 9 (4) or accreditation for alteration under Article 9 (5);
2. Any person who receives technology and information, and undergoes education and training pursuant to Article 9 (8);
3. Any person who applies for extending the term of validity of accreditation under Article 9-2;
4. Any person who undergoes an inspection under Articles 11 (1) and 12 (1);
5. Any person who undergoes an inspection pursuant to Article 11 (2);
6. Any person who undergoes an inspection by an inspector pursuant to Article 12 (2);
7. Any person who undergoes an inspection pursuant to Article 12 (5);
8. Any person who undergoes a reinspection pursuant to Article 12-3 (4);
9. and 10. Deleted; <by Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>
11. Deleted; <by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>
12. Any person who obtains a license pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2);
13. Any person who reports a change pursuant to Article 22 (5);
14. Any person who reports pursuant to Article 24;
15. Any person who reports succession to business pursuant to Article 26;
- 15-2. Any person who has any processed livestock product registered as a subject matter of processed livestock products traceability under Article 31-3 (1);
16. Any person who undergoes an inspection pursuant to Article 40-2.

Article 42 (Measures against Harm to Public Hygiene)

The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if he/she deems that public hygiene is likely to be harmed, order the business operators to take necessary measures to prevent such harm. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 43 (Hearings)

Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to take any of the following dispositions, he/she shall hold a hearing: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

1. Revocation of accreditation of a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. under Article 9-4;
2. Deleted; <by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>
3. Revocation of a business license or an order to close a place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) through (3).

Article 44 (Delegation and Entrustment of Authority)

(1) Part of the authority of the Minister of Food and Drug Safety under this Act may be delegated to the head of an agency under his/her management or to a Mayor/Do Governor, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug safety may entrust affairs related to the accreditation, etc., of HACCP-accredited places of work, etc., under Articles 9, 9-2 and 9-3 and the affairs related to the operation, etc., of the information system for processed livestock products traceability under Articles 31-3, 31-4 and 31-5 to a corporation or organization prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That matters concerning sanitation, diseases, quality control, inspections and the operation of the HACCP in farms, slaughterhouses and milk collection stations shall be entrusted to the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(3) Part of the authority of a Mayor/Do Governor under this Act may be delegated to the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, and part of his/her duties under this Act may be entrusted to a corporation or organization prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 44-2 (Legal Fiction as Public Official in Application of Penalty Provisions)

Any of the following persons shall be deemed a public official in applying penalty provisions of Articles 129 through 132 of the Criminal Act: <Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14026, Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Deleted; <by Act No. 14026, Feb. 3, 2016>

2. A veterinarian in charge;

3. An executive officer or employee of a corporation or organization engaged in the affairs entrusted under the main sentence of Article 44 (2).

Article 45 (Penalty Provisions)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than ten years or by a fine not exceeding one hundred million won: <Amended by Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>

1. Any person who slaughters and treats livestock at a place other than the permitted place of work, in violation of Article 7 (1);

2. Any person who slaughters and treats livestock, and uses or sells it for food, in violation of Article 7 (5);

3. Any person who engages in deception in relation to livestock or meat, in violation of Article 10;

4. Any person who fails to undergo an inspection of livestock conducted by an inspector, in violation of Article 11 (1);

5. Any person who imports or sells livestock products or processes, packages, stores, transports or displays them for sale, in violation of the ban pursuant to Article 15-2 (1);

6. Any person who operates his/her business without having obtained a business license, in violation of Article 22 (1), or without having obtained permission of change of a business license, in violation of Article 22 (2);

6-2. Any person who violates Article 32 (1) 1;

7. Any person who sells livestock products or treats, processes, packages, uses, imports, stores, transports, or displays them for sale, in violation of Article 33 (1).

(2) Any person who is sentenced to imprisonment without labor or heavier punishment for a crime prescribed in paragraph (1) 6-2 or 7 and recommitts the crime referred to in paragraph (1) 6-2 or 7 within

five years after his/her sentence is finalized, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for at least one year but not more than ten years. In such cases, when he/she sells the relevant livestock products, a fine equivalent to at least four times but not more than ten times the retail price shall be imposed concurrently.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>

(3) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than five years or by a fine not exceeding fifty million won: *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>*

1. A person who fails to make a recall or take measures necessary for the recall, in violation of Article 31-2 (1);

2. A person who makes false labelling, exaggerated or negative advertising, or over-packaging, in violation of Article 32 (1) (excluding subparagraph 1).

(4) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding fifty million won: *<Amended by Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011; Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>*

1. Any person who slaughters and treats livestock, collects milk, or processes, packages, stores or distributes livestock products, in violation of Article 4 (5);

2. Any person who sells livestock products or stores, transports, or displays them for sale, in violation of Article 4 (6);

3. Any person who uses containers, etc., that do not comply with their standards, etc., in violation of Article 5 (2);

4. Any person who collects milk or processes, packages, or stores livestock products at a place other than the permitted place of work, in violation of Article 7 (1);

5. Any person who fails to undergo an inspection of meat by an inspector, or to undergo an inspection of collected raw milk by an inspector or veterinarian, in violation of Article 12 (1) or (2);

5-2. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 12 (6);

6. and 6-2. Deleted; *<by Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>*

7. Any person who removes uninspected products from a place of work, in violation of Article 17;

8. Any person who treats livestock or livestock products that have failed an inspection, in violation of Article 18;

9. Deleted; *<by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>*

10. Any person who disobeys an order issued under Article 27 (1) through (3);

11. Any person who fails to observe matters to be observed by business operators and their employees, in violation of Article 31 (2) 1 through 4, 5-2, 5-3 or 6: Provided, That the same shall exclude any person who fails to observe an insignificant matter prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister;

12. Any person who fails to issue a statement of any transaction, in violation of Article 31 (2) 5, or issues any false statement of a transaction;

13. Any person who fails to prepare and keep a statement of transactions, in violation of Article 31 (2) 5, or prepares a false statement of transactions;
14. Any person who fails to complete registration, in violation of the proviso to Article 31-3 (1);
15. Any person who disobeys an order issued under Article 36 (1) or (2) or 37 (1);
16. Any person who processes animals, etc., that fails an inspection, in violation of Article 40-2 (4).

(5) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding thirty million won: <Amended by Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Any person who place a false “inspection passing” mark, in violation of Article 7 (9);
- 1-2. Any person who fails to designate a veterinarian in charge, in violation of Article 13 (3);
2. Any person who interferes with the duties of a veterinarian in charge, or refuses his/her request without justifiable grounds, in violation of Article 13 (4);
3. Any person who fails to mark “inspection passed” on livestock products, in violation of Article 16, or places a false “inspection passing” mark;
4. Any person who removes or damages a notice or seal referred to in Article 38 (2).

(6) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding ten million won: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Any person who fails to make a mark meeting the standards, or makes a false mark, in violation of Article 6 (2): Provided, That the same shall exclude any person who fails to mark an insignificant matter prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister adequately;
2. Any person who sells livestock products without any mark, or processes, packages, stores, transports, or displays them for sale, in violation of Article 6 (3);
3. Any person who refuses, interferes with, or evades an inspection, in violation of Article 11 (3);
4. Any person who fails to conduct an inspection or makes a false inspection, in violation of Article 12 (3) or (4);
- 4-2. Any person who fails to issue specifications on transactions in violation of Article 12-2 (2) or issues a false one;
5. Any person who refuses, interferes with, or evades an inspection, access, collection, seizure or destruction pursuant to Article 19 (1) and (2) or 36 (1);
6. Any person who fails to report or reports falsely, in violation of Article 19 (1);
7. Any person who violates the standards prescribed in Article 21 (1) or the conditions prescribed in Article 22 (4);
8. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 22 (5);
9. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 24 (1);
10. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 26 (3);

11. Any person who refuses, interferes with, or evades the closure of a place of business pursuant to Article 38 (1);

12. Deleted. <by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

(7) In cases falling under paragraphs (1) through (5), imprisonment with labor and a fine may be imposed concurrently. <Amended by Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>

Article 46 (Joint Penalty Provisions)

If a representative of a corporation, or an agent or employee of, or any other person employed by a corporation or an individual commits an offense under Article 45 in connection with the business affairs of the corporation or individual, not only shall such offender be punished, but also the corporation or individual shall be punished by a fine under the relevant provisions: Provided, That this shall not apply where the corporation or individual has not been negligent in giving due attention and supervision concerning the relevant business affairs in order to prevent such offense.

Article 47 (Administrative Fines)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding ten million won: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

1. Any person who fails to mark an insignificant matter prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister adequately, among matters to be marked pursuant to Article 6 (2);

2. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 7 (2);

3. Any person who slaughters and treats livestock, in violation of Article 7 (4);

4. Any person who fails to formulate and implement his/her own sanitary control standards, in violation of Article 8 (2);

5. Any person who fails to prepare and operate his/her individual HACCP, in violation of Article 9 (2);

(2) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding five million won: <Amended by Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Any person who stores, transports, exhibits, or sells livestock products without packaging, in violation of Article 10-2;

2. Deleted; <by Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>

3. Any person who fails to report, in violation of Article 24 (2);

4. Any person who fails to report or reports falsely, in violation of Article 25 or 34;

5. Any business operator who fails to undergo a physical examination or who turns out to suffer from a disease that may harm others as a result of physical examination, operates his/her business, in violation of Article 29 (1) and (2);

6. Any person who requires any of his/her employees who fails to undergo a physical examination or who turns out to suffer from a disease that may harm others as a result of physical examination, to be engaged in his/her business, in violation of Article 29 (1) and (3);

7. Any person who has a veterinarian in charge or his/her employee who has failed to undergo training, to be engaged in the inspection or business, in violation of Article 30 (1), (3) and (6);

8. Any business operator who fails to undergo sanitation training, in violation of Article 30 (2), (3) and (5);
9. Any person who refuses a request for slaughter and treatment of livestock or for milk collection, in violation of Article 31 (1);
10. Any person who fails to report or reports falsely, in violation of Article 31-2 (2);
- 10-2. Any person who fails to place a label of processed livestock products traceability, in violation of the proviso to Article 31-4 (2);
- 10-3. Any person who makes a traceability number prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister illegible by intentionally eliminating or defacing a label of the processed livestock products traceability, in violation of Article 31-4 (3);
11. Any person who disobeys an order to improve facilities issued under Article 35.

(3) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding three million won: <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013; Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016; Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Any person who disobeys a corrective order issued under Article 12-2 (3);
 2. Any person who fails to observe an insignificant matter prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, among matters to be observed by business operators and their employees pursuant to Article 31 (2) 1 through 4 or 6;
 - 2-2. Any person who fails to file a report on the change of any registered matter, where any change is made thereto, within one month from the date the ground for the change occurs, in violation of Article 31-3 (2);
 - 2-3. Any person who uses traceability information for any purpose other than processed livestock products traceability, in violation of Article 31-5 (4);
 3. Any person who receives a fee, in violation of Article 41.
- (4) Administrative fines referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be imposed and collected by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Special Provisions for Application)

The provisions of Article 2-2 of the former Sanitary Processing of Livestock Products Act shall, regardless of the enforcement of this Act, apply before until December 31, 2002.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Dispositions, etc.)

Acts, such as permissions taken by administrative agencies, and acts, such as reports taken toward administrative agencies, the both of which are taken under the former Sanitary Processing of Livestock

Products Act immediately before this Act enters into force, shall be deemed as if acts taken by administrative agencies and acts taken toward administrative agencies under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning License for Livestock Slaughter Business or Milk Collection Business)

(1) The persons who are granted the license for the establishment of workshops (limited to the cases where they do not have the buildings of said workshops undergone the examination for the completion of its construction) under the former provisions immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if granted the conditional license for the livestock slaughter business or milk collection business under this Act, as the case may be. And the persons who are granted the permission for the establishment of workshops and have the buildings of said workshops undergone the examination for the completion of its construction under the former provisions immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if granted the license for the livestock slaughter business or milk collection business under this Act, as the case may be. In this case, the said persons shall submit an application for reissuance of the license certificate to the Mayor/ Do governor within six months after this Act enters into force, but they shall be exempted from fees for the issuance.

(2) The persons who are granted the permission for manufacturing containers, tools, package or inspection certifying colors for the use of live-stock products under the former provisions immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if they have made a report on the manufacturing business of the livestock products containers, etc. under this Act. In this case, the said persons shall submit an application for reissuance of the report certificate to the Mayor/ Do governor within 6 months after this Act enters into force, but they shall be exempted from fees for the issuance.

Article 5 (Transitional Measures concerning Livestock Processing Business)

The persons who operate the business of manufacturing processed meat products, processed milk products, or processed egg products under this Act after having been granted the permission for food manufacturing or processing business under Article 22 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if granted the permission for the livestock products processing business under this Act. And the persons who operate the livestock product storing business under this Act after having been granted the permission for food preservation business under Article 22 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if granted the permission for the livestock products sales business under this Act. In this case, the said persons shall submit an application for reissuance of the permission certificate to the Mayor/ Do governor within 6 months after this Act enters into force, but they shall be exempted from fees for the issuance.

Article 6 (Transitional Measures concerning Report of Livestock Products Transportation Business)

The persons who operate the livestock products transportation business under this Act after having made a report of the foods transportation business under Article 22 (5) of the Food Sanitation Act

immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if having made a report of livestock products transportation business under this Act. The persons who operate the livestock products sale business under this Act after having made a report of meat sale business, business of dealing in by-products of meat exclusively, business of dealing in sorts of milk or business of importing and selling foods under Article 22 (5) of the Food Sanitation Act immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if having made a report of the livestock products sales business under this Act. And the persons who manufacture containers, etc. under this Act after having made a report of the business of manufacturing sorts of containers and packages, etc. under Article 22 (5) of the Food Sanitation Act immediately before this Act enters into force shall be deemed as if having made a report of the business of manufacturing containers, etc. under this Act. In this case, the said persons shall submit an application for reissuance of the permission certificate to a Mayor/ Do Governor within six months after this Act enters into force, but they shall be exempted from fees for the issuance.

Article 7 (Transitional Measures concerning Punishment and Administrative Fines)

In case of punishing or imposing an administrative fine on any person who commits any violation before this Act enters into force, the former provisions (including the Food Sanitation Act) shall prevail.

Article 8 Omitted.

Article 9 (Relations with Other Acts)

A citation of the Sanitary Processing of Livestock Products Act or any provisions thereof in any statutes as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed as a citation of this Act or corresponding provisions hereof.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5529, Feb. 28, 1998>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on June 14, 1998.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5720, Jan. 29, 1999>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 5765, Feb. 5, 1999>

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5982, May 24, 1999>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 6 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 6192, Jan. 21, 2000>

This Act shall enter into force three months after the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6571, Dec. 31, 2001>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

(2) (Special Case of Preparation and Operation of One's Individual HACCP)

The amended provisions of Articles 9 (2) and 27 (1) 1 shall not apply to the preparation and operation of one's individual HACCP applicable to any of the following slaughterhouse among the slaughterhouses equipped by the operator of slaughter business permitted under the former Article 22 (1) as at the time this Act enters into force, until June 30, 2003, notwithstanding the amended provisions of Articles 9 (2) and 27 (1) 1:

1. Cattle slaughterhouse where less than 30 heads of cattle are actually slaughtered on average a day in the year 2001;
2. Pig slaughterhouse where less than 300 pigs are actually slaughtered on average a day in the year 2001;
3. Chicken slaughterhouse where less than 30,000 chickens are actually slaughtered on average a day in the year 2001.

(3) (Transitional Measures for Penalty Provisions and Administrative Fines) The former provisions shall govern the application of penalty provisions and administrative fines to the violations committed before this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6627, Jan. 26, 2002>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on July 1, 2002.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7134, Jan. 29, 2004>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Article 7 (1) 4 shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

(2) (Transitional Measures concerning Permission of Meat Packaging Business) Of the persons who have obtained permission of livestock products processing business under the former Article 22 (1) as at the time this Act enters into force, the person who operates the business of manufacturing the processed meat products shall be deemed obtained permission of meat packaging business under the amended provisions of Article 22 (1). In such case, he/she shall file an application with the head of the Si/Gun/Gu for issuance of a

certificate for permission of a meat packaging business within six months after this Act enters into force, and the fees therefor shall be exempted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7428, Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 through 6 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7915, Mar. 24, 2006>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

(2) (Applicability to Sanitation Education) The amended provisions of Article 30 (1) shall apply starting with any business operator who is first subject to a disposition taken pursuant to the provisions of Articles 27 and 28 after this Act enters into force.

(3) (Transitional Measures concerning Import and Sale Business of Livestock Products) Anyone who makes a report on the import and sale business of the livestock products to the head of the Si/Gun/Gu pursuant to the former provisions at the time when this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have made such report to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry pursuant to the amended provisions of the proviso to Article 24 (1).

(4) (Transitional Measures concerning Disposition, etc.) Any disposition that is taken by any administrative agency, any act that is performed by any administrative agency and any act that is performed and various reports that are made to any administrative agency pursuant to the former provisions at the time when this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been performed by or to any administrative agency pursuant to this Act.

(5) (Transitional Measures concerning Penalty Provisions and administrative Fines) The application of the penalty provisions and the administrative fines to any act performed prior to the enforcement of this Act shall be governed by the former provisions.

ADDENDA <Act No. 8354, Apr. 11, 2007>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 9 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 8757, Dec. 21, 2007>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service which is Incorporated Association)

(1) The Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service which is an incorporated association (hereinafter referred to as "Incorporated Association") incorporated with permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry pursuant to Article 32 of the Civil Act at the time when this Act enters into force may apply for approval to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry so that the Accreditation Service may succeed to all of its property, rights and duties by the resolution of a general meeting as prescribed by the articles of association.

(2) The Incorporated Association approved pursuant to paragraph (1), notwithstanding the provisions on dissolution and liquidation of a corporation in the Civil Act, shall be deemed to have been dissolved at the same time when the Accreditation Service is incorporated under this Act.

(3) The Accreditation Service shall comprehensively succeed to all the property, rights and duties of the Incorporated Association to be dissolved pursuant to paragraph (2), and the name of the Incorporated Association indicated in a register concerning the property, rights and duties and in other official books shall be deemed the name of the Accreditation Service.

(4) The value of the property to which the Accreditation Service comprehensively succeeds pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be the book value at the time of succession.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Term of Validity of Designation)

The term of validity of workshops, etc. adopting HACCP designated pursuant to the former provisions at the time when this Act enters into force, notwithstanding the amended provisions of Article 9-3, shall be deemed four years in cases where three years or more have passed since the date of designation, five years in cases where two years or more have passed since the date of designation and six years in cases where less than two years have passed since the date of designation, reckoning backward from the date this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 9665, May 8, 2009>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

(2) (Applicability to Prohibition of Slaughter or Treatment of Non-Ambulatory Livestock) The amended provisions of Article 7 (5) through (7) shall begin to apply from the first domestic animal that proves to be a non-ambulatory livestock after this Act enters into force.

(3) (Transitional Measures concerning Penalty Provisions) The former provisions shall govern the application of the penalty provisions to violations committed before this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10219, Mar. 31, 2010>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2011.

Articles 2 through 12 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10310, May 25, 2010>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Articles 9, 9-2 (4), 20 (5), 30, 41, subparagraph 1 of Article 43 and Article 47 (2) 2 shall enter into force on or after January 1, 2011.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Enforcement Date)

Before the amended provisions of Article 30 enter into force, "Article 30 (5) and (6)" in the amended provision of Article 27 (1) 1 shall be construed as "Article 30 (2) and (3)", "Article 30 (1), (3) and (6)" in the amended provision of Article 47 (2) 7 as "30 (1) and (3)", and "Article 30 (2), (3) and (5)" in the amended provision of Article 47 (2) 8 as "Article 30 (1) and (2)," respectively.

Article 3 (Applicability to Restrictions on Designation as Institutions for Livestock Product Sanitary Inspection)

The amended provisions of Article 20 (7) shall begin to apply from the first revocation of designation as an institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products after this Act enters into force.

Article 4 (Applicability to Revocation of Licenses)

The amended provisions of Article 27 (1) shall begin to apply from the first revocation of a license falling under any of the subparagraphs of the same paragraph after this Act enters into force.

Article 5 (Applicability to Imposition of Penalty Surcharge)

The amended provisions of Article 28 (1) shall begin to apply from the first case where a business operator falls under any subparagraph of Article 27 (1) after this Act enters into force.

Article 6 (Applicability to Recall of Harmful Livestock Products)

The amended provisions of Article 31-2 shall begin to apply to the first case where the relevant livestock products are found harmful after this Act enters into force.

Article 7 (Applicability to Seizure, Destruction, or Recall)

The amended provisions of Article 36 shall begin to apply from the first case where any livestock product falls under any subparagraph of paragraph (1) of the same Article after this Act enters into force.

Article 8 (Applicability to Public Notice)

The amended provisions of Article 37 shall begin to apply from the first case where an applicable ground arises after this Act enters into force.

Article 9 (Applicability to Closure)

The amended provisions of Article 38 shall begin to apply from the first case where a ground for a closure arises after this Act enters into force.

Article 10 (Transitional Measures concerning HACCP-Accredited Places of Work)

The HACCP-accredited places of work which ought to undergo a regular inspection by not later than December 31, 2010 pursuant to the former Article 9 (4) shall undergo a regular inspection pursuant to the former provisions, and the former Article 9 (8) shall apply to the revocation or corrective orders related to such regular inspection.

Article 11 (Transitional Measures concerning Change of Name of Own Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors)

(1) An own inspector designated pursuant to the former Article 13 (2) as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be construed as a veterinarian in charge designated pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 13 (2).

(2) An assistant inspector who is placed or assigned pursuant to the former Article 14 (1) or (2) as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be construed as an inspector placed or assigned pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 14 (1) or (2).

Article 12 (Transitional Measures concerning Institutions for Livestock Product Sanitary Inspection)

An institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products designated pursuant to the previous Article 20 (1) as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be construed as an institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products determined or designated pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 20 (1) 1 and 2, and where it is construed as an institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products designated pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 20 (1) 2, the term of validity of designation shall be three years from the date this Act enters into force.

Article 13 Omitted.

Article 14 (Relationship with other Statutes)

A citation of the former Processing of Livestock Products Act or any provisions thereof in other statutes as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed a citation of this Act or corresponding provisions of this Act, in lieu of the former Processing of Livestock Products Act or the provisions thereof. if such corresponding provisions exist herein.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11100, Nov. 22, 2011>

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Articles 7 and 20-2 shall enter into force on July 1, 2012.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012>

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Articles 22 and 33-2 shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

- (1) This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.
- (2) Omitted.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11738, Apr. 5, 2013>

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11985, Jul. 30, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

- (1) This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amended provisions of Articles 9 (2) and 9-3 (2) concerning a business operator of a milk collection station classified below, shall enter into force on any of the following dates. In such cases, the average volume of daily milk collection shall be the value calculated by dividing the total volume of milk collection of the relevant place of work in the preceding year by the number of days of actual milk collection on the basis of the enforcement date referred to in paragraph (1):
 1. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is not less than 150 tons: July 1, 2014;
 2. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is at least 75 tons but less than 150 tons: January 1, 2015;
 3. A milk collection station, the average volume of daily milk collection of which is less than 75 tons: January 1, 2016.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amended provisions of Articles 9 (2) and 9-3 (2) concerning a livestock products processing business operator of a business establishment classified below, shall enter into force on any of the following dates. In such cases, annual sales shall be the total sales of the relevant place of business over the preceding one year on the basis of the enforcement date referred to in paragraph (1), and the number of employees shall be the number of regular workers under the Labor Standards Act on the basis of the enforcement date referred to in paragraph (1): Provided, That where it is impossible to calculate the total sales over the preceding one year due to new business, business

suspension, etc., the total sales shall be calculated by converting the total sales during the period of actual operation in the preceding year into one year:

1. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than two billion won and the number of employees of which is not less than 51: January 1, 2015;
2. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are not less than 500 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 21: January 1, 2016;
3. A business establishment, the annual sales of which is not less than 100 million won and the number of employees of which is not less than 6: January 1, 2017;
4. A business establishment, the annual sales of which are less than 100 million won or the number of employees of which is not more than 5: January 1, 2018.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amended provisions of Articles 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (3) and 30 (1) and (6) concerning a slaughterhouse classified below, shall enter into force on any of the following dates. In such cases, the daily average number of livestock slaughtered shall be the daily average number of livestock slaughtered of the relevant slaughterhouse in the preceding year on the basis of the enforcement date referred to in paragraph (1):

1. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is more than 80,000: July 1, 2014;
2. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is not less than 50,000 but not more than 80,000: January 1, 2015;
3. A slaughterhouse whose daily average number of livestock slaughtered is less than 50,000: January 1, 2016.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning HACCP, etc.)

- (1) HACCP prescribed in the former provisions as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed HACCP under the amended provisions of Article 9.
- (2) A place of work, etc., to which HACCP applies under the former provisions as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed a HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., under the amended provisions of Article 9.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service)

- (1) The Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed the Accreditation Service prescribed in the amended provisions of Article 9-5.
- (2) The name of the Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service concerning any act performed in the name of the Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service or in the other legal relations as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed the name of the Accreditation Service.
- (3) The name of the Korea Livestock Products HACCP Accreditation Service indicated in a register or other official books as at the time this Act enters into force, shall be deemed the name of the

Accreditation Service.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Standards for Administrative Measures)

The former provisions shall apply to administrative measures (including measures to impose penalty surcharges) against offenses committed before this Act enters into force.

Article 5 Omitted.

Article 6 (Relationship to other Statutes)

Where "HACCP" provided for in the former provisions is cited by other statutes as at the time this Act enters into force, "HACCP" provided for in this Act shall be deemed cited.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11998, Aug. 6, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 and 3 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12672, May 21, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Incompetent Persons)

A person in whose case the declaration of incompetency remains effective pursuant to Article 2 of Addenda to the Civil Act (Act No. 10429) shall be deemed included in an incompetent person under the adult guardianship pursuant to the amended provision of Article 22 (3) 4.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Penalty Provisions)

An act committed before this Act enters into force shall be governed by the former provisions in applying penalty provisions.

ADDENDA <Act No. 13201, Feb. 3, 2015>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 through 9 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 14025, Feb. 3, 2016>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions on business operators among the amended provisions of Article 31-2 (1), 36 (2) and 37 (1) shall enter into force on February 4, 2016.

Article 2 (Applicability to Revocation of Accreditation of Livestock Products HACCP)

The amended provisions of Article 9-4 (5) shall begin to apply from the first case where a corrective order is issued after this Act enters into force.

Article 3 (Applicability to Request for Data to Collect Penalty Surcharges in Arrears)

The amended provisions of Articles 28 (5) and 28-2 (4) shall also apply to the request for data to collect penalty surcharges that have fallen into arrears before this Act enters into force.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Criteria for Imposition of Penalty Surcharges)

Notwithstanding the amended provisions of Article 28 (1), the criteria for the imposition of penalty surcharges against violations committed before this Act enters into force, shall be governed by the former provisions.

Article 5 (Transitional Measures concerning Penalty Provisions or Administrative Fines)

The former provisions shall govern the application of penalty provisions and administrative fines to any violations committed before this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 14026, Feb. 3, 2016>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 14957, Oct. 24, 2017>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Preparation and Operation of Individual HACCP for Edible-Egg Sorting and Packaging Business)

A person operating his/her edible-egg sorting and packaging business as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have prepared and operated individual HACCP prescribed in the amended provisions of Article 9 (2): Provided, That such person shall prepare and operate individual HACCP pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 9 (2) within six months after this Act enters into force.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Licenses of Edible-Egg Sorting and Packaging Business)

A person operating his/her edible-egg sorting and packaging business as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have obtained a license prescribed in the amended provisions of Article 22: Provided, That such person shall obtain a license pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 22 within six months after this Act enters into force.