

Act on Protective Action Guidelines against Radiation in the Natural Environment

Enacted by Act No. 10908, Jul. 25, 2011;
(Entered into force Jul. 26, 2012)
Amended by Presidential Decree No. 11715, as amended by other Act, Mar. 23, 2013;
(Entered into force Mar. 23, 2013)
Partially amended by Presidential Decree No. 12664, May. 21, 2014;
(Entered into force May. 21, 2014)
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(Entered into force Jun. 2, 2016)
Amended by Presidential Decree No. 14476, as amended by other Act, Dec. 27, 2016;
(Entered into force Mar. 28, 2017)
Amended by Presidential Decree No. 14115, as amended by other Act, Mar. 29, 2016;
(Entered into force Mar. 30, 2017)
Partially amended by Presidential Decree No. 16299, Jan. 15, 2019;
(Entered into force Jul. 16, 2019)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to prescribe those matters concerning safety management of radiation encountered in environments, thereby protecting the public health and the environment and improving quality of life while contributing to public safety.

Article 2 (Definitions)

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

1. The term “Radiation in the natural environment” shall mean any of the following:
 - (a) Radiation emitted from natural radionuclides contained in raw materials, residues, and products: Provided, That radiation emitted from nuclear materials that are managed in accordance with the Nuclear Safety Act shall be excluded here from;
 - (b) Radiation that enters the Earth’s atmosphere from the Sun or space (hereinafter referred to as “cosmic radiation”);
 - (c) Radiation emitted from rocks or soil found on the surface of the Earth (hereinafter referred to as “terrestrial radiation”);
 - (d) Radiation emitted from radioactive materials contained in scrap metal that is collected, sold, or recycled, domestically or internationally (hereinafter referred to as “recycled scrap metal”);

2. The term “raw materials” means materials that contain natural radionuclides, such as uranium 235, uranium 238, thorium 232, and nuclides within each of their decay series, as well as potassium 40, the concentration and amount of which exceed levels determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Nuclear Safety and Security Commission”) under Article 3 of the Act on Establishment and Operation of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.
3. The term “residues” means materials generated incidentally in facilities handling source or other materials and containing natural radionuclides whose concentration exceeds levels determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.
4. The term “products” means products created by processing source materials or process by-products or using these as a base material.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall be defined as follows: <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. The term “Radiation in the natural environment” shall mean any of the following:
 - (a) Radiation emitted from natural radionuclides contained in raw materials, residues, and products: Provided, That radiation emitted from nuclear materials that are managed in accordance with the Nuclear Safety Act shall be excluded here from;
 - (b) Radiation that enters the Earth’s atmosphere from the Sun or space (hereinafter referred to as “cosmic radiation”);
 - (c) Radiation emitted from rocks or soil found on the surface of the Earth (hereinafter referred to as “terrestrial radiation”);
 - (d) Radiation emitted from radioactive materials contained in scrap metal that is collected, sold, or recycled, domestically or internationally (hereinafter referred to as “recycled scrap metal”);
2. The term “raw materials” means materials that contain natural radionuclides, such as uranium 235, uranium 238, thorium 232, radon 220 and radon 222, etc. or nuclides within each of their decay series, as well as potassium 40, the concentration and amount of which exceed levels determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Nuclear Safety and Security Commission”) under Article 3 of the Act on Establishment and Operation of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.
3. The term “residues” means materials generated incidentally in facilities handling source or other materials and containing natural radionuclides whose concentration exceeds levels determined and published by the Nuclear Safety

and Security Commission.

4. The term “products” means products created by processing source materials or process by-products or using these as a base material.

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 2

Article 3 (Responsibilities of the State)

The State shall establish a plan for the safety management of radiation in the natural environment in order to protect the public health and the environment from radiation in the natural environment.

Article 4 (Relationship to other Acts)

Except as otherwise provided in other Acts, this Act shall govern all matters concerning safety management of radiation in the natural environment

Chapter II Establishment, etc. of Comprehensive Plans for Protection from Radiation in the Natural Environment

Article 5 (Establishment of Comprehensive Plans for Protection from Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall formulate comprehensive plans for radiological protection (hereinafter referred to as “comprehensive plan”) on a five-year basis in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies in order to protect the public health and the environment from radiation in the natural environment.

(2) The Chairman of Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall serve as the chairman of the Protection Council, and members of the Protection Council shall consist one general official or one equivalent thereto (including officers at the level of general in case of Ministry of National Defence) designated by the head of relevant central administrative agency from among the high level official group of the ministers of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Ministry of Future, Creation, and Science, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Public Security and Administration, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Livestock, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Resources, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land and Transport, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. the employees of the central administrative agencies and heads of the institutions/groups concerned as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 5 (Formulation of Comprehensive Plan for Protection from Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) In order to protect citizen's health and environment from radiation in the natural environment, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall formulate a five-year comprehensive plan for radiation in the natural environment protection (hereinafter referred to as "comprehensive plan"), consulting with the heads of related central administrative agencies.

(2) A comprehensive plan shall include the following matters: <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Objectives, and the basic direction, of policies on protection from radiation in the natural environment;
2. Environmental protection from radiation in the natural environment;
3. Current status and prospects of safety control of radiation in the natural environment;
4. Research and development with regard to radiation in the natural environment;
5. Investigation and analysis on source materials, by-products from processing, and processed products;
6. Treatment, disposal, or recycling of by-products from processing;
- 6-2. Matters concerning the measures related to processed products that do not conform to the safety standards prescribed in Article 15
7. Matters necessary to establish a system for safety control of cosmic rays, terrestrial radiation, etc.;
8. Other matters specified by Presidential Decree as necessary for safety control of radiation in the natural environment.

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 5

Article 6 (Establishment, etc. of Annual Implementation Plans)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall every year establish an annual implementation plan for the comprehensive plan in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, and notify the heads of related central administrative agencies thereof.

(2) The heads of related central administrative agencies shall implement matters concerning the business within their remit among the annual implementation plans of which they are notified pursuant to paragraph (1).

Article 7 (Implementation of Research and Development Projects Related to Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may conclude an agreement with those institutions or organizations falling under each subparagraph of Article 14 (1) of the Basic Research Promotion and Technology Development Support Act and for the purpose of efficiently implementing comprehensive plans consign them to engage in research and development projects related to radiation in the natural environment.

(2) The Government may contribute all or part of the expenses incurred in the implementation of research and development projects under paragraph (1).

Article 8 (Preparation, Distribution, etc. of Safety Guidelines)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall prepare those safety guidelines necessary for safety management of radiation in the natural environment and distribute them to handlers falling under Article 9, manufacturers falling under Article 15, and air transportation business operators falling under Article 18.

(2) The safety guidelines under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1. Matters regarding the methods and procedures of treatment, disposal or recycling of residues under Article 13 (2);
2. Matters to be observed in the handling and managing of raw materials or residues stipulated by Article 14;
3. Matters regarding the safety standards for products stipulated by Article 15;
4. Matters regarding safety measures for people at risk of exposure to cosmic or terrestrial radiation.

(3) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall establish plans to efficiently utilize the safety guidelines for safety management of radiation in the natural environment, such as notifying the heads of related central administrative agencies of the safety guidelines prepared in response to paragraph (1).

Article 8 (Preparation, Distribution, etc. of Safety Guidelines)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall prepare the safety guidelines necessary for safety management of radiation in the natural environment and distribute it to the handlers and registered manufacturers referred to in Article 9 and air transportation business operators, etc. referred to in Article 18. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(2) The safety guidelines under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1. Matters regarding the methods and procedures of treatment, disposal or recycling of residues under Article 13 (2);

2. Matters to be observed in the handling and managing of raw materials or residues stipulated by Article 14;
 3. Matters regarding the safety standards for products stipulated by Article 15;
 4. Matters regarding safety measures for people at risk of exposure to cosmic or terrestrial radiation.
- (3) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall establish plans to efficiently utilize the safety guidelines for safety management of radiation in the natural environment, such as notifying the heads of related central administrative agencies of the safety guidelines prepared in response to paragraph (1).
- [Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 8

Chapter III Management of Raw Materials, Residues, and Products

Article 9 (Registration of Handlers of Raw Materials or Residues)

- (1) Any of the following persons shall register the type, amount, etc. of raw materials or residues with the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission: Provided, That the specific scope of persons and matters subject to registration shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree in consideration of the concentration, amount, etc. of radiation emitted by raw materials and residues:
1. Anyone who intends to mine, export, import or sell raw materials;
 2. Anyone who intends to export, import or sell residues;
 3. Anyone operating facilities generating residues;
 4. Anyone who intends to treat, dispose of or recycle residues.
- (2) Where anyone registered under paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as “handler”) intends to modify any matters already registered, he/she shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission thereon.
- (3) Anyone who intends to register under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission an application for registration with accompanying documents as determined by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.
- (4) Specific matters regarding procedures and methods of registration and registration modifications under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 9 (Registration of Handlers of Raw Materials and By-Products from Processing and Manufacturers of Processed Products)

(1) A person who falls under any of the following shall registered with the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission the types and quantities of the raw materials or processing by-products, types of processed products, and quantities of raw materials or processing by-products used in the product concerned, etc. In this case, the standards for registration shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree in consideration of the facilities, equipment, etc. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Anyone who intends to mine, export, import or sell raw materials;
2. Anyone who intends to export, import or sell residues;
3. Anyone operating facilities generating residues;
4. Anyone who intends to treat, dispose of or recycle residues;
5. A person intending to manufacture or import/export a processed product.

(2) Subject to registration pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be a person intending to handle and/or use more than the quantity prescribed by Presidential Decree in cases where the radioactivity concentration of natural radionuclides: <Newly inserted, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Potassium 40: Exceeding 10 Bq/g;
2. Other natural radionuclides: Exceeding 1 Bq/g.

(3) In case a person who has registered in accordance with the following paragraphs as he/she falls under any of paragraph (1) 1 through 4 (hereinafter referred to as “handler”) or a person who has registered in accordance with the same paragraphs as he/she falls under paragraph (1) 5 (hereinafter referred to as “registered manufacturer”) wishes to change the registered matters, he/she shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission: <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(4) A person intending to register pursuant to paragraph (1) shall submit a registration application form to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission with the documents prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister attached thereto. <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013., Jan. 15, 2019.>

(5) The specific matters concerning the procedures and methods of registration and registration change pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013., Jan. 15, 2019>

[Title Amended Jan. 15, 2019]

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 9

Article 10 (Succession to the Status of Handlers)

- (1) When a handler transfers his/her business or dies, or when corporations are merged, any transferee, inheritor, or corporation surviving the merger or established as a result of the merger shall succeed the status of the handler.
- (2) Anyone who assumes all the facilities or equipment related to the raw materials or residues according to an auction under the Civil Execution Act, conversion under the Debtor Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy Act, the sale of seized property under the National Tax Collection Act, the Customs Act or the Framework Act on Local Taxes, or any other procedures corresponding thereto, shall succeed the status of the handler under this Act.
- (3) A person who has succeeded the status of a handler pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) shall report thereon to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission within one month of such succession, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 10 (Succession of Position of Handlers and Registered Manufacturers)

- (1) When a handlers and registered manufacturers transfers his/her business or dies, or when corporations are merged, any transferee, inheritor, or corporation surviving the merger or established as a result of the merger shall succeed the status of the handlers and registered manufacturers. <Amemded, Jan. 15, 2019>
- (2) Anyone who assumes all the facilities or equipment related to the raw materials or residues according to an auction under the Civil Execution Act, conversion under the Debtor Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy Act, the sale of seized property under the National Tax Collection Act, the Customs Act or the Framework Act on Local Taxes, or any other procedures corresponding thereto, shall succeed the status of the handler and registered manufacturers under this Act. <Amemded, Dec. 27, 2016., Jan. 15, 2019>
- (3) A person who has succeeded the status of a handlers and registered manufacturers pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) shall report thereon to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission within one month of such succession, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amemded, Mar. 23, 2013., Jan. 15, 2019>

[Title Amended Jan. 15, 2019]

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 10

Article 11 (Management of Export or Import of Raw Materials or Residues)

- (1) Whenever a handler exports or imports raw materials or residues, he/she

shall report such to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

(2) Procedures for report of export or import under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies.

Article 11 (Management of Import and Export of Raw Materials, By-Products from Processing and Processed Products)

(1) In case a handler or a registered manufacturer imports or exports a raw material, by-product from processing or processed product, he/she shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission each time such is imported or exported. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019.>

(2) Procedures for report of export or import under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies.

[Title Amended Jan. 15, 2019]

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 10

Article 12 (Recording and Maintaining of Current Status of Distribution)

(1) Handlers shall record and maintain the current status of the obtaining, generating, storing, selling, and disposing of raw materials or residues (hereinafter referred to as “current status of distribution”) and report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission thereon.

(2) Necessary matters for the recording, maintaining and reporting the current status of distribution, such as details to be recorded by handlers pursuant to paragraph (1), period of maintenance of records, and timing and method of report shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(3) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may request that the heads of related central administrative agencies submit relevant data or provide any other necessary cooperation in the management of the current status of distribution. In such cases, the heads of related central administrative agencies shall comply with requests, unless extenuating circumstances exist.

Article 12 (Records, Retention and Report)

(1) Handlers and registered manufacturers shall record and retain the information on the current status of acquisition, generation, retention, sales and disposal of raw materials, by-products from processing and processed products (hereinafter referred to as “distribution status”) and the results of

medical examinations referred to in Article 14 (1) 5 and report them to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(2) Necessary matters for the recording, maintaining and reporting the current status of distribution, such as details to be recorded by handlers and registered manufacturers pursuant to paragraph (1), period of maintenance of records, and timing and method of report shall be determined by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013., Jan. 15, 2019>

(3) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may request that the heads of related central administrative agencies submit relevant data or provide any other necessary cooperation in the management of the current status of distribution. In such cases, the heads of related central administrative agencies shall comply with requests, unless extenuating circumstances exist.

[Title Amended Jan. 15, 2019]

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 11

Article 13 (Treatment, Disposal or Recycling of Residues)

(1) When a handler intends to treat, dispose of or recycle residues, he/she shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission thereon, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

(2) Matters necessary for the treatment, disposal, or recycling of residues shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 14 (Matters to be Observed in Handling and Managing Raw Materials or Residues)

(1) When handling and managing raw materials or residues, handlers and manufacturers under Article 15 shall observe the following matters for the purpose of protecting the health of the workers involved and the environment:

1. Install facilities or provide necessary measures for the prevention of fire and inundation;
2. Install facilities or provide the necessary measures for the prevention of raw materials or residues from diffusing into the air;
3. Monitor and control activity concentrations or radiation doses in locations, where raw materials or residues are handled;
4. Investigate and analyze the volume of radiation in the natural environment to which people engaged in the handling and managing of raw materials or residues are annually exposed;

(2) Handlers and manufactures under Article 15 shall take necessary safety measures, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, in order to protect the workers involved and

improve the working environment based on the results of investigation and analysis under paragraph (1) 4.

Article 14 (Matters to be Observed in Handling and Managing Raw Materials or Residues)

(1) Handlers and registered manufacturers shall comply with the following matters in order to protect the environment and the workers concerned when handling and managing raw materials or by-products from processing. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Install facilities or provide necessary measures for the prevention of fire and inundation;
2. Install facilities or provide the necessary measures for the prevention of raw materials or residues from diffusing into the air;
3. Monitor and control activity concentrations or radiation doses in locations, where raw materials or residues are handled;
4. Investigate and analyze the volume of radiation in the natural environment to which people engaged in the handling and managing of raw materials or residues are annually exposed;
5. Diagnose the health of the workers handling and managing raw materials or by-products from processing in accordance with the matters prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) Handlers and registered manufacturers shall take safety measures prescribed by Presidential Decree in order to improve the working environment and protect the health of workers according to the results of the investigation and analysis specified in paragraph (1) 4 and the medical examination results specified in paragraph (1) 5. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019> [Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 14

Article 15 (Safety Standards for Products)

Anyone who engages in the manufacture or export or import of products (hereinafter referred to as “manufacturer”) shall only manufacture or export or import products that meet each of the following standards (hereinafter referred to as “safety standard”):

1. Materials of products that contain natural radionuclides shall not be diffused or leak into the air;
2. When products contact a human body, the natural radionuclides contained in such products shall not be transferred to the human body;
3. The amount of radiation emitted from any products to which people are exposed shall not exceed limits determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission;

4. The activity concentration and amount contained in products shall not exceed limits determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

Article 15 (Safety Standards for Products)

(1) Anyone who engages in the manufacture or export or import of products (hereinafter referred to as “manufacturer”) shall only manufacture or export or import products that meet each of the following standards (hereinafter referred to as “safety standard”): <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Materials of products that contain natural radionuclides shall not be diffused or leak into the air;
2. When products contact a human body, the natural radionuclides contained in such products shall not be transferred to the human body;
3. The sum of the radiation dose exposed to the outside and inside of a human body as a result of a processed product shall not exceed the standard determined and publicly announced by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission;
4. The activity concentration and amount contained in products shall not exceed limits determined and published by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), manufacturers shall not manufacture, import or export any of the following products: <Newly inserted, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. Products to which a raw material or a by-product from processing was added to induce an effect from radiation such as ionization and excitation;
2. Products worn on the body, used in contact with the body for prolonged periods of time, etc. determined and publicly announced by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 15

Article 15-2 (Prohibition against Exaggerated Labeling or Advertising)

Manufacturers shall not label or advertise their processed products as though ionization, excitation, etc. caused by the radiation emitted therefrom are beneficial for human health or the environment (referring to the labeling and advertising prescribed in Article 2 subparagraphs 1 and 2, respectively, of the Act on Fair Labeling and Advertising).

[Newly Established : Jan. 15, 2019]

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 15-2

Article 16 (Measures against Nonconforming Products)

(1) When a manufacturer becomes aware that his/her products fail to meet safety standards, he/she shall disclose such fact and undertake measures such as complementing, exchanging, collecting or disposing of such products, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. (2) Where a manufacturer undertakes measures under paragraph (1), he/she shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission thereon, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister.

Article 16 (Measures against Defective Products)

(1) When a manufacturer becomes aware of the fact that their processed product does not conform to the safety standards or any of the facts falling under the subparagraphs of Article 15 (2), he/she shall make it public and take the necessary measures such as supplementation, exchange, recall and disposal. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(2) In case of taking a measure pursuant to paragraph (1), the manufacturer shall take the necessary measures to protect the environment and the workers performing related work in accordance with the matters prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly inserted, Jan. 15, 2019>

(3) In case of taking a measure pursuant to paragraph (1), the manufacturer shall report to the of taking a measure pursuant to paragraph (1), the manufacturer in accordance with the matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Prime Minister. <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013., Jan. 15, 2019.>

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 16

Article 17 (Order for Disposal of Defective Products)

(1) Where products fail to meet safety standards, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may order the related manufacturer to disclose such fact and undertake relevant measures pursuant to Article 16 (1), according to procedures prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) Where a person who has been ordered pursuant to paragraph (1) fails to follow such order, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may execute it on his/her behalf in accordance with the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act.

Article 17 (Order for Disposal of Defective Products)

(1) In case a processed product does not conform to the safety standards or falls under any of the subparagraphs of Article 15 (2), the Nuclear Safety

and Security Commission may order the manufacturer concerned to publicize it and/or take related measures in accordance with Article 16 (1) according to the procedure prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(2) In case the individual who received an order pursuant to paragraph (1) does not fulfill the order, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may make a public announcement regarding the matters concerning the processed product in question in accordance with the matters prescribed by Presidential Decree and initiate vicarious execution in accordance with the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 17

Article 18 (Safety Management, etc. of Cosmic Radiation)

(1) An air transportation business operator prescribed by Presidential Decree (hereinafter referred to as “air transportation business operator”) shall make efforts to protect the health and safety of any flight crew and cabin crew who are at risk of being exposed to cosmic radiation.

(2) The scope of the flight crew and cabin crew under paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as “crew”) shall be determined by Presidential Decree in consideration of route, altitude, and frequency of flight.

(3) An air transportation business operator shall investigate and analyze the following:

1. The amount of cosmic radiation to which crew is exposed in each route;
2. The annual amount of cosmic radiation to which crew is exposed.

(4) An air transportation business operator shall take necessary measures, as prescribed by Presidential Decree, for the protection of the health and safety of its crew, based upon the results of investigation and analysis performed for each subparagraph in paragraph (3).

(5) The heads of central administrative agencies responsible for the supervision of air transportation business operators shall determine and publish those details necessary for safety management of cosmic radiation, such as the investigation and analysis of each subparagraph in paragraph (3) and the procedures, methods, etc. for the implementation of safety measures under paragraph (4). In such cases, they shall first consult with the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

Chapter IV Installation and Operation of Radiation and Radioactivity Monitors

Article 19 (Installation, etc. of Monitors at Airports and Harbors)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall install and operate radiation and radioactivity monitors (hereinafter referred to as “monitor”) at airports and harbors for the purpose of safety management of radiation in the natural environment falling under subparagraph 1 (a) and (d) of Article 2, in consultation with the heads of related central administrative agencies.

(2) An airport operator under Article 111-2 (1) of the Aviation Act (hereinafter referred to as “airport operator”) or an air carrier and a person who operates harbor facilities under subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Harbor Act (hereinafter referred to as “harbor facility operator”) shall cooperate with the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in installing monitors pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) The Commission may entrust the operation of monitoring appliances installed pursuant to paragraph 1 to air transportation service providers and harbor facility operators.

(4) The scope of airports and harbors subject to the installation of monitors under paragraph (1), matters necessary for the installation and operation of monitors, and necessary entrustment matters, such as those monitors that may be entrusted pursuant to paragraph (3) and the scope thereof, shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 20 (Installation of Monitors by Handlers of Recycled Scrap Metal)

(1) A person who sells or uses recycled scrap metal (hereinafter “handler of recycled scrap metal”) shall install and operate monitors for the purpose of safety management of radiation in the natural environment, falling under subparagraph 1 (d) of Article 2.

(2) The scope of the handlers of recycled scrap metal who are obliged to install and operate monitors pursuant to paragraph (1) and necessary matters for the installation and operation of monitors shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 20-2 (Operation and management of monitoring appliances)

(1) Air transportation service providers, harbor facility operators entrusted with the operation of monitoring appliances pursuant to Article 19 (3), and recycled steel scrap handlers who have installed monitoring appliances pursuant to Article 20 (1) (“operators of monitoring appliances” hereinafter) shall adhere to the guidelines for

the operation and management of monitoring appliances provided under the Prime Minister's Decree so as to consistently maintain the reliability and accuracy of the outcome detected by the monitoring appliances.

(2) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may order business operators who fail to follow the guidelines on the operation or management of monitoring appliances as provided under paragraph 1 to take all necessary actions to ensure that the monitoring appliances are operated or managed in compliance with the guidelines for a given period.

Article 21 (Detection and Analysis of Suspicious Materials)

(1) The operators of monitoring appliances shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission the below-listed information obtained from their monitoring appliances when materials that exceed or are suspected to exceed the radioactive density determined and announced by the Commission ("significant materials" hereinafter): However, this shall not apply when significant materials are detected from raw materials or processed byproducts declared pursuant to Article 11 or when significant materials are detected from nuclear materials or radioactive isotopes that have undergone the import/export procedures provided under Article 106 of the Nuclear Safety Act.

1. Date and place where significant materials are detected.
2. Owner of the significant materials.
3. Level of radiation and type of nuclide of the significant materials.
4. Isolated storage space of the significant materials.
5. Information concerning the import or export of the significant materials, including the exporting country, exporters and importers, or the domestic dealers (limited to recycled steel scrap handlers).
6. Other information provided under the Prime Minister's Decree.

(2) When the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission receives a report pursuant to paragraph (1), it shall investigate and analyze each of the following matters, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister:

1. The concentration and type of radioactivity contained in the suspicious materials;
2. The purpose of the use and usage of suspicious materials;
3. Matters necessary for measures under Article 22 (1).

(3) When it is reported by the operators of monitoring appliances that significant materials have been detected by monitoring appliances installed at an airport or harbor, the Commission may request the head of the relevant central government agency to provide the necessary information to check the information under paragraph 1 Item 5, while the head of the relevant agency thus requested shall comply with such request unless there is a justifiable reason for not doing so.

Article 21 (Detection and Analysis of Suspicious Materials)

(1) The operators of monitoring appliances shall report to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission the below-listed information obtained from their monitoring appliances when materials that exceed or are suspected to exceed the radioactive density determined and announced by the Commission (“significant materials” hereinafter): <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013., Dec. 1, 2015., Jan. 15, 2019>

However, this shall not apply when significant materials are detected from a raw material, by-product from processing or processed product declared pursuant to Article 11 or when significant materials are detected from nuclear materials or radioactive isotopes that have undergone the import/export procedures provided under Article 106 of the Nuclear Safety Act.

1. Date and place where significant materials are detected.
2. Owner of the significant materials.
3. Level of radiation and type of nuclide of the significant materials.
4. Isolated storage space of the significant materials.
5. Information concerning the import or export of the significant materials, including the exporting country, exporters and importers, or the domestic dealers (limited to recycled steel scrap handlers).
6. Other information provided under the Prime Minister’s Decree.

(2) When the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission receives a report pursuant to paragraph (1), it shall investigate and analyze each of the following matters, as prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister: <Amended, Mar. 23, 2013>

1. The concentration and type of radioactivity contained in the suspicious materials;
2. The purpose of the use and usage of suspicious materials;
3. Matters necessary for measures under Article 22 (1).

(3) When it is reported by the operators of monitoring appliances that significant materials have been detected by monitoring appliances installed at an airport or harbor, the Commission may request the head of the relevant central government agency to provide the necessary information to check the information under paragraph 1 Item 5, while the head of the relevant agency thus requested shall comply with such request unless there is a justifiable reason for not doing so. <Newly inserted, Dec. 1, 2015>

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 21

Article 22 (Measures against Suspicious Materials)

- (1) In any of the following cases, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission

may order relevant handlers, manufacturers, or handlers of recycled scrap metal to undertake measures such as the complementation, return, or collection of suspicious materials, or may undertake relevant measures independently:

1. Where a monitor detects raw materials or residues whose export or import has not been reported pursuant to Article 11;
2. Where, according to the results of investigation and analysis under Article 21 (2), products containing suspicious materials fail to meet safety standards;
3. Where a monitor detects suspicious materials contained within recycled scrap metal.

(2) Where a person who has received an order under paragraph (1) fails to follow such order, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may implement necessary measures in accordance with the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act.

Article 22 (Measures against Suspicious Materials)

(1) In any of the following cases, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may order relevant handlers, manufacturers, or handlers of recycled scrap metal to undertake measures such as the complementation, return, or collection of suspicious materials, or may undertake relevant measures independently:
<Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. In case a raw material, by-product from processing or processed product for which an import/export report was not filed in accordance with Article 11 is detected by the detector;
2. Where, according to the results of investigation and analysis under Article 21 (2), products containing suspicious materials fail to meet safety standards;
3. Where a monitor detects suspicious materials contained within recycled scrap metal.

(2) In case the individual who received an order pursuant to paragraph (1) does not fulfill it, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may make a public announcement regarding the matters concerning the suspicious material in question in accordance with the matters prescribed by Presidential Decree and initiate vicarious execution in accordance with the Administrative Vicarious Execution Act. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 22

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 23 (Investigation and Analysis of the Actual State of Safety Management of Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) For the purpose of inspecting the actual state of safety management of radiation in the natural environment, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall establish and implement annual investigation plans for the following matters, as prescribed by Presidential Decree:

1. The current status of the distribution of raw materials and residues and of the manufacture or export or import of products;
2. The activity concentration and the degree of environmental contamination surrounding the facilities operated by handlers or manufacturers;
3. Status of operation and management of monitoring appliances installed and operated by their operators;
4. Other matters necessary for safety management of radiation in the natural environment.

(2) The Commission shall notify those who have been selected as targets of investigation, including the handlers, manufacturers, operators of monitoring appliances etc. of the investigation plan under the Items of paragraph 1, including the date, reason for and details of the investigation seven days prior to investigation.

(3) Any public official conducting an investigation pursuant to paragraph (1) or a person entrusted with such investigation pursuant to Article 28 shall present to related persons a certificate indicating his/her authority and a document stating the date and time of investigation, his/her name, the period and purpose of visit, etc.

(4) When establishing comprehensive and annual implantation plans under Article 6, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall reflect the results of investigation and analysis of the actual state of safety management of radiation in the natural environment.

Article 24 (Report and Inspection)

(1) The Commission may order the handlers, manufacturers, and operators of monitoring appliances to report all necessary information or submit data or materials whenever it deems necessary to enforce this Act.

(2) If deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Act, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may require public officials under its jurisdiction to visit places of business, factories or other sites and inspect ledgers, documents, facilities, and other required items or ask questions of relevant persons, or it may instruct them collect the minimum sample needed for a test.

- (3) Where an inspection is conducted pursuant to paragraph (2), the date and time, purpose and details of a planned inspection shall be notified to the subject of the inspection by no later than seven days prior to such inspection: Provided, That the same shall not apply where urgency is required or it is deemed impossible to achieve their inspection purpose if inspection plan is disclosed.
- (4) A public official who conducts an inspection pursuant to paragraph (2) shall carry a certificate indicating his/her authority and present it to relevant persons.
- (5) The heads of central administrative agencies who supervise air carriers may order them to report or submit data under paragraph (1). In such cases, paragraphs (2) through (4) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 24 (Report and Inspection)

- (1) The Commission may order the handlers, manufacturers, and operators of monitoring appliances to report all necessary information or submit data or materials whenever it deems necessary to enforce this Act. <Amended, Dec. 1, 2015>
- (2) Handlers, registered manufacturers and handlers of recyclable scrap metals shall receive inspection from the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission on a regular basis in accordance with the matters prescribed by Presidential Decree in regard to the handling, management, etc. of raw materials, by-products from processing and recyclable scrap metals that include radioactive materials. In this case, the inspection cycle shall be determined within the range of one to three years by Presidential Decree in consideration of the type and quantity of raw material or by-product from processing concerned, number of detectors in question, etc. <Newly inserted, Jan. 15, 2019>
- (3) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may have an affiliated public official enter the business establishment, factory, etc. to inspect the books, documents, facilities and any other materials or ask questions to the related persons and collect a minimum amount of sample for testing if such is deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Act. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>
- (4) In case of performing an inspection pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3), the person who is subject to the inspection shall be informed of the inspection plan in relation to the date and time, purpose, description, etc. at least seven days prior to the scheduled inspection: Provided, That such is not necessary if it is an urgent situation or it is deemed that the purpose of the inspection cannot be attained if the inspection plan is made known. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>
- (5) Public officials performing inspections pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3)

shall carry a badge that indicates their respective authorities and present it to the related persons. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

(6) In case the results of the inspection performed pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) fall short of the standards referred to in this Act or indicate a violation of this Act, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may order a corrective action or supplementation. <Newly inserted, Jan. 15, 2019>

(7) The head of the central administrative agency supervising air transportation business operators may order an air transportation business operator to file a report or submit materials pursuant to paragraph (1). In this case, paragraphs (3) through (5) shall apply mutatis mutandis. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 24

Article 25 (Management, etc. of Information on Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission shall establish and operate a comprehensive information system on radiation in the natural environment in order to systemically manage information related to safety management of radiation in the natural environment, such as the current status of distribution of raw materials and residues, manufacture or export or import of products, and safety management of cosmic radiation.

(2) The air transportation service providers under Article 2 Item 35 of the Aviation Service Act (“air transportation service providers” hereinafter) and harbor facility operators under Article 2 Item 5 of the Harbor Act (“harbor facility operators” hereinafter) shall cooperate with the Commission on the installation of monitoring appliances.

Article 26 (Development of Education Programs)

The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may develop and operate education programs for people at risk of exposure to environmental radiation, with the purpose of raising their awareness of environmental radiation and enhancing the effectiveness of safety management of environmental radiation.

Article 26-2 (Education of those responsible for the operation of monitoring appliances)

(1) The operators of monitoring appliances shall ensure that personnel responsible for operating them undergo the education conducted by the Commission on the operation of monitoring appliances and actions to be taken against significant materials.

(2) The methods and procedures for the methods and contents of the education

provided under paragraph 1 and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

Article 27 (Designation and Operation of Professional Organization for Radiation in the Natural Environment)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may designate an institution as a professional organization (hereinafter referred to as “professional organization”) able to perform focused research and investigation on safety management of radiation in the natural environment, such as investigation and analysis of radiological concentrations in natural radionuclides, upon request by handlers, manufacturers, or handlers of recycled scrap metal.

(2) A person who intends to be designated as a professional organization pursuant to paragraph (1) must be equipped with facilities, equipment, and human resources that meet the standards prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) A person who intends to be designated as a professional organization pursuant to paragraph (1) shall prepare the application and accompanying documents prescribed by the Ordinance of the Prime Minister and submit them to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

(4) A professional organization under paragraph (1) may respond to the requests of handlers, etc. under Articles 9 through 15 to measure activity concentration, etc. in order to ensure the appropriateness of items to be registered as well as the credibility of the measurement results.

(5) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may subsidize or aid all or part of the expenses incurred in business performance by a specialized institution designated pursuant to paragraph (1).

Article 28 (Entrustment of Business)

(1) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may entrust parts of its business under this Act to professional organizations, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) The executives and employees of any professional organization who engage in business entrusted by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be deemed public officials for the application of Article 127 and Articles 129 through 132 of the Criminal Act.

(3) A professional organization entrusted with business pursuant to paragraph (1) may require the relevant handler to bear the expenses incurred in performing the entrusted business, such as investigation and analysis of the activity concentration of natural radionuclides contained in raw materials and residues, after obtaining approval from the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission.

(4) The standards for calculation of the expenses borne by a handler pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be determined by Presidential Decree in consideration of the

required human resources, equipment, etc.

(5) The Nuclear Safety and Security Commission may provide necessary support to allow a professional organization entrusted with business pursuant to paragraph (1) to perform such business in an expeditious manner.

Chapter VI Penal Provisions

Article 29 (Penal Provisions)

Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 30 million won:

1. A person who handles raw materials and residues without establishing a registration or after making such a registration through deceit or other fraudulent means, in violation of Article 9;
2. A handler of recycled scrap metal who fails to install a monitor, in violation of Article 20 (1).

Article 29 (Penal Provisions)

A person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs may be punished by imprisonment with prison labor for up to 3 years or a fine not exceeding 30 million won, or both: <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>

1. A person who has handled a raw material or by-product from processing or manufactured or imported/exported a processed product without registering it in violation of Article 9 (1) or registering it under falsified information or using any other unlawful methods;
- 1-2. A person who has manufactured or imported/exported a processed product in violation of Article 15 (2).
2. A handler of recycled scrap metal who fails to install a monitor, in violation of Article 20 (1).

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 29

Article 30 (Joint Penal Provisions)

Where a representative of a corporation, or an agent, employee or other servant of a corporation or an individual commits an offense under Article 29 in connection with the business of that corporation or individual, not only shall the violator be punished, but also the corporation or individual shall be punished by a fine under the relevant provisions: Provided, That this shall not apply where the corporation

or individual has not neglected to provide due attention and supervision regarding the relevant business in order to prevent such violations.

Article 31 (Fines for Negligence)

(1) Any person who fails to obey an order of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission to disclose facts and undertake necessary measures, in violation of Article 17 (1) shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding 25 million won.

(2) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding 20 million won:

1. A person who fails to follow the methods and procedures for treatment, disposal or recycling of residues, in violation of Article 13 (2);
2. A handler or a manufacturer who fails to take safety measures, in violation of Article 14 (2);
3. A person who manufactures or exports or imports products that do not conform to safety standards, in violation of Article 15;
4. A person who fails to report and submit data pursuant to Article 24 (1) without justifiable grounds or who reports and submits false data;
5. A person who refuses, interferes with or evades inspection or collection under Article 24 (2) without justifiable grounds.

(3) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding 10 million won:

1. A person who modifies registered matters without filing a report, in violation of Article 9 (2);
2. A person who fails to report export or import or who submits a false report, in violation of Article 11 (1);
3. A person who fails to record, maintain, or report pursuant to Article 12 (1) without any justifiable grounds, or who falsely records, maintains, or reports;
4. A person who fails to report on the treatment, disposal, or recycling of residues or who submits a false report, in violation of Article 13 (1);
5. A person who fails to fulfill the obligations prescribed in each subparagraph of Article 14 (1) in the handling and managing raw materials and residues, in violation of Article 14 (1);
6. A person who fails to report pursuant to Article 16 (2) without justifiable grounds or who submits a false report;
7. An air carrier who fails to take safety measures, in violation of Article 18 (4);
- 7-2. Those who fail to follow the orders provided under Article 20-2 (2);
8. A person who fails to report pursuant to Article 21 (1) without justifiable grounds or who submits a false report;
9. A person who fails to take measures ordered by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission, such as complementation, return, or collection, in violation of Article 22 (1);

10. A person who refuses, interferes with or evades investigation pursuant to Article 23 without justifiable grounds.
- (4) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding three million won:
 1. A person who fails to file a report on succession to the status of handler, in violation of Article 10 (3);
 2. An air carrier who fails to conduct investigation and analysis of matters prescribed in the subparagraphs of Article 18 (3), in violation of Article 18 (3).
 3. Those who fail to ensure that those responsible for operating monitoring appliances undergo the relevant education in violation of Article 26-2 (1).
- (5) Fines for negligence under paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be imposed and collected by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That fines for negligence under paragraph (3) 7 and paragraph (4) 2 shall be imposed and collected by those heads of central administrative agencies who supervise air carriers, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

Article 31 (Fines for Negligence)

- (1) A person who does not follow the order from the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in regard to publicizing or take measures against a defect in violation of Article 17 (1) or who does not follow the order for a corrective action or supplementation shall be imposed a fine not exceeding 25 million won. <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>
- (2) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding 20 million won: <Amended, Jan. 15, 2019>
 1. A person who fails to follow the methods and procedures for treatment, disposal or recycling of residues, in violation of Article 13 (2);
 2. A person who failed to take safety measures in violation of Article 14 (2);
 3. A person who manufactures or exports or imports products that do not conform to safety standards, in violation of Article 15 (1);
 - 3-2. A person who failed to take the necessary measures such as publicization, supplementation, exchange, recall and disposal in violation of Article 16 (1);
 - 3-3. A person who failed to take measures to protect the environment and the health of the workers in violation of Article 16 (2);
 4. A person who fails to report and submit data pursuant to Article 24 (1) without justifiable grounds or who reports and submits false data;
 5. A person who refuses, interferes with or evades inspection or collection under Article 24 (2) or (3) without justifiable grounds.
 - 5-2. A person who engaged in labeling and advertising that is in violation of Article 15-2.
- (3) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not

exceeding 10 million won: <Amended, Dec. 1, 2015., Jan. 15, 2019>

1. A person who modifies registered matters without filing a report, in violation of Article 9 (3);
2. A person who fails to report export or import or who submits a false report, in violation of Article 11 (1);
3. A person who fails to record, maintain, or report pursuant to Article 12 (1) without any justifiable grounds, or who falsely records, maintains, or reports;
4. A person who fails to report on the treatment, disposal, or recycling of residues or who submits a false report, in violation of Article 13 (1);
5. A person who fails to fulfill the obligations prescribed in each subparagraph of Article 14 (1) in the handling and managing raw materials and residues, in violation of Article 14 (1);
6. A person who fails to report pursuant to Article 16 (3) without justifiable grounds or who submits a false report;
7. An air carrier who fails to take safety measures, in violation of Article 18 (4);
- 7-2. Those who fail to follow the orders provided under Article 20-2 (2);
8. A person who fails to report pursuant to Article 21 (1) without justifiable grounds or who submits a false report;
9. A person who fails to take measures ordered by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission, such as complementation, return, or collection, in violation of Article 22 (1);
10. A person who refuses, interferes with or evades investigation pursuant to Article 23 without justifiable grounds.

(4) Any of the following persons shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding three million won: <Amended, Dec. 1, 2015>

1. A person who fails to file a report on succession to the status of handler, in violation of Article 10 (3);
2. An air carrier who fails to conduct investigation and analysis of matters prescribed in the subparagraphs of Article 18 (3), in violation of Article 18 (3).
3. Those who fail to ensure that those responsible for operating monitoring appliances undergo the relevant education in violation of Article 26-2 (1).

(5) Fines for negligence under paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be imposed and collected by the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission, as prescribed by Presidential Decree: Provided, That fines for negligence under paragraph (3) 7 and paragraph (4) 2 shall be imposed and collected by those heads of central administrative agencies who supervise air carriers, as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

[Enforcement Date : Jul. 16, 2019] Article 31

ADDENDA <Act No. 10908, Jul. 25, 2011>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

Any person who falls under any subparagraph of Article 9 (1) at the time this Act enters into force shall register pursuant to the same Article within six months after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 11715, Mar. 23, 2013>

(Act on the Establishment and Operation of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 and Article 3 Omitted.

Article 4 (Amendments to Other Acts)

① The Act on Protective Action Guidelines against Radiation in the Natural Environment shall be partially amended as follows:

“Rules of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission” in Article 9 (3) and (4), Article 10 (3), Article 12 (2), Article 13 (1), Article (16) 2, the main sentence of Article 21 (1), Article (2) other than the subparagraphs thereof and Article 27 (3) shall be amended as “Ordinance of the Prime Minister.”

② and ③ Omitted.

Article 5 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 12664, May. 21, 2014>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 13542, Dec. 1, 2015>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 14115, 29 May. 2016>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 14476, Dec. 27, 2016>
(Local Tax Collection Act)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on 3 months after the date of its promulgation. <Proviso Omitted.>

Article 2 and Article 3 Omitted.

Article 4 (Amendments to Other Acts)

① through ②① Omitted.

②② Act on Protective Action Guidelines against Radiation in the Natural Environment shall be partially amended as follows:

“Framework Act on Local Taxes” in Article 10 (2) shall be amended as “Local Tax Collection Act.”

②③ through<65> Omitted.

Article 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 16299, Jan. 15, 2019>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures Concerning Manufacturers Subject to Registration)

Manufacturers subject to registration pursuant to Article 9 (1) and (2) at the time when this Act entered in force shall be regarded as having registered in accordance with Article 9 (1): Provided, That they must satisfy the conditions according to this Act within one year of the enforcement date of this Act and register in accordance with Article 9 (1).