

GRAIN MANAGEMENT ACT

Wholly Amended by Act No. 4707, Jan. 5, 1994

Amended by Act No. 4842, Dec. 31, 1994

Act No. 5153, Aug. 8, 1996

Act No. 5280, Jan. 13, 1997

Act No. 5453, Dec. 13, 1997

Act No. 5665, Jan. 21, 1999

Act No. 6305, Dec. 29, 2000

Act No. 6594, Jan. 14, 2002

Act No. 6836, Dec. 30, 2002

Act No. 7275, Dec. 31, 2004

Act No. 7433, Mar. 31, 2005

Act No. 7432, Mar. 31, 2005

Act No. 8105, Dec. 28, 2006

Act No. 8595, Aug. 3, 2007

Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008

Act No. 9280, Dec. 31, 2008

Act No. 9622, Apr. 1, 2009

Act No. 10885, Jul. 21, 2011

Act No. 10932, Jul. 25, 2011

Act No. 11230, Jan. 26, 2012

Act No. 11641, Mar. 22, 2013

Act No. 11690, Mar. 23, 2013

Act No. 12964, Jan. 6, 2015

Act No. 14653, Mar. 21, 2017

Act No. 16858, Dec. 31, 2019

Act No. 16891, Jan. 29, 2020

Act No. 17761, Dec. 29, 2020

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the national economy by securing stable food supplies through the efficient management of the supply of and demand for grain and the establishment of the Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund, etc.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act are defined as follows: *<Amended on Mar. 22, 2013>*

1. The term "grain" means rice, barley, wheat, oats, rye, etc. and other types of cereals and potatoes prescribed by Presidential Decree, and what is produced therefrom, such as ground grain, powdered grain, starch, and other equivalents which are prescribed by Presidential Decree;
2. The term "grain under government management" means grain the Government manages after having obtained by means of purchase from private sectors, importation from overseas, or other ways;
3. The term "government-purchased grain" means rice and grain prescribed by Presidential Decree which are reserved by the Government after purchasing from private sectors at the market price in order to prepare for unstable supply and demand due to the shortage of grain and for an emergency, such as natural disasters;
4. The term "grain dealer" means a person whose business is to sell or purchase, or broker grain;
5. The term "grain processor" means a person whose business is to process grain, which serves as the base material, and who has filed a report under Article 19 (1);
6. The term "grain bonds" means bonds issued at the cost of the Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund pursuant to the previous Grain Bonds Act (referring to the Act which had been enforced before being repealed by Article 2 of the Addenda to the Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund Act (Act No. 5662); hereinafter the same shall apply) before December 31, 1999;
7. The term "debt" means each of the following:
 - (a) Outstanding balance of the principal and interest of grain bonds;
 - (b) Outstanding balance of the principal and interest of grain loaned at the cost of the Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund pursuant to the previous Grain Bonds Act before December 31, 1999;
 - (c) Outstanding balance of the principal and interest of deposits received from the Public Capital Management Fund under Article 25 (2) 2.

CHAPTER II GRAIN MANAGEMENT

Article 3 (Establishment of Plans for Supply of and Demand for Grain under Government Management)

- (1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall establish a plan for supply of and demand for grain under government management (hereinafter referred to as "grain supply and demand plan") every

year. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Each grain supply and demand plan under paragraph (1) shall include the following matters: *<Amended on Mar. 22, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. Basic objectives and promotional direction for the control of supply of and demand for grain under government management;
2. Quantities of supply of and demand for grain under government management;
3. Matters concerning the utilization of government-purchased grain;
4. Other matters deemed necessary by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

(3) When the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs establishes a grain supply and demand plan under paragraph (1), he or she shall confirm it by obtaining the approval of the President, following the deliberation of the State Council. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall publicly notify a grain supply and demand plan confirmed under paragraph (3), as prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 4 (Purchase of Grain and Advance Payment)

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may purchase grain necessary for the implementation of a grain supply and demand plan from any producer or owner prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) When the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs purchases grain under a purchase agreement entered into with a producer or owner under paragraph (1), the Minister may make an advance payment for some of the agreed amount of purchase (hereinafter referred to as "advance payment") within budgetary limits, notwithstanding Article 26 of the Management of the National Funds Act. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) When a producer or owner who receives an advance payment under paragraph (2) does not intend to fulfill all or part of the obligations under the purchase agreement, the producer or owner shall return the advance payment plus the agreed interest.

(4) Advance payment, agreed interest under paragraphs (2) and (3), and other matters necessary for a purchase agreement shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 5 (Determination of Purchase Prices of Grain)

(1) When the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs purchases grain pursuant to Article 4 (1), he or she shall determine the price and volume of purchase by obtaining the approval of the President, following the deliberation of the State Council. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) When the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs purchases grain from the owner thereof pursuant to Article 4 (1), the purchase price of the grain shall be the purchase price of the grain paid by the owner, plus incidental expenses determined by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 6 Deleted. <Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 7 Deleted. <Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 8 Deleted. <Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 9 (Sale of Grain under Government Management)

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall sell grain under government management for the following uses. In such cases, the Minister may deliver grain to a vendee before he or she receives the price therefor, for the uses prescribed by Presidential Decree: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

1. For governmental use;
2. For processing;
3. For public use;
4. For private use;
5. For other uses prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) The sale price of grain under government management under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) If deemed necessary for ensuring the smooth distribution of grain under government management, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may sell grain under government management which is being sold for processing or private use by means of public bid, notwithstanding paragraph (2). <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(4) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may provide for the qualification requirements, such as facilities of the persons who may purchase grain under government management depending on its use, may sell such grain by designating its use, and may impose restrictions on the use and disposal of such grain for purposes other than the designated purposes. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(5) The qualification requirements of the persons who may purchase grain depending on its use under paragraph (4), designation of use and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 9-2 (Restrictions on Eligibility for Purchase of Grain under Government Management)

When a person who has purchased grain under government management that was sold under Article 9 (1) falls under any of the following cases, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may impose restrictions on his or her eligibility for purchase of grain under government management for a prescribed period not exceeding one year, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. Provided, That, in case of falling under subparagraph 1, the eligibility for purchase shall be restricted: <Amended on Jul. 21, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 6, 2015>

1. Where the person meets the qualification requirements under Article 9 (4) by fraud or other improper means;
2. Where the person uses or disposes of the grain for purposes other than those designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs under Article 9 (4);
3. With regard to the relevant grain, where the person violates the obligation to indicate the production year, quality, etc. under Article 20-2 (1), makes a false or exaggerated indication or a false or exaggerated advertisement in violation of Article 20-3 (1), or mixes rice, etc. and distributes or sells such rice mix, in violation of Article 20-4 (2);
4. With regard to the relevant grain, where the person violates the obligation to indicate the place of origin under Article 5 (1) or (3) of the Act on Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products or conducts an act referred to in any subparagraph of Article 6 (1) or (2) of the same Act;
- 4-2. With regard to the relevant grain, where the person violates the obligation to mark a label of genetically modified agricultural and fishery products under Article 56 (1) of the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control Act or conducts an act referred to in any subparagraph of Article 57 of the same Act;
5. Where the person fails to observe other matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs to establish order in distribution of grain, such as the keeping of a grain management ledger.

Article 10 (Stockpiling and Utilization of Government-Purchased Grain)

- (1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall stockpile and utilize government-purchased grain to stably secure food for the nation. <Amended on Mar. 22, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013>
- (2) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall comply with the domestic subsidy reduction commitments under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, in stockpiling and utilizing government-purchased grain. <Amended on Mar. 22, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013>
- (3) The purchase and sale price of government-purchased grain shall be the then market price in the place of purchase and sale. <Amended on Mar. 22, 2013>
- (4) Matters necessary for the stockpiling and utilization of government-purchased grain and the standards, etc. for market prices under paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Mar. 22, 2013>

Article 11 (Exportation and Importation of Grain)

If deemed necessary for controlling the supply of and demand for grain, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may import or export grain. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 12 (Permission for Importation of Rice)

(1) A person who intends to import rice, ground or powdered rice, or other kinds of grain equivalent to those prescribed by Presidential Decree (hereinafter referred to as "rice, etc. subject to permission") at the bound rates applied to the market access quota as specified in the Tariff Schedule for the Republic of Korea attached to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) (hereinafter referred to as "bound rates") shall obtain permission from the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs stating the uses of rice, etc. subject to permission, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) A person who intends to import grain other than rice, etc. subject to permission or to export grain prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs at bound rates shall obtain recommendation from the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may require a non-profit corporation designated by himself/herself to vicariously execute the recommendation work concerning the exportation or importation of grain under paragraph (2). In such cases, the recommended quantity and criteria for recommendation for each item and other necessary matters shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(4) Where the head of a relevant central administrative agency intends to approve the importation of grain subject to permission or recommendation provided by a foreign aid agency or foreign private aid organization, pursuant to the relevant statutes, he or she shall consult with the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs in advance thereon and when he or she approves the importation thereof after having such consultation, the permission or recommendation under paragraph (1) or (2) is deemed to have been obtained. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 13 (Management of Imported Grain)

If the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for adjusting the supply of and demand for grain and for managing imported grain, he or she may issue the following orders to a person who has obtained the permission or recommendation under Article 12 (1) or (2), or a person who has imported grain upon being subject to the quota tariff under Article 71 of the Customs Act, or a person who sells or processes such imported grain: Provided, That subparagraph 1 shall apply only to a person subject to the imposition and collection of import profits under Article 13-2: *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. The price, method, and time of selling the imported grain;
2. Restrictions on the use of the imported grain;
3. Reports on the consumed volume and total stock of the imported grain.

Article 13-2 (Collection of Import Profits)

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may impose and collect import profits from a person who imports grain items prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural

Affairs with permission or recommendation under Article 12 (1) or (2) within the difference between the domestic prices and the importation prices of the said items, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) Import profits under paragraph (1) shall be paid into the special account for grain management under subparagraph 3 of Article 3 of the Government Enterprise Budget Act, the Direct Disbursement Fund for Preservation of Agricultural Income under Article 25 of the Act on Operation of Direct Payment Program for Promoting Public Functions of Agriculture and Rural Communities, or the Price Stabilization Fund for Agricultural Products under Article 54 of the Act on Distribution and Price Stabilization of Agricultural and Fishery Products, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Jan. 26, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Dec. 31, 2019>

(3) When a person liable to pay import profits under paragraph (1) fails to pay such profits by the deadline, they may be collected in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected.

(4) When any of the following events occurs to a person liable to pay import profits under paragraph (1), the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may take a disposition of deficits thereon: Provided, That when any asset which can be seized is found after the disposition of deficits in cases of subparagraph 1 or 3, the Minister shall cancel the relevant disposition without delay and shall collect such asset in the same manner as delinquent national taxes are collected: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

1. When the allotted amount that has been appropriated for the amount in arrears after the completion of disposition of delinquent taxes under paragraph (3) falls short of the amount in arrears;
2. When extinctive prescription of the right to collect the import profits is complete;
3. When it is deemed that no possibility exists for collection, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as the death or unknown whereabouts of the defaulter.

Article 14 Deleted. <Jan. 21, 1999>

Article 15 Deleted. <Jan. 21, 1999>

Article 16 (Release of Grain for Price Stabilization)

(1) If the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs deems it necessary for grain price stabilization, he or she may formulate and implement the policy measures for stabilization of supply and demand of grain, including each of the following matters: <Newly Inserted on Jan. 29, 2020>

1. Estimation of the amount of supply and demand of grain;
2. A plan for the purchase or sale of grain for price stabilization.

(2) As for the rice, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall formulate and publish policy measures for stabilization of supply and demand pursuant to paragraph (1) by October 15 of every year in consultation with the Minister of Economy and Finance and the representatives of producers' organizations or similar defined in subparagraph 4 of Article 3 of the Framework Act on Agriculture,

Rural Community and Food Industry (hereinafter referred to as "the representatives of producers' organizations, etc."): Provided, That if it is difficult to predict the productions of the year due to fluctuating climate conditions, etc. he or she may postpone the deadline. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 29, 2020>

(3) If the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs deems it necessary for operating policy measures for stabilization of supply and demand of grain or coordinating shipping and price of grain, he or she may allow the agricultural cooperative or others prescribed by Presidential Decree (hereinafter referred to as "agricultural cooperatives, etc.") to buy and sell grain. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 29, 2020>

(4) Where the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs buys the rice under paragraph (3), the purchase volume shall be determined based on the productions that exceed the demands on the rice produced on the relevant year: Provided, That in cases prescribed by Presidential Decree such as where the rice price fluctuates or is expected to change, the Minister may allow to buy rice in quantity not less than or not more than the productions exceeding the demands. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 29, 2020>

(5) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall determine matters necessary for purchase or sale of grain, such as the method of estimating productions and demands of grain, the calculation of purchase and sale quantities, the timing and procedures for purchase and sale, the storage of purchased quantities, etc. under paragraphs (1) and (4) and matters related to the establishment, operation of a consultative body with the representatives of producers' organizations, etc. and procedures for consultation. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 29, 2020>

(6) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may grant loan for the purchase fund to agricultural cooperatives, etc. that purchase grain pursuant to paragraph (3) within budgetary limits. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 29, 2020>

(7) Where the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs allows agricultural cooperatives, etc. to buy grain pursuant to paragraph (3), he or she may require them to enter into a purchase agreement and make an advance payment, etc. in accordance with the examples provided in Article 4 (2) through (4). <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 29, 2020>

Article 16-2 (Management of Cultivation Area of Rice for Price Stabilization)

Where the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs buys rice pursuant to Article 16 (3), he or she may require a person who cultivates rice and intends to register as eligible for direct payment for agricultural incomes preservation under Article 8 of the Act on Agricultural Incomes Preservation to adjust the area of rice cultivation in consultation with the representatives of producers' organizations, etc. as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 17 Deleted. <Jan. 21, 1999>

Article 18 Deleted. <Jan. 21, 1999>

Article 19 (Reporting on Grain Processing Business)

(1) A person who intends to engage in grain processing business prescribed by Presidential Decree shall file a report with the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu (the head of a Gu means the head of an autonomous Gu; hereinafter the same shall apply) after being equipped with facilities prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. This shall also apply to any change of reported matters prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>

(2) Within a period specified in the following from the date of receipt of a report or a report on change referred to in paragraph (1), the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall notify the reporter of whether to accept such report: <Newly Inserted on Mar. 21, 2017>

1. Report: 14 days;

2. Report on change: 3 days (14 days in case of a report on change of processing capacity).

(3) If the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu fails to notify the reporter of whether to accept a report or whether to extend the period of treatment referred to in any statute relating to the treatment of civil petitions, within the period prescribed in paragraph (2), such report shall be deemed to be accepted on the day following the day on which such period expires. <Newly Inserted on Mar. 21, 2017>

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), where a person granted permission for manufacturing under the Liquor License Act or permission for business under the Food Sanitation Act engages in grain processing business prescribed by Presidential Decree, the report referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been filed. <Amended on Mar. 21, 2017; Dec. 29, 2020>

(5) Where a person filing a report pursuant to paragraph (1) intends to suspend or discontinue his or her business, he or she shall file a report on suspension or discontinuation with 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>

(6) Where a report referred to in paragraph (5) has no error in any matter entered in the written report and meets formal requirements prescribed in statutes, etc., the obligation to file a report shall be deemed to be fulfilled when the written report arrives at the receiving agency. <Newly Inserted on Mar. 21, 2017>

(7) Matters necessary for the methods, procedures, etc. for filing a report under paragraphs (1) and (5) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>

Article 19-2 (Succession to Grain Processing Business)

(1) Any of the following persons may succeed to the status of a person who has reported his or her grain processing business:

1. When a person who has reported his or her grain processing business transfers his or her business to a third person: The person's transferee;
2. When a person who has reported his or her grain processing business deceases: The person's inheritor;
3. When a corporation merges with another corporation: A corporation surviving the merger or newly established after the merger.

(2) A person who acquires all business establishments and facilities according to any of the following procedures may succeed to the status of a person who has reported his or her grain processing business:

1. Auction under the Civil Execution Act;
2. Transfer 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 procedures equivalent to those provided in subparagraphs 1 through 3.

(3) A person who has succeeded to the status of a person who has reported his or her grain processing business under paragraph (1) or (2), shall file a report on the succession with the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu within a month from such succession, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>*

(4) The Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall notify the reporter of whether to accept a report referred to in paragraph (3) within three days from the date of receipt of such report. *<Newly Inserted on Mar. 21, 2017>*

(5) If the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu fails to notify the reporter of whether to accept a report or whether to extend the period of treatment referred to in any statute relating to the treatment of civil petitions, within the period prescribed in paragraph (4), such report shall be deemed to be accepted on the day following the day on which such period expires. *<Newly Inserted on Mar. 21, 2017>*

Article 20 (Orders Issued to Grain Processing Business Entities)

If the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs deems it necessary for the improvement in the processing methods of grain, for the guarantee of the quality of processed products, and for the smooth distribution thereof, he or she may issue the following orders to a grain processor upon fixing a period and area, after consultation with the competent minister, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. Improving grain processing facilities;
2. Imposing restrictions on the processing efficiency of, processing methods of, and standards for the processed products;
3. Placing restrictions on the packaging sizes, materials, and methods;
4. Attaching processing marks for processed products.

Article 20-2 (Indication of Production Year and Quality)

- (1) Where a grain processor or grain dealer intends to sell grain, he or she shall indicate matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, such as the year of production and quality of the relevant grain, on the package, container, etc. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>
- (2) Matters necessary for the labelling instruction, etc. for the items to indicate required by paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 20-3 (Prohibition of False Indication)

- (1) No grain processor or grain dealer may make any of the following indications or advertisements concerning the production year, quality, etc. of grain:
 1. Indications or advertisements that are false or exaggerated;
 2. Indications or advertisements likely to deceive, mislead, or confuse consumers.
- (2) Matters necessary for the scope, etc. of indications or advertisements that are false or exaggerated under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 20-4 (Prohibition on Grain Mix)

- (1) The Minister for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall not mix domestic rice and imported rice when handling grain under government management and government-purchased grain.
- (2) No grain processing operator or grain dealer shall perform any of the following activities in regard of the grain determined by Ordinance of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "rice, etc."):
 1. Mixing domestic and imported rice, etc. and distributing or selling it;
 2. Mixing rice, etc. of different years of production and distributing or selling it.

Article 21 (Suspension of Business)

- (1) If a grain processor who has filed a report under Article 19 (1) falls under any of the following cases, the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may order him or her to suspend his or her business or close his or her place of business for up to six months, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs:

Provided, That in cases of subparagraph 3 or 12, the Self-Governing Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu shall issue an order to close the place of business: <Amended on Jul. 21, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 6, 2015; Mar. 21, 2017>

1. Where the grain processor imports rice, etc. subject to permission without obtaining permission or recommendation, in violation of Article 12;
 2. Where the grain processor violates an order issued under Article 13;
 3. Where the grain processor files a report under the former part of Article 19 (1) by fraud or other improper means;
 4. Where the grain processor files a report on change under the latter part of Article 19 (1) by fraud or other improper means;
 5. Where the grain processor violates an order issued under Article 20;
 6. Where the grain processor fails to indicate the production year, quality, etc. of grain, in violation of Article 20-2 (1);
 7. Where the grain processor makes an indication or an advertisement that is false or exaggerated, in violation of Article 20-3 (1);
 - 7-2. Where the grain processor mixes rice, etc. and distributes or sells such rice mix, etc., in violation of Article 20-4 (2);
 8. Where the grain processor violates an order to report or present data under Article 27 (1) or refuses, interferes with or evades an inspection by a relevant public official;
 9. Where the grain processor violates the obligation to indicate the place of origin under Article 5 (1) of the Act on Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products;
 - 9-2. Where the grain processor violates the obligation to prohibit false labeling, etc. under each subparagraph of Article 6 (1) of the Act on Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products;
 10. Where the grain processor violates the obligation to mark a label of genetically modified agricultural products under Article 56 (1) of the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control Act;
 11. Where the grain processor violates the obligation to prohibit false labeling, etc. under each subparagraph of Article 57 of the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control Act;
 12. Where the grain processor continues his or her business, in violation of an order to suspend business;
 13. Where the grain processor fails to file a report under Article 19 (5) and suspends his or her business for at least six consecutive months without good cause.
- (2) When the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu issues an order to suspend business or close a place of business under paragraph (1), he or she may ask a competent administrative agency, if any, to take the relevant disposition. In such cases, the competent administrative agency so requested shall comply therewith, unless there is a compelling reason not to do so. <Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>

(3) The detailed standards for administrative measures under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, in view of the type, severity, etc. of the violation. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 21-2 (Succession to Effect of Administrative Disciplinary Measures)

(1) The effect of an administrative disciplinary measure taken to a former grain processor for reasons of a violation referred to in the subparagraphs of Article 21 (1), shall be succeeded to any of the following grain processing business entities for one year from the date on which the period of such a measure expires: *<Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>*

1. A person who reports his or her grain processing business again after having filed a report on business closure under Article 19 (5);

2. A person who falls under any subparagraph of Article 19-2 (1).

(2) The procedures for an administrative measure in process under Article 21 (1) may be continued for a person referred to in any subparagraph of paragraph (1).

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to a grain processor who proves that he or she is not aware of an administrative disciplinary measure taken against the former grain processor or the violation of the former grain processor.

Article 21-3 (Measures for Closure of Place of Business)

(1) Where a grain processor engages in business without filing a report in violation of Article 19 (1) (excluding a report on change) or continues his or her business after receiving an order to close his or her place of business under Article 21 (1), the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may require a related public official to take the following measures to close the relevant place of business: *<Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>*

1. Removing or eliminating signboards or other business marks of the relevant place of business;

2. Posting notices, etc. announcing that the relevant place of business is not a legitimate place of business;

3. Sealing facilities of the relevant place of business or other fixtures, etc. used for business operation to make them unavailable.

(2) The Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may break a seal, where he or she deems it unnecessary to remain sealed after having placed a seal thereon under paragraph (1) 3 or where the relevant business entity or his or her agent promises to close the relevant place of business or requests the breaking of the seal stating other reasonable grounds. This shall also apply to notices, etc. under paragraph (1) 2. *<Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>*

(3) Where the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to take a measure under paragraph (1), he or she shall inform, in advance, the

relevant business entity or his or her agent thereof in writing: Provided, That this shall not apply in urgent cases. <Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>

(4) A measure under paragraph (1) shall be taken to the minimum possible extent necessary to force the operation of business to be discontinued.

(5) In the case of paragraph (1), a related public official shall carry a certificate indicating his or her authority and produce it to related persons.

Article 22 (Nurturing of Rice Distribution Business)

(1) For the purpose of improving the rice distribution structure, enhancing the quality of rice, and stabilizing the price thereof, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall nurture rice distribution business which serves as a comprehensive channel for distributing rice, from the purchase of rice from its producers to the drying, selection, storage, processing, sale, etc. of the purchased rice.

<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may partially finance or provide funds required for establishing facilities to dry, store, process, distribute, and sell rice, such as a comprehensive rice processing plant, etc. and for purchasing rice to an agricultural cooperative or any other person recognized as capable of efficiently conducting the function of distributing rice under paragraph (1) within budgetary limits. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Matters necessary for financing and subsidization under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. In such cases, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall consult with the Minister of Strategy and Finance regarding financing conditions, such as interest on such loans. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 23 Deleted. <Apr. 1, 2009>

Article 24 (Vicarious Execution of Business)

If deemed necessary to efficiently conduct the business of exporting, importing, buying and selling, storing, receiving and releasing, transporting, and processing grain under government management, and conclusion of a purchase agreement of grain, advance payment, etc., the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may cause an agency designated by himself/herself to vicariously execute the relevant business. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

CHAPTER II-2 FOOD GRAIN STOCK CONSOLIDATING FUND

Article 25 (Establishment of Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund)

(1) The Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund (hereinafter referred to as "Fund") shall be established to conduct business concerning the clearing-out of debts, management of grain bonds, etc.

(2) The Fund shall be created with the following financial resources:

1. Money raised for the Fund under the previous Grain Bonds Act;
2. Deposits from the Public Capital Management Fund under the Public Capital Management Fund Act;
3. Money received from the Government accounts under Article 25-4;
4. Contributions;
5. Surplus remaining after the settlement of accounts.

Article 25-2 (Management of Redemption of Debt)

The method and period of redemption of debt and other matters necessary for managing the redemption of debt shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 25-3 (Operation and Management of Fund)

(1) The Fund shall be operated and managed by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) The Fund shall be used for the following purposes:

1. Redemption of debt;
2. Expenses incurred in operating the Fund, which are prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 25-4 (Reflection in Budget)

The Government shall reflect the following expenses and financial resources in its budget every fiscal year:

1. Expenses under Article 25-3 (2) 2;
2. Financial resources necessary for reducing the scale of debt.

Article 25-5 (Temporary Borrowing of Money)

(1) When money required for the operation of the Fund is temporarily insufficient, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may temporarily borrow money required for the operation of the Fund from the Government accounts, any other fund, or the Bank of Korea. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) Temporary borrowings under paragraph (1) shall be repaid within the relevant fiscal year.

Article 25-6 (Accounting Agency of Fund)

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may appoint a Fund revenue collection officer, Fund financial officer, Fund disbursing officer, and Fund accounting public official, from among public officials under the Minister's control, to perform affairs concerning the revenues and expenditures of the Fund. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(2) The Fund revenue collection officer, Fund financial officer, Fund disbursing officer, and Fund accounting public official under paragraph (1) may be appointed and dismissed by designating a position

set in a department in charge of the accounting of the Fund.

CHAPTER III SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 26 (Loans and Subsidies)

If deemed necessary for controlling the supply of and demand for grain, improving dietary habits, and improving the processing, storage and distribution of grain, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may provide loans or grant subsidies within budgetary limits to a person who conducts a project prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

Article 27 (Supervision)

(1) If deemed necessary for controlling the supply of and demand for grain or establishing order in the distribution of grain, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may order each of the following persons to report necessary matters or present data or may require a relevant public official to enter the place of business in question to inspect accounting books and other related documents, facilities, quantities of grain held, and others: *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

1. An owner of grain;
2. A grain dealer;
3. A grain processor;
4. A person who imports, exports, stores, or transports grain.

(2) When conducting an inspection under paragraph (1), a person subject to the inspection shall be notified of the inspection schedule including date, reason, content, etc. of the inspection by not later than seven days prior to the inspection: Provided, That this shall not apply to cases requiring an urgent inspection or those deemed impossible to achieve the objectives of an inspection since a prior notification may result in destruction of evidence.

(3) A public official who conducts an inspection under paragraph (1) shall carry a certificate indicating his or her authority and produce it to related persons.

Article 27-2 (Honorary Inspectors)

(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, a Do Governor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu may employ honorary inspectors who conduct supervision, guidance, publicity, education, etc. for the establishment of fair distribution order of grain. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>*

(2) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may wholly or partially subsidize expenses incurred by local governments in managing honorary inspectors within budgetary limits. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>*

(3) Matters necessary for the eligibility requirements of honorary inspectors under paragraph (1), method of commissioning them, scope of their duties and the payment of allowances, etc. shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 27-3 (Payment of Monetary Awards)

The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may pay a monetary award to a person who reports or denounces any of the following persons to a related administrative agency or investigation agency, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 6, 2015>

1. A person who uses or disposes of grain for purposes other than those designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs under Article 9 (4);
2. A person who violates the duty to indicate the year of production, quality, etc. under Article 20-2 (1);
3. A person who makes false or exaggerated indication or false or exaggerated advertisement, in violation of Article 20-3 (1);
4. A person who mixes rice, etc. and distributes or sells such rice mix, in violation of Article 20-4 (2).

Article 28 (Hearings)

If the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu intends to issue an order to close the place of business to a grain processor under Article 21, he or she shall hold a hearing. <Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>

Article 29 (Delegation and Entrustment of Authority)

(1) Part of the authority of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs under this Act may be delegated to the head of an agency under his or her control, the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, a Metropolitan City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, a Do Governor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>

(2) The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs may entrust some of his or her affairs under this Act to the Korea Agro-Fisheries and Food Trade Corporation established under the Korea Agro-Fisheries and Food Trade Corporation Act or an institution or organization related to agriculture, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Jul. 25, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013>

CHAPTER IV PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 30 Deleted. <Jan. 21, 1999>

Article 31 (Penalty Provisions)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than ten years or by a fine not exceeding three times the amount converted into the market price of the exported or imported grain. In such cases, imprisonment with labor and a fine may be imposed concurrently:

1. A person who imports rice, etc. subject to permission without having obtained permission under Article 12 (1);
2. A person who exports or imports grain without having obtained recommendation under Article 12 (2).

(2) In cases of paragraph (1), exported or imported grain shall be forfeited, and if such forfeiture is not possible, the amount converted into the market price of the exported or imported grain shall be additionally collected.

Article 32 (Penalty Provisions)

Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than three years or by a fine not exceeding five times the amount converted into the market price of the grain used or disposed of: *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 6, 2015>*

1. A person who uses or disposes of grain for purposes other than those designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs under Article 9 (4);
2. A person who uses or disposes of imported grain, in violation of an order issued under subparagraph 1 or 2 of Article 13;
3. A person who makes false or exaggerated indication or false or exaggerated advertisement, in violation of Article 20-3 (1);
4. A person who mixes rice, etc. and distributes or sells such rice mix, in violation of Article 20-4 (2).

Article 33 Deleted. *<Apr. 1, 2009>*

Article 34 (Penalty Provisions)

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 Jan. 29, 2020>*

1. A person who violates an order issued under subparagraph 3 of Article 13;
2. A person who engages in grain processing business without filing a report under the former part of Article 19 (1);
3. A person who engages in grain processing business after having filed a report under the former part of Article 19 (1) by fraud or other improper means;
4. Deleted; *<Jan. 6, 2015>*
5. A person who conducts business operations, in violation of an order to suspend business under Article 21 (1);

6. A person who conducts business operations, in violation of an order to close the place of business under Article 21 (1);
7. A person who eliminates without permission, or damages a seal, notice, etc. attached by a relevant public official under Article 21-3;
8. A person who violates an order to submit a report or to present data, or who refuses, interferes with, or evades an inspection by a relevant public official under Article 27 (1).

Article 35 (Joint Penalty Provisions)

If the representative of a corporation or an agent or employee of, or any other person employed by, the corporation or an individual commits any violation referred to in Article 31, 32, or 34 in conducting the business affairs of the corporation or individual, the corporation or individual shall, in addition to punishing the violator accordingly, be subject to a fine prescribed in the relevant provision: 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 business affairs to prevent such violation.

Article 36 (Administrative Fines)

(1) Any of the following persons shall be subject to an administrative fine not exceeding two million won: *<Amended on Mar. 21, 2017>*

1. A person who engages in grain processing business without filing a report on change under the latter part of Article 19 (1);
2. A person who engages in processing business after having filed a report on change under the latter part of Article 19 (1) by fraud or other improper means;
3. A person who suspends or discontinues his or her business without filing a report under Article 19 (5);
4. A person who engages in grain processing business without reporting the succession to grain processing business under Article 19-2 (3);
5. A person who violates an order issued under Article 20;
6. A person who fails to make an indication, in violation of Article 20-2 (1), or who violates the labelling instruction referred to in paragraph (2) of the said Article.

(2) Administrative fines under paragraph (1) shall be imposed and collected by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Special Self-Governing City Mayor, the Special Self-Governing Province Governor, or the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. *<Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Mar. 21, 2017>*

ADDENDA *<Act No. 4707, Jan. 5, 1994>*

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force three months after the date of its promulgation: Provided, That Article 19 and the provisions related thereto pertaining to the grain processing business shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Repealed Act)

- (1) The Grain Management Fund Act (Act No. 2237) is hereby repealed.
- (2) Matters pertaining to the method of clearing out assets and debts of the Grain Management Fund created by the Act which is to be repealed in accordance with paragraph (1) as at the time this Act enters into force shall be prescribed by a separate Act.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Grain Dealers, etc.)

- (1) A grain dealer having obtained permission to undertake business in accordance with the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be regarded as having reported his/her business in accordance with this Act.
- (2) A grain processor having obtained permission to undertake business under the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have filed for registration of grain processing business in accordance with this Act.

Article 4 (Amendments to Other Statutes)

- (1) through (3) Omitted.
- (4) If provisions of the previous Grain Management Act are cited in other statutes and there exist the equivalent provisions in this Act as at the time this Act enters into force, this Act or the relevant provisions of this Act shall be deemed cited in lieu of the previous provisions.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 4842, Dec. 31, 1994>

This Act shall enter into force on the date the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) enters into force in the Republic of Korea.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5153, Aug. 8, 1996>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force, within 30 days from the date of its promulgation, on the date when the Presidential Decree concerning the organization of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and that of the Korea Coast Guard pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 41 of the Government Organization Act enters into force.

Articles 2 through 4 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 5280, Jan. 13, 1997>

This Act shall enter into force on February 1, 1997.

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.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5665, Jan. 21, 1999>

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

(2) (Transitional Measures concerning Persons Who Have Filed for Registration of Grain Processing Business) Persons who have filed for registration of grain processing business under the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have filed for such registration or report under the amended provisions of Article 19.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6305, Dec. 29, 2000>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2001.

Articles 2 through 8 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6594, Jan. 14, 2002>

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

(2) (Transitional Measures concerning Registration, etc. of Grain Processing Business) A person who has filed for a registration or report of grain processing business with the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, any Metropolitan City Mayor, or any Do Governor under the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have filed for a registration or report of grain processing business to the head of a Si/Gun/Gu under the amended provisions of Article 19 (1).

ADDENDA <Act No. 6836, Dec. 30, 2002>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2003.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7275, Dec. 31, 2004>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2005.

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7432, Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Restrictions on Eligibility to Purchase Grain under Government Management)

The amended provisions of Article 9-2 shall apply to persons who purchase grain under government management on or after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Plans for Supply of and Demand for Grain under Government Management)

Any plan for the supply of and demand for grain under government management formulated under the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been formulated under the amended provisions of Article 3.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Exchanges or Loans of Grain under Government Management)

The previous provisions of Article 8 shall govern persons who have failed to deliver grain or repay the loans thereof after exchanging or getting loans of grain under government management as at the time this Act enters into force.

Article 5 (Transitional Measures concerning Indication of Sizes on Packaged Grain)

Indication of sizes on packaged grains under the previous provisions of Article 20 (1) 3 as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed indicated under the amended provisions of Article 20-2.

Article 6 (Transitional Measures concerning Title Change)

The Grain Distribution Committee as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed the Grain Policy Deliberative Council under this Act.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7433, Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force three months after the date of its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)
Articles 2 through 8 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8105, Dec. 28, 2006>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8595, Aug. 3, 2007>

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

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. 9280, Dec. 31, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on September 1, 2009.

Articles 2 through 6 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 9622, Apr. 1, 2009>

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 3, 5, 20 and 23 shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Repeal of Other Acts)

The Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund Act is hereby repealed.

Article 3 (Applicability to Report on Change of Grain Processing Business)

The amended provisions of the latter part of Article 19 (1) shall apply to any change made on or after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 4 (Applicability to Suspension or Discontinuation of Business)

The amended provisions of Article 19 (3) shall apply to any suspension or discontinuation of business made on or after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 5 (Applicability to Succession to Grain Processing Business)

The amended provisions of Article 19-2 shall apply to the accrual of a ground for succession on or after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 6 (Applicability to Succession to Effect of Administrative Disciplinary Measures)

The amended provisions of Article 21-2 shall apply to any administrative disciplinary measure taken on or after the date this Act enters into force.

Article 7 (Transitional Measures concerning Registration of Grain Processing Business)

A person who has filed for registration of grain processing business under the previous provisions as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have reported his/her grain processing business under Article 19.

Article 8 (Transitional Measures concerning Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund)

(1) The Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund established under the previous Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund Act as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed the Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund established under this Act.

(2) Any fund operated and managed under the previous Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund Act as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed operated and managed under this Act.

(3) The accounting agency of the Fund established under the previous Food Grain Stock Consolidating Fund Act as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed appointed under this Act.

Article 9 (Transitional Measures concerning Penalty Provisions and Administrative Fines)

The application of penalty provisions and administrative fines to acts committed before this Act enters into force shall be governed by the previous provisions.

Article 10 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10885, Jul. 21, 2011>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 20 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10932, Jul. 25, 2011>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11230, Jan. 26, 2012>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2015.

Articles 2 through 15 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11641, Mar. 22, 2013>

This Act shall enter into force six months after 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. 12964, Jan. 6, 2015>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 14653, Mar. 21, 2017>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Reporting of Grain Processing Business and Succession to Grain Processing Business)

The amended provisions of Articles 19 (2) and (3), and 19-2 (4) and (5) shall begin to apply from the first case where a report is filed after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 16858, Dec. 31, 2019>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 10 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 16891, Jan. 29, 2020>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 17761, Dec. 29, 2020>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2021.

Articles 2 through 11 Omitted.

Last updated : 2022-02-08

