

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. 11989, Jul. 30, 2013
Act No. 11985, 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
Act No. 15487, Mar. 13, 2018
Act No. 15946, Dec. 11, 2018
Act No. 16434, Apr. 30, 2019
Act No. 17091, Mar. 24, 2020
Act No. 17249, Apr. 7, 2020
Act No. 17811, Dec. 29, 2020
Act No. 18366, Jul. 27, 2021
Act No. 18445, Aug. 17, 2021
Act No. 18632, Dec. 21, 2021

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

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 are defined as follows: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; 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 "processed milk 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 to Other Statutes)

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

CHAPTER II STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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

(1) The Livestock Product Sanitation Deliberative Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") shall be established in the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety to examine and deliberate on essential particulars, etc., concerning the sanitation of livestock products in response for inquiries from the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Dec. 11, 2018>*

(2) The Committee shall examine and deliberate on each of the following: *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 shall be comprised of not less than 30 and not more than 50 members including one chairperson and one vice-chairperson. In such cases, members who are not public officials shall be a majority of the entire members of the Committee. *<Newly Inserted on Apr. 30, 2019>*

(4) The chairperson shall be elected by and among the members and the person the chairperson nominates shall become vice-chairperson. *<Newly Inserted on Apr. 30, 2019>*

(5) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall commission or appoint the members of the Committee from among the following persons. In such cases, commissioning persons falling under subparagraph 1 or 2 may be recommended by relevant academic associations, experts' organizations, etc.: *<Newly Inserted on Apr. 30, 2019>*

1. A person with abundant knowledge and experience in the sanitation of livestock products or protection of consumers;
2. A person engaging in business relevant to livestock products;

3. A public official responsible for the sanitation control of livestock products, disinfection of livestock, or production and distribution of livestock products.

(6) The term of office of members shall be two years: Provided, That the term of office of members who are public officials shall be the period of holding the relevant office. <Newly Inserted on Apr. 30, 2019>

(7) The Committee may have subcommittees by specialized area for the efficient operation of the Committee. <Newly Inserted on Apr. 30, 2019>

(8) The Committee may appoint research members to investigate or research the international standards, specifications, etc., of livestock products. <Amended on Apr. 30, 2019>

(9) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (8), matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Committee shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Apr. 30, 2019>

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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if necessary for public hygiene, determine and publicly notify each of the following: <Amended on 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 or her and temporarily approve the processing standards and specifications of ingredients by the time of public notice 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013>

(4) Where a livestock product processing business operator has obtained approval of the processing standards and specifications of ingredients under paragraph (3) by fraud or other improper means, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall cancel such approval. <Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>

(5) 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. <Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>

(6) 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. <Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>

(7) 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.

<Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>

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 notify 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 on 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 Deleted. <Mar. 13, 2018>

CHAPTER III SANITARY CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Article 7 (Slaughter 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 on Nov. 22, 2011; Feb. 3, 2016>

1. Where livestock is slaughtered or treated for scientific research;
2. Where a person slaughters or treats such livestock for his or her own consumption in the area where a Special Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, a Special Self-Governing City Mayor, a Do Governor, or a Special Self-Governing Province Governor (hereinafter referred to as "Mayor/Do Governor") determines and publicly notifies 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 notifies 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 on 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 on 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 notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(5) Notwithstanding the main clause, with the exception of the subparagraphs, 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 or 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 on 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 on 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 on 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 permission pursuant to Article 22 or who has submitted a report pursuant to Article 24 (hereinafter referred to as "business operator") and his or her employees at a place of work or place of business shall be stipulated by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Any of the following business operators shall prepare and operate his or her own sanitary control standards to be observed by him or her and his or her employees at the relevant workplace or place of business pursuant to the sanitary control standards: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply where the workplace or the place of business is accredited or deemed accredited as a HACCP-accredited place of

work or HACCP-accredited business establishment pursuant to Article 9 (4) or latter part of Article 9 (5):
<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 9 (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall determine and publicly notify hazard analysis and critical control points (hereinafter referred to as "HACCP") for each process to prevent livestock products from being mixed with substances harmful to the human body or from being contaminated thereby, throughout the entire 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) Livestock slaughter business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 1 and milk collection business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 2 shall prepare and operate their own HACCP (hereinafter referred to as "individual HACCP") which are to be 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 on Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

(3) A business operator prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among the livestock product processing business operators referred to in Article 21 (1) 3, an edible egg sorting and packaging business operator referred to in subparagraph 3-2 of the same paragraph, and a meat packaging business operator referred to in subparagraph 4 of the same paragraph shall comply with HACCP publicly notified by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety pursuant to paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020; Dec. 29, 2020>

(4) If there are any person who shall comply with HACCP pursuant to paragraph (3) and a person who intends to be accredited to be in compliance with HACCP (excluding a business operator referred to in the main clause of paragraph (2)), 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 he or she complies with HACCP. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(5) Where a person prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as a livestock cooperative established under the Agricultural Cooperatives Act, files an application for integrated accreditation verifying that he or she complies with HACCP at all stages involving raising livestock, handling, processing, distributing and selling 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 with the applicant for the shipping of livestock or supply of raw materials, etc. 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, pursuant to paragraph (4). *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(6) Where a person who has obtained or is deemed to have obtained HACCP accreditation for a place of work, business establishment, or farm pursuant to paragraph (4) or the latter part of paragraph (5), or a person who has obtained an integrated HACCP accreditation for business under the former part of paragraph (5), intends to modify the accredited matters as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, he or she shall obtain modified accreditation from the Minister of Food and Drug Safety. *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(7) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall issue a certificate verifying accreditation or modified accreditation to a person who has obtained or is deemed to have obtained HACCP accreditation for a place of work, business establishment, or farm pursuant to paragraph (4) or the latter part of paragraph (5), or a person who has obtained an integrated HACCP accreditation for business under the former part of paragraph (5), and a person who has obtained modified accreditation pursuant to paragraph (6). *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(8) No person who fails to prepare and operate his or her individual HACCP shall indicate or advertise that he or she prepares and operates his or her individual HACCP. *<Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(9) Any person who has not been issued a certificate verifying accreditation or modified accreditation under paragraph (7) shall be prohibited from using the name of a 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."). *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(10) 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 and information or education and training necessary for compliance with HACCP to any of the following persons: *<Amended on Feb. 3, 2016; Apr. 7, 2020>*

1. Business operators (including employees) who should prepare and operate their individual HACCP;
2. Persons (including employees) who intend to obtain or have obtained HACCP accreditation for their places of work, etc. pursuant to paragraph (4) or (5).

(11) 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 a person who has obtained HACCP accreditation for place of work, etc. *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(12) The following matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

1. Requirements and procedures for HACCP accreditation for places of work, etc., pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5);

2. Procedures for modified accreditation pursuant to paragraph (6);
 3. Issuance of certificates pursuant to paragraph (7);
 4. Deleted. <Dec. 11, 2018>
1. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than two billion won: January 1, 2023;
 2. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than 500 million won: January 1, 2025;
 3. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than 100 million won: January 1, 2027;
 4. A business establishment not falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 3: January 1, 2029

Article 9-2 (Period of Validity of Accreditation)

(1) The period of validity of accreditation referred to in Article 9 (4) or (5) shall be three years from the date accreditation is granted, and the period of validity of modified accreditation referred to in paragraph (6) of the same Article shall be the remainder of the period of validity of original accreditation. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(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 or she deems that such application complies with HACCP. In such cases, the period of extension shall not exceed three years.

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

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall examine and evaluate whether HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., comply 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 or her individual HACCP and the appropriateness of the operation thereof, at least once a year.

(3) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may preferentially provide administrative and financial support, such as exemption from examination or evaluation referred to in paragraph (1), to HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., evaluated under paragraph (1) to be not below the standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: Provided, That where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc., received administrative dispositions such as suspension of business or revocation of permission due to violation of this Act during the period of validity of accreditation referred to in Article 9-2 (1), they shall not be exempted from examination or evaluation conducted under paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>

(4) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may preferentially provide administrative and financial support to a business operator evaluated as exemplary under paragraph (2). <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(5) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall endeavor for the settlement and sustainable development of the HACCP system through verification of the appropriateness of HACCP. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(6) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may direct a related public official to enter and examine relevant place of work, business establishment, or farm for verification referred to in paragraph (5). In such cases, the related public official shall carry a certificate indicating his or her authority and present it to interested persons. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(7) Any person who has obtained HACCP accreditation for place of work, etc. (including his or her employees) and a business operator running individual HACCP (including his or her employees) shall not refuse, interfere with, or evade admittance or examination prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2) and (6). <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(8) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety becomes aware in the course of examination and evaluation under paragraph (2) that a place of work operating individual HACCP has violated its individual HACCP, the Minister may require a Mayor/Do Governor to take measures referred to in Article 27 (1) against the business operator of the relevant place of work. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(9) The following matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

1. Methods and procedures of examination and evaluation conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2);
2. Methods, etc., of verifying appropriateness as prescribed in paragraph (5).

Article 9-4 (Revocation of Accreditation)

Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. fall under any of the following cases, 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, such accreditation shall be revoked: <Amended on Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Mar. 13, 2018; Apr. 7, 2020; Dec. 21, 2021>

1. Where HACCP accreditation is obtained by fraud or other improper means;
2. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. fail to comply with HACCP;
3. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. modify accredited matters without obtaining modified accreditation under Article 9 (6);
4. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. become subject to business suspension (excluding the suspension of partial business) for at least two months or to the disposition of penalty surcharge in lieu thereof by violating Article 4 (6) or (7), 5 (2), 12 (2) through (4), 18 or 33 (1), or by violating an order prescribed in Article 36 (1) or (2);
5. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. are subject to a corrective order once or at least twice as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister but fails to comply with such order;
6. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. refuse, interfere with, or evade admittance, examination, or evaluation referred to in Article 9-3 (1) and (6);
7. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. become subject to business suspension (excluding the suspension of partial business) for at least two months or to the disposition of penalty surcharge in lieu

thereof pursuant to Article 16 (1) or (3) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods by violating Article 8 (1) of the same Act;

8. Other cases equivalent to subparagraphs 2 and 4, which are prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 9-5 (Designation of Institutions for HACCP Education and Training)

(1) For specialized education and training prescribed in Article 9 (10), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may entrust the education and training after designating institutions for HACCP education and training (hereinafter referred to as "educational and training institution"). *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(2) A person who intends to obtain designation as an educational and training institution prescribed in paragraph (1) shall file an application with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, complying with the requirements for designation prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(3) A person who has obtained designation as an educational and training institution pursuant to paragraph (1) shall, when any of the requirements for designation prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister is modified, report it to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety within one month from the date on which the cause of such modification arises.

(4) An educational and training institution shall issue certificates of completion of education and training to persons who complete education and training prescribed in Article 9 (10). *<Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>*

(5) An educational and training institution shall observe compliance obligations by educational and training institutions provided for in Ordinance of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, such as keeping materials on education and training.

(6) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may evaluate the current status of keeping and degree of utilizing manpower, facilities, installations, actual status of operating educational and training courses, appropriateness and faithfulness of educational services, etc. of designated educational and training institutions and publish the details of the evaluation.

(7) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if necessary for evaluation prescribed in paragraph (6), request educational and training institutions to present relevant materials.

(8) Where an educational and training institution falls into any of the following cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may issue a corrective order by fixing a period:

1. Where an educational and training institution fails to file a report for modification prescribed in paragraph (3);
2. Where an educational and training institution violates the compliance obligations by educational and training institutions prescribed in paragraph (5).

(9) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraphs (1) through (8), matters necessary for procedures for designating educational and training institutions, curricula, timing, methods and implementing costs of education, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 9-6 (Revocation of Designation of Educational and Training Institutions)

(1) Where an educational and training institution falls into any of the following cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may revoke the designation or suspend the whole or part of business by fixing a period not longer than one year: Provided, That where falling under subparagraph 1, he or she must revoke the designation:

1. Where an educational and training institution obtains designation as an educational and training institution by fraud or other improper means;
 2. Where an educational and training institution fails to operate educational and training courses for a consecutive period of at least one year without justifiable grounds;
 3. Where an educational and training institution becomes non-compliant with designation standards prescribed in Article 9-5 (2);
 4. Where an educational and training institution issues a certificate of completion of education and training prescribed in Article 9-5 (4) by fraud or other improper means;
 5. Where an educational and training institution is found to be unable to achieve the objectives of designation in an evaluation prescribed in Article 9-5 (6) due to very poor results of education and training and very poor contents of education and training;
 6. Where an educational and training institution is subject to a corrective order prescribed in Article 9-5 (8) but fails to take a corrective action within a prescribed period without justifiable grounds.
- (2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall not designate persons whose designation as an educational and training institution is revoked pursuant to paragraph (1) (in cases of corporations, including the representatives thereof) as educational and training institutions within three years from the date on which the designation is revoked.
- (3) Detailed standards for revoking designation and taking the disposition of suspension of business prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister in consideration of the type, degree of violation, etc. of the offenses.

Article 10 (Prohibition of Improper Acts)

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

Article 10-2 (Packaging 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 on 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.

CHAPTER IV INSPECTIONS

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 or her place of work by an inspector appointed or commissioned pursuant to Article 13 (1) (hereinafter referred to as "inspector"). *<Amended on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>*

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 or her place of work by an inspector. *<Amended on 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 on Jul. 30, 2013>*
- (3) Any livestock-product processing business operator, meat packaging business operator, or instant meat sales and processing business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) shall inspect whether the livestock products he or she processed comply with the processing standards and specifications of ingredients, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016, Dec. 29 2020>*
- (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: Provided, That the foregoing may not apply where a testing or inspection institution designated under Article 6 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry has inspected the relevant edible eggs. *<Newly Inserted on Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>*
- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) or (4), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor may exempt HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. referred to in Article 9 (4) or (5) from inspection as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, if they fall under any of the following subparagraphs: *<Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>*
 1. Where HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. comply with HACCP including the items of inspection referred to in paragraph (3) or (4);
 2. Where the examination or evaluation results conducted under Article 9-3 (1) are not below the criteria prescribed by Ordinance of Ministry of Environment.

(6) Where it is improper for the relevant business operator to directly conduct an inspection under paragraphs (2) through (4) at a place of work due to lack of equipment or facilities, etc. the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may require the business operator to entrust the inspection 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 on Jul. 30, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

(7) A business operator who conducted an inspection under paragraph (3) or (4) or entrusted an inspection under paragraph (6) shall report to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety without delay, if the relevant livestock product is found in the inspection to have violated Article 4 (6) or (7) or Article 33. <Newly Inserted on Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020; Dec. 21, 2021>

(8) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor may require an inspector to inspect edible eggs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

(9) The items, methods, standards for inspections pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (4) and (8), and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

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

(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 on 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 or her livestock breeding business defined in subparagraph 8 of Article 2 of the Livestock Industry Act ships edible eggs, he or she shall issue specifications on transactions describing egg-laying date, etc. as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. Newly Inserted on 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 or her to make corrections: <Amended on Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

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 (9);
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 or livestock breeder. <Amended on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; Apr. 7, 2020>

(2) If a business operator or livestock breeder in receipt of the prior notice given under paragraph (1) has an objection to the result of such inspection, he or she may request re-inspection 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 on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(3) Upon receipt of a request for re-inspection pursuant to paragraph (2), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor shall determine whether to conduct a re-inspection and give notice of his or her determination to the relevant business operator or livestock breeder, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(4) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety or a Mayor/Do Governor determines to conduct a re-inspection pursuant to paragraph (3), he or she shall conduct the re-inspection without delay and give notice of the result of the re-inspection to the relevant business operator or livestock breeder. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Where an inspector who conducts inspections under Articles 11 (1) and 12 (1) deems that taking necessary measures may remove hazard where livestock products fall under Article 33 (1) 1 through 4, he or she may require a slaughter business operator to take necessary measures, such as immediate removal of hazard, or order such slaughter business operator to suspend his or her work, and the slaughter business operator shall comply with his or her order unless there is good cause. In such cases, where hazard are deemed removed as a result of measures taken by the slaughter business operator, the inspector shall cancel the order, without delay, to suspend work or allow the slaughter business operator to continue his or her work through other necessary measures. <Newly Inserted on 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 or her approval, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister to have him or her conduct an inspection, under this Act. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 or 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 on 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 on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013>

(6) Qualification, duties, and standard workload, etc. of an inspector and veterinarian in charge shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Feb. 22, 2012>

Article 14 (Assistant Inspectors)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall have inspectors employ and place assistant inspectors in order to have them assist inspection affairs of the inspector under Article 13 (1): Provided, That assistant inspectors may not be placed in places of work Prescribed by presidential Decree, such as places of work located in islands and remote areas. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Dec. 11, 2018>

(2) Any person who has been accredited for a place of work prescribed by Presidential Decree, from among those who have obtained permission 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 Delete. <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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety intends to prohibit the importation or sale pursuant to paragraph (1), he or 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 or she may prohibit the importation or sale beforehand. In such cases, he or she shall undergo deliberation or resolution by the Committee ex post facto. <Amended on 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 or her opinion or advance his or 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 on 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 on 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 on 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 on 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 on 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, require any business operator to report on necessary matters, such as the results of inspection or performance of export and import of livestock products, or may require an inspector or a relevant public official to enter a place of business or livestock breeding facilities to inspect livestock products, facilities, documents or working conditions, and to collect the minimal amount of livestock products as necessary for inspection without compensation. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

(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 meal service facilities 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall conduct an inspection of the place of business of a business operator referred to in Article 21 (1) 1 through 3, 3-2 and 4 at least once a year: Provided, That the frequency of inspection may be increased by up to two years for a place of business which is found in the examination and evaluation under Article 9-3 (1) or (2) to be not below the standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>

(4) An inspector or relevant public official who enters the relevant place, conducts an inspection, or collects livestock products in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (3) shall produce identification indicating his or her authority to interested persons. <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

(5) No owner or manager of any place of business, livestock breeding facilities, food manufacturing and processing business establishment, food service business establishment, and meal service facilities referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3) shall refuse, interfere with, or evade access, inspection, and collection pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3). <Amended on Apr. 7, 2020>

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

(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 or 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 he 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 or she shall conduct a

sanitary inspection, etc. within 14 days, inform a consumer, consumer organization, or testing and inspection agency that has requested him or 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. <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 (4) or provide directions on the sanitation of livestock products. <Amended on Nov. 22, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(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 on 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.

CHAPTER V PERMISSION AND REPORTING ON BUSINESS

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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; 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 Permission)

(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 permission 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 permission 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017>*

(2) Where any person who has obtained permission to operate his or her business pursuant to paragraph (1) intends to modify any of the following, he or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. Where he or she modifies the seat of his or 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 or she modifies the species of livestock he or she slaughters and processes in the same place of work;
 - (b) Where he or she modifies the facilities installed in order to slaughter and process other species of livestock in the same place of work;
3. Where he or she modifies important matters prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall grant permission or permission for modification pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), except in any of the following cases: *<Amended on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; May 21, 2014; Mar. 13, 2018>*

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 permission was revoked pursuant to Article 27 (1) and (2), or Article 16 (1) and (2) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods intends to receive the same permission as the revoked permission at the same place: Provided, That this shall

not apply where his or her business permission is revoked because he or she has removed all facilities for business without having obtained permission of modification 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 or her permission was revoked pursuant to Article 27 (1) and (2), or Article 16 (1) and (2) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods intends to obtain the same permission as the revoked permission;

4. Where any person who intends to obtain permission 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 permission 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 10 years have passed from the date of the closure of business at the same place (referring to a site for which a slaughter business permission 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), or Article 16 (1) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods;

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), or Article 16 (1) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods intends to operate the same business as the suspended business;

9. Where any person has received permission 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 permission in accordance with paragraph (1), he or 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 permission in accordance with paragraph (1) intends to suspend, resume or discontinue his or her business, or to modify any insignificant matter other than those provided for in any subparagraph of paragraph (2) among the matters of licenses, he or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(6) A person who intends to discontinue his or her business under paragraph (5) may not file a report on business closure during the period of administrative sanctions under Article 36 and during the period when procedures for administrative sanctions such as business suspension under Articles 27 and 36 are in

progress (referring to the period from the time of prior notice of disposition under Article 21 of the Administrative Procedures Act until the time such disposition becomes final and effective): Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply in cases such as where the administrative sanctions under Article 36 have been implemented. <Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>

(7) A Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall notify applicants of permission or non-permission within eight days from the date on which he or she receives a request for permission prescribed in paragraph (1) and within seven days from the date on which he or she receives a request for the permission of modification prescribed in paragraph (2). <Inserted on Dec. 11, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>

(8) Where a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu fails to notify an applicant of permission or non-permission, or of the extension of the handling period prescribed by Acts and subordinate statutes pertaining to handling civil petitions, within the periods prescribed in paragraph (7), he or she shall be considered to grant permission on the date following the date on which such period (where the handling period is extended or re-extended by Acts and subordinate statutes pertaining to handling civil petitions, referring to the relevant handling period) is terminated. <Inserted on Dec. 11, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>

Article 23 Deleted. <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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017>

(2) Where any person who has reported under paragraph (1) intends to suspend, resume, or discontinue his or her business, or to alter any matter reported, he or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017>

(3) None of the following persons shall report on his or her business pursuant to paragraph (1): <Amended on Mar. 13, 2018>

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 or she was ordered to close his or her place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) and (2) of this Act, or Article 16 (3) and (4) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods: Provided, That this shall not apply where he or she has been ordered to close his or her place of business because he or 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) and (2) of this Act, or Article 16 (3) and (4) of the

Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods;

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) of this Act, or Article 16 (3) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods;

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) of this Act, or Article 16 (3) of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods, intends to operate the business same as the business suspended.

(4) The mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall notify reporting persons of acceptance or non-acceptance of the report within three days from the date on which he or she receives the report prescribed in paragraph (1) or a report for change prescribed in paragraph (2). *<Inserted on Dec. 11, 2018>*

(5) Where the mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu fails to notify a reporting person of acceptance or non-acceptance of the report, or of the extension of the handling period prescribed by Acts and subordinate statutes pertaining to handling civil petitions, within the periods prescribed in paragraph (4), he or she shall be considered to accept the report on the date following the date on which such period (where the handling period is extended or re-extended by Acts and subordinate statutes pertaining to handling civil petitions, referring to the relevant handling period) is terminated. *<Newly Inserted on Dec. 11, 2018>*

(6) A person who intends to discontinue his or her business under paragraph (2) may not file a report on business closure during the period of administrative sanctions under Article 36 and during the period when procedures for administrative sanctions such as business suspension under Articles 27 and 36 are in progress (referring to the period from the time of prior notice of disposition under Article 21 of the Administrative Procedures Act until the time such disposition becomes final and effective): Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply in cases such as where the administrative sanctions under Article 36 have been implemented. *<Newly Inserted on Dec. 21, 2021>*

(7) Where a business operator (only applicable to a person who has reported his or her business pursuant to paragraph (1)) has reported the closure of his or 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, ex officio, cancel the report filed by the business operator. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 11, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>*

(8) Where it is necessary for ex officio cancellation under paragraph (7), 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 so requested 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 on Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 11, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>

Article 25 (Reporting on Items Manufactured)

Where any person who has obtained permission 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 pursuant to Article 22 (1), he or 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 or she changes important matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister among the matters reported. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 26 (Succession to Business)

(1) Where a business operator dies or transfers his or her business, or a corporate business operator is merged, his or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 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 permission or order him or her to suspend his or her business fully or partially for a prescribed period not exceeding six months or to close his or 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 or her, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, a Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall revoke such permission or order

him or her to close the place of business: <Amended on Nov. 22, 2011; Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Mar. 13, 2018; Apr. 7, 2020; Dec. 21, 2021>

1. Where he or she violates Articles 4 (6) and (7), 5 (2), 8 (2), 9 (2) and (3), 9-3 (7), 10, 11 (1), 12 (1) through (4) and (7), 13 (2) through (5), 14 (2), 16, 17, 18, 19 (5), 21, 22 (5), 24 (2), 25, 29 (2) or (3), 30 (5) or (6), 31, 31-2 (1) or (2), the proviso, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of 31-3 (1), the latter part of Article 31-4 (1), the proviso to Article 31-4 (2), Article 33 (1), or 34;
2. Where he or she fails to obtain permission for modification, in violation of Article 22 (2), or violates any of the conditions imposed under paragraph (4) of the same Article;
3. Where he or she falls under any subparagraph of Article 22 (3) or 24 (3);
4. Where he or she fails to comply with an order issued under Article 35, 36 (1) or (2), 37 (1) or 42 (1);
5. Where he or 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 or 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 or her business issued under paragraph (1), a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may revoke the business permission or order him or her to close the place of business. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 permission or order him or her to close the place of business: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017>

1. Where the business operator suspends his or her business for at least six consecutive months without justifiable grounds;
2. Where the business operator (only applicable to an operator who has obtained permission under Article 22 (1)) reports on the closure of his or 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 or her business is subject to closure.

(4) Where it is necessary to revoke a business permission 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 on 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 or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017>

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

(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 or 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 (6) or (7), 8 (2), 9 (2), 17, or 33 (1) is violated. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Mar. 13, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>

(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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; 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 payment deadline, 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 or 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 of Local Administrative Penalty Charges, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That where he or she cannot fully or partly suspend his or her business under Article 27 (1) due to discontinuation of business, etc., under Article 22 (5) or 24 (2), he or she shall collect it in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected or pursuant to the Act on the Collection of Local Administrative Penalty Charges. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Aug. 6, 2013; May 21, 2014; Oct. 24, 2017; Mar. 24, 2020>

(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 on Feb. 3, 2016; 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 and Management 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 of Penalty Surcharges due to Sale 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 selling price of the relevant livestock products sold on any of the following persons as a penalty surcharge: <Amended on Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 11, 2018>

1. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>

2. A person subject to a disposition suspending his or her business for at least two months, a disposition revoking his or her business permission, or an order to close his or 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 payment deadline or discontinues his or her business pursuant to Article 22 (5) or 24 (2), the penalty surcharge shall be collected in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected or pursuant to the Act on the Collection of Local Administrative Penalty Charges. <Amended on Mar. 24, 2020>

(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 on Feb. 3, 2016>

Article 29 (Health Examination)

(1) Any business operator and employee prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister shall have a health examination: Provided, That when he or she has taken a physical examination in the same details in accordance with other statutes, he or she shall be deemed to have had a health examination under this Act. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Any business operator who ought to take a health 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 health examination, shall not operate his or her business.

(3) A business operator shall not have any employee who ought to take a health 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 health examination, be engaged in his or her business.

(4) The method of conducting a health 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 30 (Sanitary Education)

(1) Any of the following instructors shall receive training on slaughter inspections annually, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; 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 permission has been revoked or who has been ordered to close his or her place of business) subject to the disposition prescribed in Articles 27 and 28, or Articles 16 and 19 of the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods shall receive sanitation training on livestock products. <Amended on Mar. 13, 2018>

(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 on 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 or she may appoint a person in charge of sanitation from among the employees and have him or 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 or 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 on 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 or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(8) Deleted. <Dec. 11, 2018>

Article 30-2 (Designation of Educational Institutions for Sanitation Education)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may entrust the implementation of education by designating institutions implementing education concerning slaughter inspection, sanitation of livestock products, etc. prescribed in Article 30 (1) through (3) (hereinafter referred to "institution for sanitary education").

(2) A person who intends to obtain designation as an institution for sanitary education pursuant to paragraph (1) shall file an application with the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, complying with designation standards prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(3) A person who has obtained designation as an education for sanitary education pursuant to paragraph (1) shall, where there is any change to designated matters which are prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, report it to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety within one month from the date on which the cause of the change is caused.

(4) An institution for sanitary education shall observe the hours of education prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, and issue certificates of completion of education to those who complete the relevant education.

(5) An institution for sanitary education shall observe the matters to be observed by institutions for sanitary education, which are prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister, such as keeping materials on education.

(6) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may evaluate the current status of keeping and degree of utilizing manpower, facilities, installations, actual status of operating educational courses, and appropriateness and faithfulness of educational services, etc. of designated institutions for sanitary education and publish the details of the evaluation.

(7) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may, if necessary for evaluation prescribed in paragraph (6), request institutions for sanitary education to present relevant materials.

(8) Where an institution for sanitary education falls into any of the following cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may issue a corrective order by fixing a period:

1. Where an institution for sanitary education fails to file a report for change prescribed in paragraph (3);
2. Where an institution for sanitary education implements education by violating the hours of education prescribed in paragraph (4);
3. Where an institution for sanitary education violates the matters to be observed by institutions for sanitary education prescribed in paragraph (5).

(9) Matters necessary for designation procedures, contents, timing, methods (including the omission of education, curtailment of hours of education, etc.) and implementing costs of education, etc. of institutions for sanitary education other than those provided for in paragraphs (1) through (8) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 30-3 (Revocation of Designation of Institutions for Sanitary Education)

(1) Where an institution for sanitary education falls into any of the following cases, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may revoke the designation or suspend the whole or part of business by fixing a period not longer than one year: Provided, That where falling under subparagraph 1, he or she must revoke the designation:

1. Where an institution for sanitary education obtains designation as an institution for sanitary education by fraud or other improper means;
 2. Where an institution for sanitary education fails to operate educational courses for a consecutive period of at least one year without justifiable grounds;
 3. Where an institution for sanitary education becomes non-compliant with designation standards prescribed in Article 30-2 (2);
 4. Where an institution for sanitary education issues a certificate of completion of education prescribed in Article 30-2 (4) by fraud or other improper means
 5. Where an institution for sanitary education is found to be unable to achieve the objectives of designation in an evaluation prescribed in Article 30-2 (6) due to very poor results of education and very poor contents of education;
 6. Where an institution for sanitary education is subject to a corrective order prescribed in Article 30-2 (8) but fails to take a corrective action within a prescribed period without good cause.
- (2) Detailed standards for revoking designation and taking the disposition of suspension of business prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister in consideration of the type, degree of violation, etc. of the offense.

Article 31 (Matters to Be Observed by Business Operators)

(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 or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; 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 or her employees for sanitary control and maintenance of order in transactions of livestock and livestock products.

Article 31-2 (Recall and Scrapping 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 or 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 on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016>*

Article 31-3 (Registration 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 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 for consumption of the relevant processed livestock products. *<Amended on Aug. 17, 2021>*

(2) A registrant may place a label of processed livestock products traceability on his or 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, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of 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 or her compliance with the standards referred to in paragraph (5) every three years, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister: Provided, That he or she shall inspect and evaluate each registrant of a milk formula referred to in the proviso, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of Article 31-3 (1) every two years.

Article 31-5 (Operation 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 for consumption of the relevant processed livestock products, so that consumers, etc., may easily ascertain such information. *<Amended on Aug. 17, 2021>*

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

Article 31-6 (Reports on Discovering Foreign Substances in Livestock Products)

(1) Where a business operator prescribed by Presidential Decree (including importers and sellers of imported foods, etc. registered pursuant to Article 15 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control: hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) receives a report from a consumer that the consumer has discovered a substance in a product sold, which is concerned to cause sanitary harm when taken in, or is inappropriate to be taken in, as it is not raw material nor material normally used in the process of processing, packing and distributing livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "foreign substance"), he or she shall report it to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety, the Mayor/Do Governor, or the head of the Si/Gun/Gu without delay.

(2) Where the Korea Consumer Agency prescribed by the Framework Act on Consumers and consumer organizations receives a report as to the discovery of foreign substances from consumers, they shall notify the Minister of Food, and Drug Safety thereof without delay.

(3) Where a Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu receives a report from a consumer as to the discovery of foreign substances, he or she shall notify the Minister of Food and Drug Safety thereof.

(4) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety is notified of a report as to the discovery of foreign substances pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3), he or she shall take necessary measures to investigate the cause of mixing the foreign substances.

(5) Matters necessary for standards, objects, procedures, etc. of reports on foreign substances prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 32 Deleted. *<Mar. 13, 2018>*

Article 33 (Prohibition of Sale)

(1) None of the following livestock products shall be sold or 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; Aug. 17, 2021>

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 permission or fails to report where he or she should obtain such permission pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2) or should report pursuant to Article 24 (1);
8. Livestock products, the expiration date for consumption 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 meal service facilities 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 (6) or (7), 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 permission or receives a report on the relevant business to revoke such business permission, suspend such business or take other necessary corrective measures, and the administrative agency that grants permission or receives a report shall comply therewith, except in extenuating circumstances. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 13, 2018; Dec. 21, 2021>

Article 33-2 (Risk Assessment)

(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

on 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 risk assessment fulness 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) Where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety intends to take temporary prohibition measures pursuant to paragraph (2), he or 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 on 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 or 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 on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013>*

(6) With respect to any livestock products recognized as being free of any harm as a result of the risk assessment pursuant to paragraph (1) or judged not necessary to take the temporary prohibitive measures as a result of the deliberation pursuant to the proviso of paragraph (3), the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall waive the temporary prohibition measures pursuant to paragraph (2) without delay. 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 or she shall inform the permission authority under Article 22 (1) that the temporary prohibitive measure has been cancelled. *<Amended on Feb. 22, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013>*

(7) Necessary matters concerning items to be assessed, methods of and procedures for the risk assessment pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on Feb. 22, 2012>*

CHAPTER VI SUPERVISION

Article 34 (Reporting on Actual Output)

Any person who has obtained a slaughter business permission, milk collection business permission, livestock product processing business permission or meat packaging business permission 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 on 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 on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Dec. 21, 2021>

1. Livestock products that violate Article 4 (6) or (7);
2. Livestock products that violate Article 5 (2);
3. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>
4. Deleted; <Feb. 3, 2015>
5. Livestock products slaughtered, treated, milk-collected, processed, packaged or stored without permission pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2);
6. Livestock products transported or sold without being reported pursuant to Article 24;
7. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>
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 on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 or 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 on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 37 (Public Disclosure)

(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 publicly disclose the relevant fact: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016>

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

(2) Where it is ascertained that a business operator or livestock breeder has violated Article 4 (6) and (7), 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 or livestock breeder: Provided, That where harm to sanitation of livestock products has occurred, he or she shall give public notice thereof. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020; Dec. 21, 2021>

(3) Where the relevant livestock products are determined as harmful through the risk assessment 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 or livestock breeder. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(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 on 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 on 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 on 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 on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. A person who operates business without having obtained permission, 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 or her business permission has been revoked or he or she has been ordered to close his or 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 on 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 or 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 on 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 or she shall inform the relevant business operator or his or her agent of his or her intention in writing in advance: Provided, That this shall not apply where there is an urgent reason prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on 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 or her authority to the persons concerned.

Article 38-2 Deleted. *<Jul. 30, 2013>*

CHAPTER VII SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 39 (Monetary Reward)

(1) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety may give monetary reward to any person who reports or lodges a complaint against a person who violates Article 4 (6) and (7), 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 monetary 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 or her duties. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 21, 2021>

(2) Matters necessary for the targets, criteria, methods, procedures, etc. for providing monetary reward prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted on 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 institutions for sanitary education: <Amended on Jul. 30, 2013; Dec. 11, 2018>

1. Expenses incurred in the collection of livestock products;
2. Deleted; <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)

(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 on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Where an inspector has conducted an inspection pursuant to paragraph (1), he or she shall issue an inspection certificate to the applicant, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended on 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 on 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 on 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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7, 2020>

1. Any person who undergoes an inspection under Article 7 (8);
- 1-2. Any person who applies for accreditation under Article 9 (4) and the former part of Article 9 (5) or modified accreditation under Article 9 (6);
2. Any person who receives technology and information or undergoes education and training pursuant to Article 9 (10);
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 (6);
8. Any person who undergoes a reinspection pursuant to Article 12-3 (4);
9. Deleted; <Feb. 3, 2015>
10. Deleted; <Feb. 3, 2015>
11. Deleted; <Jul. 30, 2013>
12. Any person who obtains permission 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)

(1) If it is deemed that public hygiene is likely to be harmed, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety may order a business operator, a livestock breeder, or a person who intends to ship livestock to a slaughterhouse to take necessary measures to prevent such harm, or to temporarily suspend the shipment

and sale of livestock or livestock products. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 7, 2020>

(2) The Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall go through deliberations by the Committee prior to giving an order to temporarily suspend the shipment and sale of livestock or livestock products pursuant to paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), where the Minister of Food and Drug Safety deems it necessary to take prompt measures because the public health is feared to be harmed seriously, he or she may first order a temporary suspension of shipment and sale. In such cases, deliberation by the Committee shall be undergone afterwards. <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>

(4) Where the grounds for temporary suspension of shipment and sale under paragraph (1) cease to exist, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety shall immediately revoke the temporary suspension of shipment and sale. <Newly Inserted on Apr. 7, 2020>

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 or she shall hold a hearing: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; Dec. 11, 2018>

1. Revocation of accreditation of HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. under Article 9-4;
2. Revocation of designation of educational and training institutions prescribed in Article 9-6 (1);
3. Revocation of a business permission or an order to close a place of business pursuant to Article 27 (1) through (3);
4. Revocation of designation of institutions for sanitary education prescribed in Article 30-3 (1).

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 or her management or to a Mayor/Do Governor, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; 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 on 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 or 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 127, and 129 through 132 of the Criminal Act: <Amended on Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Apr. 30, 2019>

1. Deleted; <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 clause of Article 44 (2).

CHAPTER VIII PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 45 (Penalty Provisions)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 10 years or by a fine not exceeding 100 million won: <Amended on 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 or her business without having obtained a business permission, in violation of Article 22 (1), or without having obtained permission of modification of a business permission, in violation of Article 22 (2);

6-2. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>

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 or her sentence is finalized, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for at least one year but not more than 10 years. In such cases, when he or she sells the relevant livestock products, a fine equivalent to at least 4 times but not more than 10 times the selling price shall be imposed concurrently. <Newly Inserted on May 21, 2014; Dec. 11, 2018>

(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 50 million won: <Newly Inserted on May 21, 2014; 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. Deleted. <Mar. 13, 2018>

(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 30 million won: <Amended on Nov. 22, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013; May 21, 2014; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Apr. 7 2020; Dec. 21, 2021>

1. Any person who has obtained approval under Article 4 (3) by fraud or other improper means;

1-2. Any person who slaughters and treats livestock, collects milk, or processes, packages, stores or distributes livestock products, in violation of Article 4 (6);

2. Any person who sells livestock products or stores, transports, or displays them for sale, in violation of Article 4 (7);

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);

4-2. A person who fails to report, in violation of Article 9 (3);

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 (7);

6. Deleted; <Feb. 3, 2015>

6-2. Deleted; <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; <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, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of 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 30 million won: <Amended on Jul. 30, 2013; May 21, 2014; 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 or 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 10 million won: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 3, 2015; Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 11, 2018>
1. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>
 2. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>
 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 receives a report as to the discovery of foreign substances from a consumer but reports it falsely in violation of Article 31-6 (1);
 - 11-2. A person who reports the discovery of foreign substances falsely;
 12. Any person who refuses, interferes with, or evades the closure of a place of business pursuant to Article 38 (1).
- (7) In cases falling under paragraphs (1) through (5), imprisonment with labor and a fine may be imposed concurrently. <Amended on May 21, 2014>

Article 46 (Joint Penalty Provisions)

Where a representative of a corporation, or an agent, employee or any other servant of a corporation or individual commits an offense under Article 45 in connection with the business of the corporation or individual, in addition to the punishment of such offender, the corporation or individual shall be punished by a fine under each relevant Article: Provided, That the same shall not apply where such corporation or individual has not been negligent in giving due attention and supervision concerning the relevant duties to prevent such offense.

Article 47 (Administrative Fines)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding 10 million won: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013>

1. Deleted; <Mar. 13, 2018>
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 or her own sanitary control standards, in violation of Article 8 (2);
5. Any person who fails to prepare and operate his or 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 on Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Apr. 7, 2020; Jul. 27, 2021>

1. Any person who labels or advertises that he or she prepares and operates an individual HACCP in violation of Article 9 (8);
- 1-2. Any person who uses the name of HACCP-accredited place of work, etc. in violation of Article 9 (9);
- 1-3. Any person who fails to comply with a corrective order under Article 12-2 (3);
2. Any person who stores, transports, exhibits, or sells livestock products without packaging, in violation of Article 10-2;
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;
5. Deleted; <Jul. 27, 2021>
6. Any person who requires any of his or 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 or her business, in violation of Article 29 (1) and (3);
7. Deleted; <Jul. 27, 2021>
8. Deleted; <Jul. 27, 2021>
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 of 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);

10-4. Any person who fails to report after receiving a report of the discovery of a foreign substance from a consumer, in violation of Article 31-6 (1);

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 on Mar. 23, 2013; Jul. 30, 2013; Feb. 3, 2016; Oct. 24, 2017; Dec. 11, 2018; Jul. 27, 2021>

1. Deleted; <Jul. 27, 2021>

1-2. Any person who fails to take a physical examination or operates business even though he or she was found in the physical examination to have a disease that is likely to cause harm to others, in violation of Article 29 (1) and (2);

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);

2-4. Deleted; <Jul. 27, 2021>

3. Any person who receives a fee, in violation of Article 41.

(4) Any of the following persons shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding one million won: <Amended on Jul. 27, 2021>

1. Any person who lets a veterinarian in charge or an employee engage in inspection or business, in violation of Article 30 (1), (3), or (6);

2. Any business operator who operates the business without receiving the sanitary education, in violation of Article 30 (2), (3), or (5);

3. Any person who fails to report or makes a false report, in violation of Article 34.

(5) Administrative fines referred to in paragraphs (1) through (4) 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. <Newly Inserted on Jul. 27, 2021>

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 Permission for Livestock Slaughter Business or Milk Collection Business)

(1) The persons who are granted the permission 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 permission 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 permission 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 permit 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 specialized in selling by-products of meat , 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 permit 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 Permission)

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 Permission 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 permission prescribed in the amended provisions of Article 22: Provided, That such person shall obtain permission pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 22 within six months after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 15487, Mar. 13, 2018>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Labeling Livestock Products)

Notwithstanding the amended provisions of Article 6 and the Act on Labeling and Advertising of Foods, livestock products treated, processed or imported within two years from the date on which this Act enters into force may be labeled in compliance with the livestock labeling standards prescribed in former Article 6. In such cases, the relevant livestock products may be sold, or displayed or transported for sales purpose, or used for sales, by the expiration date thereof.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Imposition and Collection of Administrative Dispositions and Penalty Surchargers)

The imposition and collection of administrative dispositions and penalty surcharges against offenses related to labeling or advertising livestock products which are committed before this Act enters into force shall be governed by the former provisions.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Penal Provisions and Fines for Negligence)

The application of penal provisions and fines for negligence against offenses related to labeling or advertising livestock products which are committed before this Act enters into force shall be governed by the former provisions.

ADDENDA <Act No. 15946, Dec. 11, 2018>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Articles 22 (6) and (7) and 24 (4) through (7) shall enter into force on the date of promulgation.

Article 2 (Applicability to Permission for Business and Permission for Modification of Business and Business Reports and Reports for Change of Business)

(1) The amended provisions of Article 22 (6) and (7) shall apply, starting from the first request for permission for business or permission for the modification of business which is filed after the same amended provisions enter into force.

(2) The amended provisions of Article 24 (4) and (5) shall apply, starting from the first business report or report for the change of business which is filed after the same amended provisions enter into force.

Article 3 (Applicability to Hearings of Educational and Training Institutions or Institutions for Sanitary Education)

The amended provisions of subparagraphs 2 and 4 of Article 43 shall apply, starting from the dispositions of revocation of designation which are taken against educational and training institutions or institutions for sanitary education after this Act enters into force.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Designation of Educational and Training Institutions and Institutions for Sanitary Education)

An institution implementing education and training prescribed in Article 9 (8) or education prescribed in Article 30 (1) through (3) pursuant to the former provisions at the time this Act enters into force shall be considered to have obtained designation as an educational and training institution or institution for sanitary education pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 9-5 (1) and 30-2 (1), respectively.

ADDENDA <Act No. 16434, Apr. 30, 2019>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Article 44-2 shall enter into force on the date of promulgation.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Composition of Members of Committee)

(1) Where it fails to meet the amended provisions of the latter part of Article 3-2 (3) at the time of commissioning or appointing a member after this Act enters into force, a member who is not a public official shall be commissioned until the conditions in the relevant amended provisions are met.

(2) The composition of members of the Committee shall be governed by the former provisions until the amended provisions of the latter part of Article 3-2 (3) are met, pursuant to paragraph (1).

ADDENDA <Act No. 17091, Mar. 24, 2020>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 17249, Apr. 7, 2020>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Public Notice)

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

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning HACCP Accreditation and Period of Validity of Accreditation)

(1) A place of works of livestock product processing business and edible-egg sorting and packaging business that prepare and operate individual HACCP as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been accredited as HACCP-accredited place of work pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 9 (4): Provided, That such place of work shall obtain HACCP accreditation pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 9 (4), fulfilling the requirements within one year after this

Act enters into force.

(2) Notwithstanding the amended provisions of Article 9-2, the period of validity of HACCP accreditation of places of work of livestock product processing business and edible egg sorting and packaging business under paragraph (1) shall be deemed four years if the period of preparing and operating individual HACCP have been three years or more counting inversely from the enforcement date of this Act, and deemed five years, if the period has been two years or more but less than three years, and deemed six years the period has been less than two years.

ADDENDA <Act No. 17811, Dec. 29, 2020>

This Act shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the amended provisions of Article 9 (3) concerning a business operator of meat packaging business of a business place classified in the following subparagraphs shall enter into force on the date specified in each subparagraph: In such cases, the annual sales shall be the total sales for the preceding year of the relevant place of business based on the enforcement date referred to in the main clause of the Addenda; and if it is impracticable to calculate the total sales for the preceding year due to launch of a new business, suspension of business, etc., the annual sales shall be calculated by converting the total sales during the actual operational period for the preceding year into a year unit:

1. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than two billion won: January 1, 2023;
2. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than 500 million won: January 1, 2025;
3. A business establishment, whose annual sales are not less than 100 million won: January 1, 2027;
4. A business establishment not falling under any of subparagraphs 1 through 3: January 1, 2029

ADDENDA <Act No. 18366, Jul. 27, 2021>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Administrative Fines)

Where an administrative fine is imposed for a violation committed before this Act enters into force, previous provisions shall apply.

ADDENDA <Act No. 18445, Aug. 17, 2021>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2023. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 4 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 18632, Dec. 21, 2021>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Cancellation of Approval)

The amended provisions of Article 4 (4) shall also apply to cases where the approval of the processing standards and specifications of ingredients is obtained by fraud or other improper means before this Act enters into force.

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