

ACT ON SPECIAL MEASURES FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING VILLAGES

Wholly Amended by Act No. 4430, Dec. 14, 1991

Amended by Act No. 4685, Dec. 31, 1993

Act No. 4796, Dec. 22, 1994

Act No. 5453, Dec. 13, 1997

Act No. 5454, Dec. 13, 1997

Act No. 6156, Jan. 12, 2000

Act No. 6800, Dec. 18, 2002

Act No. 8334, Apr. 6, 2007

Act No. 8366, Apr. 11, 2007

Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008

Act No. 9847, Dec. 29, 2009

Act No. 9932, Jan. 18, 2010

Act No. 10653, May 19, 2011

Act No. 11514, Oct. 22, 2012

Act No. 11530, Dec. 11, 2012

Act No. 11849, jun. 4, 2013

Act No. 12359, Jan. 28, 2014

Act No. 13989, Feb. 3, 2016

Act No. 14183, May 29, 2016

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that the people receive uniform medical care services and to contribute to improving the health of the people by providing efficient public health care services to residents in medically underserved areas, such as agricultural and fishing villages.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall be defined as follows:

1. The term "public health doctor" means a person who is a doctor, dentist or traditional Korean medicine doctor enlisted as a public health doctor pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Military Service Act to be engaged in providing public health services, who is ordered by the Minister of Health and Welfare to provide public health services;
2. The term "public health services" means public health and medical services provided by any institution or facility under the subparagraphs of Article 5-2 (1);
3. The term "public official exclusively responsible for public health care services" means a person who works with a public health clinic to conduct medical practice under Article 19;
4. The term "public health clinic" means a public health and medical care facility established and operated by the head of a Si/Gun to require a public official exclusively responsible for public health care services to conduct medical practice in a medically underserved area where no doctor is assigned and it is expected to be difficult to continuously assign doctors.

CHAPTER II PUBLIC HEALTH DOCTORS

Article 3 (Status of Public Health Doctors)

- (1) A public health doctor shall be a public official in a fixed term position pursuant to Article 26-5 of the State Public Officials Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11530, Dec. 11, 2012>*
- (2) Where a public health doctor is ordered by the Minister of Health and Welfare to be engaged in providing public health services pursuant to Article 5 (1), he/she shall be deemed appointed as a public official in a fixed term position pursuant to Article 26-5 of the State Public Officials Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11530, Dec. 11, 2012>*

Article 3-2 (Grounds for Disqualification)

No person who falls under any of the subparagraphs of Article 33 of the State Public Officials Act shall be appointed as a public health doctor.

Article 4 (Notification of List of Public Health Doctors)

The Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration shall notify the Minister of Health and Welfare of a list of doctors, dentists or traditional Korean medicine doctors enlisted pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Military Service Act.

Article 5 (Orders to Be Engaged in Public Health Services, etc.)

- (1) When the Minister of Health and Welfare receives a list of doctors, dentists or traditional Korean medicine doctors under Article 4, he/she shall, without delay, order the relevant doctors, dentists or

traditional Korean medicine doctors to be engaged in providing public health care services, specifying an area, institution or facility where they are to provide health care services, and notify the Mayor of the relevant Metropolitan City, the Mayor of the relevant Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of the relevant Do, the Governor of the relevant Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter referred to as the "Mayor/Do Governor"), or the head of the relevant institution to which they are to be assigned (referring to the head of the institution to which the Minister of Health and Welfare has assigned directly; hereinafter the same shall apply) and the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration of such assignment.

(2) Where the Mayor/Do Governor receives a list of public health doctors under paragraph (1), he/she shall, without delay, call up the relevant public health doctors and conduct on-the-job training necessary for the performance of public health services, and then designate a place, institution or facility where they are to provide health care services, and report the results thereof to the Minister of Health and Welfare without delay.

(3) If deemed especially necessary for public health and medical services, the Minister of Health and Welfare may conduct on-the-job training directly.

(4) The period of on-the-job training under paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be included in the period of compulsory service under Article 7 (1).

(5) Where the Mayor/Do Governor designates a place, institution or facility where public health doctors are to provide health care services pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall have public health doctors assigned to public health clinics in Guns or branches of public health clinics in Eups/Myeons in preference to other areas.

(6) Matters necessary for orders to be engaged in public health care services under paragraph (1) and on-the-job training under paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 5-2 (Institutions and Facilities to Which Public Health Doctors are Assigned)

(1) Institutions or facilities to which the Minister of Health and Welfare or the Mayor/Do Governor may assign public health doctors pursuant to Article 5 (1) and (2) shall be as follows:

1. A public health clinic or a branch thereof;
2. A hospital established and operated by the State, a local government or public institution, which is designated by the Minister of Health and Welfare (hereafter in this Article referred to as "public hospital");
3. A research institute for public health and medical service;
4. An institution or organization that provides entrusted public health services;
5. An institution or facility prescribed by Presidential Decree, which is required to assign public health doctors in the execution of policies on public health and medical services.

(2) A public health clinic and public hospital under paragraph (1) shall be limited to an institution or facility in an area other than a Special Metropolitan City or a Metropolitan City (excluding an area of Gun in the jurisdiction of a Metropolitan City).

Article 6 (Change of Place of Work, etc.)

(1) If deemed necessary, the Minister of Health and Welfare may change a place, institution or facility in which a public health doctor is to provide public health care services: Provided, That in cases of the change of a place of work within the same Metropolitan City, Special Self-Governing City, Do, or Special Self-Governing Province (hereinafter referred to as "City/Do") or in the same Si/Gun/Gu (referring to an autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply), the relevant Mayor/Do Governor or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu (referring to the head of an autonomous Gu: hereinafter the same shall apply) may change a place of work.

(2) The Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu who changes a place, institution or facility in which a public health doctor is to provide public health care services pursuant to the proviso to paragraph (1) shall report the result thereof to the Minister of Health and Welfare without delay.

Article 6-2 (Dispatched Service)

(1) Where the Minister of Health and Welfare deems human resources for medical service are urgently required due to the outbreak of a contagious disease or the occurrence of a disaster, he/she may dispatch public health doctors to another place, institution or facility to have them provide medical care services therein: Provided, That dispatching within the same City/Do or the same Si/Gun/Gu shall be conducted by the relevant Mayor/Do Governor or the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu.

(2) The Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu who orders the dispatch of public health doctors in accordance with the proviso to paragraph (1) shall report the result to the Minister of Health and Welfare without delay.

(3) Dispatched service under paragraph (1) may also be ordered for a place of work other than an assigned institution or facility under Article 5-2. In such cases, the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall obtain approval therefor from the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Article 7 (Period of Compulsory Service)

(1) The mandatory service period of a public health doctor shall be three years in addition to the period of call-up for military education that he/she receives pursuant to Article 55 of the Military Service Act. *<Amended by Act No. 14183, May 29, 2016>*

(2) A public health doctor who has completed the mandatory service period under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have completed his/her service as social work personnel in accordance with Article 34 (2) of the Military Service Act. *<Amended by Act No. 11849, Jun. 4, 2013>*

(3) The Minister of Health and Welfare shall notify the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration of a list of public health doctors who have completed the mandatory service period under paragraph (1).

Article 8 (Prohibition of Absence from Post without Leave)

(1) No public health doctor shall be absent from his/her post during office hours without leave of the Mayor of the relevant Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of the relevant Special Self-Governing Province, the head of the relevant Si/Gun/Gu or the head of the relevant institution to which he/she is assigned.

(2) In any of the following cases, the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order public health doctors in his/her jurisdiction not to be absent from their place of work without leave:

1. Where they are needed to treat emergency patients in the relevant jurisdiction;
2. Where they are needed to protect the health of residents in the following areas where there is no medical institution under Article 3 of the Medical Service Act (hereinafter referred to as "medical institution") or no medical institution that provides medical services at night or on holidays:
 - (a) Islands under Article 2 of the Islands Development Promotion Act;
 - (b) A border area under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Border Area Support Act;
3. Where many cases of disease have occurred due to a contagious disease, disasters, etc., and any other reason corresponding thereto has arisen.

(3) The bounds of a place of work under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(4) Where the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu orders public health doctors not to be absent from their place of work without leave pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall report such action to the Minister of Health and Welfare without delay.

Article 9 (Service of Public Health Doctors)

(1) A public health doctor shall engage in providing public health services in good faith during the period of his/her compulsory service and shall not engage in any business other than public health services assigned pursuant to Article 5 (1).

(2) Where a public health doctor is absent from his/her post or his/her place of work without leave for not more than seven days in total during the period of his/her service, in violation of orders under Article 8 (1) and (2), the Minister of Health and Welfare may order him/her to serve for the period extended by five times the number of days of such absence.

(3) Where a public health doctor engages in any business other than public health services, in violation of paragraph (1), the Minister of Health and Welfare may order him/her to serve for the period extended by five times the number of days during which he/she engages in such business.

(4) Where a public health doctor fails to serve for at least one month for reasons other than his/her duties, such as a long-term hospitalization or medical treatment, the Minister of Health and Welfare may order him/her to serve for the period extended to the extent of such period.

(5) Where the Minister of Health and Welfare orders a public health doctor to serve for the extended period of compulsory service in accordance with paragraphs (2) through (4), he/she shall first give the relevant public health doctor the opportunity to state his/her opinion.

(6) Where a public health doctor receives an order to serve for the extended period of his/her service from the Minister of Health and Welfare in accordance with paragraphs (2) through (4), the period of a contract of employment shall be deemed extended.

(7) Where the enlistment of a public health doctor has been revoked pursuant to Article 35 (2) and (4) of the Military Service Act or his/her residency training has been permitted pursuant to Article 12 (1), a contract of employment shall be deemed cancelled.

(8) Except as provided for in this Act, the State Public Officials Act shall apply to the service of public health doctors.

Article 9-2 (Loss and Deprivation of Status)

(1) Where a public health doctor falls under any of the following, he/she shall lose his/her status of public health doctor:

1. Where he/she falls under any subparagraph of Article 33 of the State Public Officials Act: Provided, That where he/she falls under subparagraph 5 of Article 33 of the said Act, the proviso to Article 69 of the said Act shall apply;
2. Where he/she is disqualified for a doctor, dentist or traditional Korean medicine doctor, or his/her qualification is suspended.

(2) Where a public health doctor falls under any of the following, the Minister of Health and Welfare may deprive him/her of his/her status by his/her official authority: Provided, That where he/she falls under subparagraph 1 or 2, he/she shall deprive him/her of his/her status:

1. Where he/she fails to receive on-the-job training under Article 5 (2) and (3) without justifiable grounds;
2. Where he/she is absent from his/her post without leave for at least eight days in total without justifiable grounds during the period of his/her compulsory service, in violation of Article 8 (1), or absent from his/her place of work without leave for at least eight days in total without justifiable grounds during the period of his/her compulsory service, in violation of an order under Article 8 (2);
3. Where he/she is unable to return to his/her duties or to fulfill his/her duties within one year due to mental or physical disabilities.

Article 10 (Notification of Action on Status)

Where a public health doctor loses or is deprived of his/her status in accordance with Article 9-2, the Minister of Health and Welfare shall notify the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration of the list thereof without delay.

Article 11 (Remuneration, etc.)

(1) A public health doctor shall be remunerated for his/her service within the limits of remuneration to military personnel: Provided, That a public health doctor assigned to a privately-operated medical institution established pursuant to Article 3 of the Medical Service Act among institutions or facilities referred to in Article 5-2 (1) 5 shall be remunerated for his/her service by the head of the relevant privately-operated medical institution.

(2) The head of an institution or facility to which a public health doctor is assigned shall grant allowances and pay travel expenses, etc. incurred for the performance of his/her duties, as prescribed by the Minister of Health and Welfare: Provided, That he/she may restrict allowances to a public health doctor who does not work in good faith, as prescribed by the Minister of Health and Welfare. *<Amended by Act No. 13989, Feb. 3, 2016>*

(3) The standards for remuneration under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 12 (Residency Training of Public Health Doctors)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare may permit a public health doctor to undergo residency training within the extent of one year.

(2) The period of residency training under paragraph (1) shall not be included in the period of compulsory service under Article 7 (1).

(3) Matters necessary for public health doctors' application for permission to undergo residency training shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 13 Deleted. *<by Act No. 6156, Jan. 12, 2000>*

Article 14 (Supervision of Service)

Regarding the service of public health doctors, the Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu or the head of an institution to which public health doctors are assigned shall direct and supervise the public health doctors serving in his/her jurisdiction or the relevant institution.

Article 14-2 Deleted. *<by Act No. 12359, Jan. 28, 2014>*

Article 14-3 (Assessment of Appropriateness of Assignment of Public Health Doctors)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare may assess the appropriateness of assignment of public health doctors to ensure the effective utilization thereof, and reflect the result thereof in their assignment in the following year.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare may entrust assessment referred to in paragraph (1) to related specialized institutions. <Amended by Act No. 12359, Jan. 28, 2014>

(3) Where necessary for the assessment of appropriateness of assignment of public health doctors under paragraph (1), the Minister of Health and Welfare may conduct a field examination or hear opinions from relevant persons.

CHAPTER III PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS EXCLUSIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Article 15 (Establishment and Operation of Public Health Clinics)

(1) The head of a Si (referring to the head of a Si in the composite urban-rural community form, and limited to where he/she establishes and operates a public health clinic in an Eup/Myeon area) or the head of a Gun shall establish and operate public health clinics to provide public health care services for residents in medically underserved areas: Provided, That in islands in the jurisdiction of the Si/Gu, the head of the relevant Si/Gu may establish and operate a public health clinic, and where the administrative district of a public health clinic in a Gun area is included in a Si/Gu area due to a change of the administrative district, etc., the head of the relevant Si/Gu may continue to operate such public health clinic, as determined by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(2) The head of a public health clinic and necessary employees shall be assigned to any public health clinic, and a public official exclusively responsible for public health care services shall be appointed as the head of the public health clinic.

(3) The standards for the establishment of public health clinics shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 16 (Qualification for Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services)

(1) A public official exclusively responsible for public health care services shall be a person who is a licensed nurse or midwife who has received on-the-job training for at least 24 weeks conducted by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(2) Matters necessary for on-the-job training under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 17 (Status and Employment of Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services)

(1) A public official exclusively responsible for public health care services shall be a local public official, and 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 employ him/her and designate his/her place of work.

(2) Where a public official exclusively responsible for public health care services falls under any of the following, the Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may discipline such public official exclusively responsible for public health care services:

1. Where he/she conducts medical practice outside his/her designated place of work without justifiable grounds;
 2. Where he/she conducts medical practice beyond the scope under Article 19;
 3. Where he/she is absent from the jurisdiction without leave for at least seven days, in violation of an order not to be absent from the jurisdiction without leave under Article 20.
- (3) The Local Public Officials Act shall apply to procedures for and methods of discipline under paragraph (2) and other necessary matters.

Article 18 (Refresher Training of Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services)

(1) Where the Minister of Health and Welfare deems it necessary for the improvement of the quality of public officials exclusively responsible for public health care services, he/she may order them to receive refresher training.

(2) The period and details of refresher training under paragraph (1) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Article 19 (Scope of Medical Practice of Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services)

Notwithstanding Article 27 of the Medical Service Act, a public official for exclusively responsible for public health care services may conduct a slight medical practice prescribed by Presidential Decree in a medically underserved area designated as his/her place of work.

Article 20 (Prohibition of Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services from Being Absent from Jurisdiction without Leave)

(1) In any of the following cases, the Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order public officials exclusively responsible for public health care services in his/her jurisdiction not to be absent from the relevant jurisdiction without leave:

1. Where they are needed to treat emergency patients in the relevant jurisdiction;

2. Where they are needed to protect the health of residents in the following areas where there is no medical institution under Article 3 of the Medical Service Act in the relevant jurisdiction:

(a) Islands under Article 2 of the Island Development Promotion Act;

(b) A border area under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Special Act on Support for Border Area;

3. Where many cases of disease have occurred due to a contagious disease, accident, etc., or any other reason corresponding thereto has arisen.

(2) The bounds of jurisdiction under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Municipal Ordinance, and detailed matters concerning the prohibition of absence from the jurisdiction without leave shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(3) Where a public official resides in an official residence of the relevant public health clinic, the Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may subsidize administrative expenses for the official residence within budgetary limits.

Article 21 (Public Health Clinic Operation Council)

(1) In order to operate a public health clinic effectively, a public health clinic operation council formed by residents shall be established in each area where a public health clinic is established.

(2) A public health clinic operation council shall conduct the following affairs:

1. Assistance in the operation of a public health clinic;

2. Proposals concerning the operation of a public health clinic.

(3) Matters necessary for the organization and operation of a public health clinic operation council shall be prescribed by municipal ordinance of the relevant local government.

Article 22 (Subsidization and Reduction of and Exemption from Taxes)

(1) The State, a Do, and a Special Self-Governing Province shall subsidize some of expenses incurred in the establishment of a public health clinic and incidental expenses thereto to a Si (referring to a Si in the composite urban-rural community form, and limited to where the head of a Si establishes and operates a public health clinic in an Eup/Myeon area)/Gun. In such cases, government subsidies shall not exceed 2/3 of expenses incurred in the establishment of a public health clinic and incidental expenses thereto, and Do subsidies shall not exceed 1/3 of expenses incurred in the establishment thereof and incidental expenses thereto.

(2) The State or a local government may subsidize some of expenses incurred in the operation of a privately-operated health and medical institution entrusted with part of public health services in accordance with Article 26 (2). In such cases, the limits of subsidization shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(3) The State or a local government may provide taxation support to institutions under paragraph (2), as prescribed by statutes related to taxation, such as the Restriction of Special Taxation Act and the Local Tax Act.

Article 23 (Direction and Supervision)

(1) 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 direct and supervise public health care services of public health clinics under his/her jurisdiction.

(2) The Mayor of a Special Self-Governing City, the Governor of a Special Self-Governing Province, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may have the head of the relevant public health clinic or the head of a branch thereof direct and supervise medical practice of public officials exclusively responsible for public health care services.

Article 24 (Service of Public Officials Exclusively Responsible for Public Health Care Services)

Except as provided for in this Act, the Local Public Officials Act shall apply to the service of public officials exclusively responsible for public health care services.

Article 25 (Medical Fees)

The standards for medical fees of a public health clinic shall be as determined by the Minister of Health and Welfare.

CHAPTER IV SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 26 (Delegation of Authority or Entrustment of Affairs)

(1) The Minister of Health and Welfare, the Mayor/Do Governor or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may delegate or entrust part of his/her authority under this Act to the Mayor/Do Governor, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, the head of an institution to which a public health doctor is assigned or the head of a public health clinic, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) The Minister of Health and Welfare may entrust some of public health services to a privately-operated health care facility, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: Provided, That the provisions of Article 3 shall enter into force on June 1, 1992 and the provisions of Article 17 shall enter into force on April 1, 1992.

Article 2 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4685, Dec. 31, 1993>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 1994. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 19 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4796, Dec. 22, 1994>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 1995.

Articles 2 through 4 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5453, Dec. 13, 1997>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 1998. (Proviso Omitted.)

Article 2 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 5454, Dec. 13, 1997>

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 1998. (Proviso Omitted.)

ADDENDUM <Act No. 6156, Jan. 12, 2000>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 6800, Dec. 18, 2002>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8334, Apr. 6, 2007>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 8366, Apr. 11, 2007>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 21 Omitted.

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. 9847, Dec. 29, 2009>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 22 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 9932, Jan. 18, 2010>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10653, May 19, 2011>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 11 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11514, Oct. 22, 2012>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Discipline)

The amended provisions of Article 17 (2) shall apply from the first discipline imposed after this Act enters into force.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Public Health Care Providers)

A public health care provider employed in accordance with the former provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed employed as a public official exclusively responsible for public health

care services pursuant to this Act.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11530, Dec. 11, 2012>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force one year after its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted)

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11849, Jun. 4, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12359, Jan. 28, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 and 3 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 13989, Feb. 3, 2016>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 14183, May 29, 2016>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force six months after its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

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