

# ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHISTLEBLOWERS

Act No. 10472, Mar. 29, 2011  
Amended by Act No. 12265, Jan. 14, 2014  
by Act No. 13443, Jul. 24, 2015  
by Act No. 14830, Apr. 18, 2017  
by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017

## CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1 (Purpose)

The purposes of this Act are to contribute to the stability of people's livelihoods and to a more transparent and ethical social climate by protecting and supporting people who report violations of the public interest and others.

### Article 2 (Definitions)

The definitions of terms used in this Act shall be as follows: *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. The term "violation of the public interest" means an act that infringes on the health and safety of the public, the environment, consumer interests, fair competition, or **public interests corresponding thereto**, and falls under any of the following items:

a. An act that is subject to any penal provisions defined in the Acts listed in an attached table;

b. An act that is subject to an administrative action determined by Presidential Decree, including the cancellation or suspension of a permit or license in accordance with the Acts listed on the attached table.

2. The term "public interest whistleblowing" means reporting, petitioning, informing, accusing or complaining that a violation of the public interest has occurred or is likely to occur, or providing an investigation clue of a violation of the public interest to a person who falls under any of the subparagraphs in Article 6. However, if a case falls under any of the following items, it shall not be deemed a case of public interest whistleblowing:

a. In the event that the public interest whistleblowing was performed even though the whistleblower had known or could know that the information was false;

b. In the event that the whistleblower demanded money, goods, or special privileges within the context of the employment relationship in return for the information, or that the whistleblowing was done for some other illegal purpose.

3. The term “public interest whistleblowing, etc.” means public interest whistleblowing and actions of making a statement, testifying, or providing information in an examination, investigation or lawsuit regarding a public interest whistleblowing case, or in an investigation, lawsuit, etc. concerning the protection of the public interest whistleblower.

4. The term “whistleblower” means a person who performed a public interest whistleblowing activity.

5. The term “public interest whistleblower, etc.” refers to public interest whistleblowers and persons who made statements, testified, or provided information in an examination, investigation or lawsuit regarding a public interest whistleblowing case, or in an investigation, lawsuit, etc. concerning the protection of the public interest whistleblower.

6. The term “disadvantageous measures” means an action that falls under any of the following items:

a. Removal from office, release from office, dismissal or any other unfavorable personnel action equivalent to the loss of status at work;

b. Disciplinary action, suspension from office, reduction in pay, demotion, restriction on promotion and any other unfair personnel actions;

c. Work reassignment, transfer, denial of duties, rearrangement of duties or any other personnel actions that are against the whistleblower’s will;

d. Discrimination in the performance evaluation, peer review, etc. and subsequent discrimination in the payment of wages, bonuses, etc.;

e. The cancellation of education, training or other self-development opportunities; the restriction or removal of budget, work force or other available resources, the suspension of access to security information or classified information; the cancellation of authorization to handle security information or classified information; or any other discrimination or measure detrimental to the working conditions of the whistleblower;

f. Putting the whistleblower’s name on a black list as well as the release of such a blacklist, bullying, the use of violence and abusive language toward the whistleblower, or any other action that causes psychological or physical harm to the whistleblower;

g. Unfair audit or inspection of the whistleblower’s work as well as the disclosure of the results of such an audit or inspection;

h. The cancellation of a license or permit, or any other action that causes administrative disadvantages to the whistleblower;

i. The termination of a contract for goods or services, or any other measure that causes economic disadvantages to the whistleblower.

7. The term "internal public interest whistleblower" means any of the following public interest whistleblowers:

a. A person who works or worked for a public institution, enterprise, corporation, organization, etc. that are reported;

b. A person who conducts or conducted affairs in accordance with a construction or service contract or any other contract entered into with a public institution, enterprise, corporation, organization, etc. that are reported;

c. Other persons prescribed by Presidential Decree.

### **Article 3 (Obligations of the Government)**

(1) The State or a local government shall strive to prevent, to stop the proliferation of violations of the public interest, and to protect **and support** public interest whistleblowers, etc.

*<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

(2) Each enterprise shall endeavor to create conditions in which public interest whistleblowers, etc. in the workplace are protected.

(3) The State or a local government may provide support or cooperation so that activities, etc. of enterprises to prevent violations of the public interest are revitalized.

### **Article 4 (The Establishment of Policy of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission)**

(1) The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) shall establish policies regarding each of the following subparagraphs to protect and support public interest whistleblowers, etc.:

1. Matters concerning the reception, processing, etc. of public interest whistleblowing cases;

2. Matters concerning the protection of confidentiality and personal safety of public interest whistleblowers, etc.;

3. Matters concerning the prohibition of disadvantageous measures against public interest whistleblowers, etc. as well as the protection, etc. of these public interest whistleblowers, etc.;

4. Matters concerning the payment of rewards and relief to public interest whistleblowers, etc.;

5. Matters concerning the education, publicity, etc. of measures to protect public interest whistleblowers, etc.

(2) Where necessary to efficiently formulate a policy prescribed in paragraph (1), the Commission may conduct a fact-finding survey on the current status of the treatment of public interest whistleblowers and protective measures on organizations and agencies prescribed in the subparagraphs of Article 6.

(3) Necessary matters concerning methods, procedures, etc. for fact-finding survey prescribed in paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

### **Article 5 (Relation to other Acts)**

In the event that the applications of this Act and other Acts are in concurrence with the protection of public interest whistleblowers, etc., this Act shall prevail. If the application of other Acts is advantageous to the public interest whistleblowers, etc., then such other Acts shall be

applied.

## **CHAPTER II PUBLIC INTEREST WHISTLEBLOWING**

### **Article 6 (Public Interest Whistleblowing)**

Any person may report a violation of the public interest that had already occurred or is likely to occur, to a person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs:

1. The representative or employer of a person, institution, organization, company, etc. that may violate or has violated the public interest;
2. The administrative agency or supervisory body that has the authority to direct, supervise, regulate or investigate violations of the public interest (hereinafter referred to as “examination agency”);
3. Investigative agency;
4. The Commission;
5. Persons prescribed by Presidential Decree, to whom the reporting of public interest whistleblowing cases is deemed to contribute to preventing a violation of the public interest or to stopping the spread of the damages caused by a violation of the public interest.

### **Article 7 (Obligation of Public Officials to Report Public Interest Whistleblowing)**

If any public official as described in subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Management of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (hereinafter referred to as “public officials”), becomes aware of a violation of the public interest, he or she shall report it to an examination agency, investigative agency, or the Commission.

### **Article 8 (Method of Public Interest Whistleblowing)**

(1) Any person who intends to file a public interest whistleblowing case shall submit a statement in writing (including electronic documents. Hereinafter referred to as the "written report"), with attachment of evidence on the acts of violation of the public interests to any person in the Article 6 subparagraphs. The statement shall include the information described in each of the following subparagraphs:

1. The name, resident registration number, address, contact numbers, etc. of the whistleblower;
2. The name of the person who violated public interest;
3. A factual description of the violation of the public interest;
4. The purport and reason of the public interest whistleblowing.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, in the event that there are specific circumstances wherein a written report cannot be submitted, an oral statement may be presented in its stead. In this case,

evidence, etc. shall be submitted as well.

(3) A person who receives an oral statement in pursuant to paragraph 2 shall make a written report of what the public interest whistleblower has said, repeat the contents of the written report to the public interest whistleblower, and ensure that the public interest whistleblower signs or affixes his/her seal on the written report.

#### **Article 9 (Confirmation and Transfer, etc. of Report)**

(1) The Commission, upon receipt of a public interest whistleblowing case, may confirm any information necessary to specify the case, such as personal details of the whistleblower, and the details and purport of the public interest whistleblowing.

(2) The Commission may request the public interest whistleblower to submit necessary material insofar as it is needed for ascertaining the truth of the matters specified in paragraph 1.

(3) The Commission shall transfer a public interest whistleblowing case to a relevant examination agency or investigative agency immediately after completing confirmation pursuant to paragraph 2, and shall notify the public interest whistleblower of the said fact.

(4) The examination agency or investigative agency, to which the public interest whistleblowing case was transferred as described in paragraph 3, shall notify the Commission of the results of the examination or investigation after the examination or investigation is completed. Then, the Commission shall provide the public interest whistleblower with a summary of the examination or investigation results.

(5) Where the Commission, after receiving notification of the investigation results pursuant to paragraph (4), deems it necessary to prevent the spread and recurrence of violations of the public interest, it may present its opinion through the following measures under the relevant acts and statutes, along with necessary measures taken by the relevant investigative agency pursuant to Article 10 (4) in accordance with the results of investigation:

1. Suspension of the manufacture or sale of, or recall or destruction of products;
2. Suspension of business, suspension of qualification, etc.;

3. Other measures necessary for elimination, prevention, etc. of the relevant violations of the public interest.

(6) Any public interest whistleblower, in the receipt of notification prescribed in paragraph 4, may file an objection to the results of examination or the results of investigation with the Commission, as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 13443, Jul. 24, 2015>

(7) Where the Commission deems an examination conducted by an examination agency or investigation conducted by an investigative agency insufficient, or a formal objection prescribed in paragraph (6) reasonable, it may request an examination agency to conduct a re-examination or investigative agency to conduct a re-investigation. <Newly inserted by Act No. 13443, Jul. 24, 2015>

(8) An examination agency requested to conduct a re-examination or investigative agency requested to conduct a re-investigation shall notify the Commission of the results of re-examination

or re-investigation after it completes the re-examination or re-investigation.

#### Article 9-2 (Providing information on protection and support)

The Commission shall draw up and implement a plan to provide information related to the following items.

1. Matters concerning keeping confidentiality pursuant to Article 12
2. Matters concerning a request for personal protection measures pursuant to Article 13
3. Matters concerning a request for personnel measures pursuant to Article 16
4. Matters concerning an application for protective measures pursuant to Article 17
5. Matters concerning an application for the prohibition of disadvantageous measures pursuant to Article 22
6. Matters concerning an application for rewards pursuant to Article 26
7. Matters concerning an application for financial awards pursuant to Article 26-2
8. Matters concerning a request for relief money pursuant to Article 27 *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 14830, Apr. 18, 2017>*

#### **Article 10 (Processing of Public Interest Whistleblowing Case)**

(1) The examination agency, either upon direct receipt of a public interest whistleblowing case or receipt of a public interest whistleblowing case transferred from the Commission, shall conduct necessary examination about the details thereof.

(2) The examination agency may not launch or may discontinue the examination if the public interest whistleblowing case falls under any of the following subparagraphs:

1. If the contents of the public interest whistleblowing case are clearly deemed to be false;
2. In the event that the personal information of the public interest whistleblower is not available;
3. In the event that the public interest whistleblower fails to supplement his/her written report or supporting materials within a preset period after receiving at least two requests to do so;
4. If a public interest whistleblower reports again, without any justifiable reason, a case for which he/she had already been notified of the processing result thereof;
5. In the event that the contents of the public interest whistleblowing case were publicized through the mass-media, etc., and that there was no new evidence other than the facts that had already been disclosed;
6. In the event that an examination into the violation of the public interest had already begun or had already been completed in accordance with some other Act(s) and subordinate statute(s);
7. In the event that there is no reason for examination as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(3) In the event that an examination agency decides not to conduct an investigation under the

provisions of paragraph 2, or discontinue such an investigation, it shall notify the public interest whistleblower of the fact without delay.

(4) When an examination agency finishes an examination into a public interest whistleblowing case, it shall take all necessary measures depending on the investigation results and notify the public interest whistleblower of the results.

(5) Employees, etc. of institutions that received a public interest whistleblowing case under Article 6 shall not disclose the contents of the report, including personal information on the whistleblowee, until an investigation into the case reveals that a violation of the public interest has occurred.

(6) In the event that an examination agency has received, either directly, or indirectly through transfer or referral, a public interest whistleblowing case outside its jurisdiction, it shall transfer the case to a competent examination agency and shall notify the public interest whistleblower of the fact thereof.

#### **Article 10-2 (Construction and Operation of Integrated Information System for Public Interest Whistleblowing)**

(1) The Commission may construct and operate an integrated information system that manages the current status of the receipt and treatment of public interest reports (hereinafter referred to as "integrated information system").

(2) Where necessary to construct and operate an integrated information system, the Commission may request organizations and agencies stated in the subparagraphs of Article 6 to provide data and information on the receipt and treatment of public interest reports, and may retain and use such data and information within the scope of purposes of the provision thereof. In such cases, any person, in the receipt of a request for providing data and information, shall comply with such request unless there is a compelling reason not to do so.

(3) The Commission shall take measures necessary to protect data and information it retains and uses pursuant to paragraph 2.

### **CHAPTER III PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHISTLEBLOWERS, ETC.**

#### **Article 11 (Omission, etc. of Written Personal Information)**

(1) Article 7 and Articles 9 through 12 of the Act on the Protection of Reporters, etc. of Specific Crimes shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the investigation and criminal procedures in the event that justifiable reasons exist that the public interest whistleblower, etc., his/her relatives, or his/her cohabitants have suffered or could suffer damages because of the public interest whistleblowing, etc.

(2) The public interest whistleblower, etc., and/or his/her legal representatives may request the examination agency or investigative agency to take measures as stipulated in paragraph 1. In this

event, the examination agency or investigative agency shall comply with this request unless there are exceptional circumstances otherwise.

**Article 12 (Confidentiality Obligation for Public Interest Whistleblower, etc.)**

(1) No person with the knowledge of the fact that someone is a public interest whistleblower, etc., shall tell, disclose to or publicize to any third party personal information concerning the public interest whistleblower, etc., or other facts that infer the identity of the public interest whistleblower, etc. However, this provision shall not apply if the public interest whistleblower, etc., gives his/her consent to the revelation of such information.

(2) Where personal information about a public interest whistleblower, etc. or the fact that infer the identity of the public interest whistleblower, etc. is disclosed or publicized, in violation of paragraph 1, the Commission may confirm how personal information or the fact is disclosed or publicized.

(3) Where the Commission deems it necessary to confirm circumstances prescribed in paragraph (2), it may request an agency to which the public interest whistleblower, etc. filed a public interest whistleblowing, etc. to submit relevant data or state its opinion. In such cases, the relevant agency that receives a request for submitting data or stating its opinion shall comply with such request unless there is a compelling reason not to do so.

(4) The Commission may request a relevant disciplinary officer to take disciplinary action against a person who has told, disclosed to or publicized to any third party personal information concerning the public interest whistleblower, etc., or other facts that infer the identity of the public interest whistleblower, etc., in violation of paragraph 1.

**Article 13 (Protection of Personal Safety)**

(1) The public interest whistleblower, etc., his/her relatives or cohabitants may request the Commission to take protective measures for their personal safety (hereinafter referred to as “personal protection measures”) in the event that the public interest whistleblower, etc., his/her relatives or cohabitants have faced or are likely to face serious danger to their lives or persons. In such an event, the Commission may, if deemed necessary, request the chief of the police station or agency to provide the necessary personal protection measures.

(2) The chief of the police station or agency who has received a request for the personal protection measures in accordance with paragraph 1 shall provide said measures under the conditions as prescribed by Presidential Decree without delay.

**Article 14 (Mitigation and Remission of Culpability, etc.)**

(1) If public interest whistleblowing, etc. leads to the detection of a crime perpetrated by the public interest whistleblower, etc., the punishment of such person or persons may be mitigated or remitted.



(2) Where a person who has the authority to take disciplinary action against a public interest whistleblower, etc. takes disciplinary action against him/her or a person who has the authority to take administrative measures against a public interest whistleblower, etc. takes unfavorable administrative measures against him/her by reason of an offense, etc. discovered in relation to a public interest whistleblowing, etc., the Commission may request the person who has the authority to take disciplinary action or the person who has the authority to take administrative measures to mitigate or remit such disciplinary action or administrative measures. In such cases, the person who receives a request shall comply with such request unless there is just cause.

(3) In the event that the public interest whistleblowing, etc. contains confidential work-related information, the public interest whistleblower, etc. shall be deemed not to have violated his/her professional confidentiality obligation, notwithstanding the provisions of some other Act(s) and subordinate statute(s), collective agreements or the employment rules, etc.

(4) Even in case where a person reported suffers a loss due to a public interest report, etc., he/she shall not claim damages against the public interest whistleblower, etc.: *Provided*, That where the public interest whistleblower falls under subparagraph 2 (a) and (b) of Article 2, he/she may claim damages.

(5) The provisions prohibiting or restricting public interest whistleblowing, etc. in a collective agreement, employment agreement, supply contract, etc. shall be deemed invalid.

(6) Where the Commission deems it necessary to request mitigation or remission of disciplinary action or administrative measures under paragraph 2, the Commission may request a person who has the authority to take disciplinary action or a person who has the authority to take administrative measures, or an agency to which the public interest whistleblower, etc. made a public interest report, etc. to submit relevant data or state his/her or its opinion. In such cases, the relevant agency that receives a request for submitting data or stating its opinion shall comply with such request unless there is a compelling reason not to do so.

#### **Article 15 (Prohibition of Disadvantageous Measures)**

(1) No person shall implement any disadvantageous measure against the public interest whistleblower, etc. in retaliation for his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc.

(2) No person shall obstruct the act of the public interest whistleblowing, etc. or force the public interest whistleblower, etc. to rescind his/her case.

#### **Article 16 (Preferential Consideration in Personnel Affairs)**

In the event that the public interest whistleblower, etc. requests personnel action such as change of occupation, change of position, transfer out, transfer in, or temporary dispatch, then his/her employer or personnel authority shall give preferential consideration to the requests if deemed reasonable.

#### **Article 17 (Request for Protective Measures)**

(1) When the public interest whistleblower, etc. is subjected to disadvantageous measures as a result of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc., (including cases where the public interest violation report was made after the whistleblower was subjected to disadvantageous measures while preparing for the public interest whistleblowing by collecting evidence, etc.), the public interest whistleblower, etc. may request the Commission to take the necessary measures to recover his/her state of life or to invalidate discriminatory action against him/her (hereinafter referred to as “protective measures”).

(2) A request for protective measures shall be made within **one year** from the date the disadvantageous measures were taken (or the date when the disadvantageous measures ended if they remained in effect for a period). However, should the public interest whistleblower, etc. be unable to apply for protective measures within **one year** due to *force majeure* such as natural disasters, war, emergency or others, he/she may submit his/her request within 14 days from the date on which the cause thereof no longer exists (in cases where the request is made in a foreign country, the period shall be 30 days). *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

(3) In the event that some other Act(s) and subordinate statute(s) prescribe administrative remedies for disadvantageous measures implemented in retaliation for public interest whistleblowing, etc., the public interest whistleblower, etc. may request a remedy in accordance with the proceedings of the Act(s) and subordinate statutes. However, this provision shall not apply **if** the public interest whistleblower, etc. has already requested protective measures in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

(4) Other matters concerning the method and procedures of request for protection measures shall be provided for by Presidential Decree.

#### **Article 18 (Rejection of Request for Protection)**

The Commission may decide to reject a request for protection that falls under any of the following subparagraphs:

1. If the request was made by someone other than the public interest whistleblower, etc. or an agent pursuant to Article 12 (1) of the Administrative Procedures Act;
2. If the relevant public interest whistleblowing falls under any of the subparagraphs of Article 10 (2);
3. If the request was made after the period prescribed in Article 17 (2);
4. In the event that the applicant resubmitted a request for protective measures that the Commission had already dismissed, rejected, or decided to take under Article 20 (1).
5. In the event that the request was made again in relation to a case on which the Commission had recommended protective measures be applied in accordance with Article 20 (2);
6. In the event that a request for a remedy has been filed under some other Act(s) and

subordinate statute(s);

7. In the event that a remedy was already provided in accordance with the remedy procedures under some other Act(s) and subordinate statute(s).

#### **Article 19 (Examination into Request for Protective Measures)**

(1) The Commission, upon receipt of a request for protective measures, shall immediately examine whether the public interest whistleblower, etc. was subjected to disadvantageous measures in retaliation for his/her public interest whistleblowing. In this event, the Commission may notify an examination agency of the fact that the public interest whistleblower, etc. had applied for protective measures.

(2) The Commission may request any person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs to submit relevant material, if deemed necessary for the examination of the request:

1. The person who requested protective measures (hereinafter referred to as “applicant”);
2. The person who conducted the disadvantageous measures;
3. A reference person;
4. Relevant institutions, relevant organizations, or companies.

(3) The Commission may request persons who fall under subparagraphs 1 through 3 of paragraph 2 to either appear before the Commission to make an oral statement or to submit a written statement.

(4) The Commission shall provide all relevant parties with sufficient opportunities to vindicate themselves during the processes of examination.

(5) *The Commission, when notifying an examination agency of the fact that a public interest whistleblower, etc. applied for protective measures pursuant to the latter part of paragraph 1, may request the examination agency to provide cooperation such as submission of materials regarding the examination into the relevant violation of the public interest. In such a case, the examination agency shall cooperate with the Commission unless there is a justifiable reason. <Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

#### **Article 20 (Decision to Take Protective Measures, etc.)**

(1) In the event that an examination finds the applicant had been subjected to disadvantageous measures (excluding those described in subparagraph 6 (h) and (i) of Article 2) for his/her act of public interest whistleblowing, etc., the Commission shall decide to require the person who implemented such disadvantageous measures to take each of the following protective measures within a period of 30 days (hereafter referred to as “decision to take protective measures”). In the event that the examination does not find that the applicant had been subjected to disadvantageous measures as a result of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc., the Commission shall decide to dismiss the request for protective measures (hereafter referred to as “decision to dismiss”).

1. Measures to recover his/her state of life;

2. Payment of remuneration, etc. that has been delayed or has been paid discriminately, including interest;

3. The cancellation or prohibition of other disadvantageous measures.

(2) In the event that an examination finds the applicant had been subjected to disadvantageous measures described in subparagraph 6 (h) and (i) of Article 2 for his/her act of public interest whistleblowing, etc., the Commission may decide to recommend that the person who implemented the disadvantageous measures take the protective measures, within a period of 30 days, necessary to enable a permit, license, contract, etc. to remain in effect (hereafter referred to as “recommendation”).

(3) The decision to reject a request for protective measures under Article 18, the decision to take protective measures and decision to dismiss under paragraph 1, and the recommendation under paragraph 2 shall be made in writing, and both the applicant and the person who implemented disadvantageous actions shall be notified of such decisions or recommendations.

(4) In the event of a decision to take protective measures, the Commission may request a relevant disciplinary authority to take disciplinary action against the person who implemented disadvantageous actions against the public interest whistleblower, etc. as a result of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc.

(5) For two years after a decision to take protective measures was made, the Commission shall monitor on a regular basis whether the person who had taken disadvantageous measures implemented the protective measures and whether no additional disadvantageous measure was imposed on the public interest whistleblower. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>

(6) All necessary matters with regard to the establishment of payment standards and calculation methods for delayed or discriminated remuneration, etc. under paragraph (1) 2 shall be defined by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>

#### **Article 20-2 (Special Protective Measures)**

(1) Where it is reasonable to believe a violation of the public interest takes place at the time when an internal public interest whistleblower files a report, the Commission may decide to take protective measures.

(2) Articles 20, 21, and 21-2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a decision to take protective measures under paragraph 1.

#### **Article 21 (Confirmation of Decision to Take Protective Measures, etc.)**

(1) The applicant and the person who was found to have implemented disadvantageous measures may file an administrative proceeding, under the conditions as prescribed in the Administrative Litigation Act, against the decision to take protective measures, decision to dismiss or decision to reject within 30 days from the day the notification of such decisions was received.

(2) The decision to take protective measures, decision to reject, or decision to dismiss is confirmed when an administrative proceeding is not filed within the period prescribed in paragraph 1.

(3) An administrative appeal under the Administrative Appeals Act shall not be filed against a decision to take protective measures, decision to reject or decision to dismiss.

(4) The validity of a decision to take protective measures, decision to reject, or decision to dismiss shall not be suspended by instituting administrative litigation under paragraph 1.

#### **Article 21-2 (Charges for Compelling Compliance)**

(1) The Commission shall impose a charge for compelling compliance of up to 20 million won on a person who fails to take protective measures by the due date after he/she receives a decision to take protective measures under Article 20 (1): Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to the State or local governments.

(2) The Commission shall notify in advance its intention to impose and collect a charge for compelling compliance in writing no later than 30 days before it imposes the charge for compelling compliance under paragraph 1.

(3) Where the Commission imposes a charge for compelling compliance under paragraph 1, it shall impose such charge in writing, specifying the amount of the charge for compelling compliance, a reason for the imposition thereof, the deadline for the payment thereof, the receiving institution, methods for filing an objection, an agency with which an objection is filed.

(4) The Commission may repeatedly impose and collect a charge for compelling compliance under paragraph 1 until protective measures are implemented within up to twice a year from the date on which a decision to take protective measures is made. In such cases, it shall not impose and collect the charge for compelling compliance for more than two years.

(5) Where a person who has taken unfavorable measures takes protective measures, the Commission shall not impose a new charge for compelling compliance, but shall collect the charge for compelling compliance already imposed.

(6) Where a person liable to pay a charge for compelling compliance fails to pay such charge for compelling compliance by the deadline for payment, the Commission shall urge him/her to pay the charge for compelling compliance within a fixed period, and where he/she fails to pay the charge for compelling compliance under paragraph 1 within the fixed period, it may collect the charge for compelling compliance according to examples of the disposition of unpaid national taxes.

(7) Necessary matters concerning guidelines for imposition, procedures for collection, etc. of charges for compelling compliance under paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

#### **Article 22 (Request for the Prohibition of Disadvantageous Measures)**

(1) A public interest whistleblower, etc. may request the Commission to take measures to prohibit disadvantageous measures in the event that it is highly likely that disadvantageous measures

will be implemented in retaliation for his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc. (to include his/her preparations for the public interest whistleblowing such as collecting evidence of a violation of the public interest).

(2) When the Commission receives a request for the prohibition of disadvantageous measures, it shall begin an examination to determine whether the disadvantageous measures that the public interest whistleblower, etc. is likely to face are the result of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc.

(3) Articles 18, 19 and 20 (1) through (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a request for the prohibition of disadvantageous measures.

(4) The Commission shall recommend that a person whom the examination has found to have an intention to implement disadvantageous measures against the public interest whistleblower, etc. for his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc. not implement such measures.

#### **Article 23 (Presumption of Disadvantageous Measures)**

Should any of the events described in the following subparagraphs occur, it shall be presumed that the public interest whistleblower, etc. has been subjected to disadvantageous measures in retaliation for a result of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc.: *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. In the event that there is an attempt to identify the public interest whistleblower, etc., obstruct his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc. or force him or her to rescind his/her case;

2. In the event that a disadvantageous measure was implemented within two years from the day the public interest whistleblowing, etc. was performed;

3. In the event that disadvantageous measures were implemented even after the recommendation not to implement disadvantageous measures under Article 22 (4) was received;

4. *In the event that the public interest whistleblower, etc., after performing public interest whistleblowing under this Act, filed a request for protective measures with the Commission under Article 17 (1) or instituted a litigation to a court for recovery of his/her state of life.*

#### **Article 24 (Reconciliation Recommendation, etc.)**

(1) In the event that the Commission receives a request for protective measures, it may recommend reconciliation or present a reconciliation proposal with regard to protective measures, compensation for damages, etc., either ex officio or upon request of the concerned parties, before it decides to take protective measures, reject the case or give a recommendation. In such an event, the reconciliation proposal shall not contain provisions that violate the purpose of this Act.

(2) The Commission shall listen sufficiently to the opinions of the concerned parties prior to making its reconciliation proposal.

(3) In the event that the concerned parties agree to accept the reconciliation proposal of the

Commission, the Commission shall draw up a reconciliation protocol that shall be signed or sealed by the concerned parties and by all the members of the Commission who have been involved in the reconciliation process.

(4) In the event that a reconciliation protocol is written in pursuant to paragraph 3, it is deemed that the concerned parties have reached an agreement, of which the content is equivalent to the protocol, and the protocol has the same effect as a judicial reconciliation under the Civil Procedure Act.

#### **Article 25 (Request for Cooperation, etc.)**

(1) An institution or the Commission that has received a case of public interest whistleblowing under Article 6 may request a relevant administrative agency, counseling center, medical institution and other relevant organizations for cooperation or assistance as needed for the examination or disposition of the case or for taking protective measures.

(2) The relevant administrative agency, counseling center, medical institution and other relevant organizations that have received a request for cooperation under paragraph 1 shall accept it unless there is a justifiable reason for them to decline.

#### **Article 25-2 (Special Cases of Reporting on Political Campaigns, etc.)**

(1) Where any public official prescribed in the State Public Officials Act and the Local Public Officials Act (excluding an employee of the National Intelligence Service under Article 2 of the Act on Staff of National Intelligence Service; hereinafter in this Article referred to as "State public official, etc.") is instructed to perform any of the following acts, he/she may file an objection in accordance with procedures prescribed by Presidential Decree, and where such instruction is not corrected, he/she may refuse to execute such duties:

1. Political campaign prescribed in Article 65 of the State Public Officials Act;
2. Political campaign prescribed in Article 57 of the Local public Officials Act;
3. Involvement in politics prescribed in Article 94 (1) of the Military Criminal Act.

(2) Where any State public official, etc. reports the fact that he/she is instructed to perform an act falling under the subparagraphs of paragraph (1) to an investigative agency for the sole purpose of public interest when such instruction is not corrected after he/she follows procedures for filing an objection prescribed in paragraph (1), Article 127 of the Criminal Act and Article 80 of the Military Criminal Act shall not apply thereto.

(3) No person shall give a disadvantage to a reporter prescribed in paragraph (2) by reason of a report he/she has filed.

### **CHAPTER IV REWARDS, AWARDS AND RELIEF MONEY**

## **Article 26 (Rewards)**

(1) The internal public interest whistleblower may request the Commission to pay rewards if his/her public interest whistleblowing has resulted directly in the recovery of or increase in revenues for the State or a local government through any of the following subparagraphs, or the legal relations in that matter are established.

1. Penalties or disposition of notification;
2. Confiscation or imposition of additional charges;
3. Imposition of fines for negligence or charges for compelling the compliance;
4. Imposition of penalty surcharges (including the cancellation or suspension of a permit, license, etc. when there is the possibility to pay a penalty surcharge in lieu of the cancellation or suspension of a permit, license, etc.);
5. Other dispositions or judgments as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) In the event that the Commission is requested to pay rewards under paragraph 1, it shall pay the rewards after undergoing a deliberation and resolution of the Reward Deliberation Board set up in accordance with Article 69 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (hereafter referred to as "Reward Deliberation Board") under the conditions as prescribed by Presidential Decree. However, in the event that the public interest whistleblowing case was filed by any person who is obliged to report a violation of the public interest to a relevant administrative agency or by any public official in connection with his/her duties, such rewards can be reduced or not paid.

(3) The application for the payment of rewards under paragraph 1 shall be filed within two years from the date the applicant became aware of the establishment of the legal relations regarding the recovery of or increase in revenues for the central or local governments, or within five years from the date the legal relations in that matter are established. However, this provision shall not apply, if a justifiable reason exists.

(4) The Commission shall, upon receipt of an application for rewards filed under paragraph 1, determine whether to pay such rewards and the amount of the rewards, if any, to be paid, within 90 days from the date that the application was made, unless there are exceptional circumstances otherwise.

(5) The Commission may request the applicant for rewards, reference persons, relevant agencies, etc. to attend the Commission, state their opinions or submit relevant material if the examination is deemed necessary with regard to the payment of rewards. The applicant for rewards, reference persons, relevant agencies, etc. shall comply with such a request from the Commission unless there are exceptional circumstances otherwise.

(6) If the Commission decides to pay the rewards under paragraph 4, it shall immediately notify the applicant and relevant local governments (only when the rewards were paid on the grounds that the local governments recovered or increased their revenues or that the legal relationship thereon was confirmed) of the said fact.



#### **Article 26-2 (Financial Awards, etc.)**

(1) Where a public interest whistleblowing, etc. brings substantial property benefits to or prevents loss for the State or a local government, or promotes the public interest in any of the following cases, the Commission may provide a financial award **or make a recommendation for a financial award under the Awards and Decoration Act: *Provided, That a financial award that overlaps with rewards prescribed in Article 26 or other statutes shall not be provided: <Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>***

1. Where a person who has committed a violation of the public interest is granted a stay of prosecution, probation, stay of execution, or sentence;

2. Where administrative measures that require specific actions, such as an order to take corrective action or prohibition are taken;

3. Where a public interest whistleblowing, etc. contributes to the improvement of systems, such as the enactment or amendment of relevant statutes for the prevention of violations of the public interest;

4. Other grounds prescribed by Presidential Decree.

(2) Matters concerning guidelines, public interest reports eligible and procedures for the payment of financial awards prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

*[Title of This Article Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017]*

#### **Article 27 (Relief Money)**

(1) The public interest whistleblower, etc., his/her relatives, or his/her cohabitants may request the Commission to pay relief money in the event that they have faced damages that fall under any of the following subparagraphs or spent money on the grounds of his/her public interest whistleblowing, etc.

1. Expenses spent for physical or psychological treatment;

2. Moving expenses caused by change of occupation, change of position, or transfer of workplace or secondment;

3. Expenses spent for litigation procedures to reinstate his/her original state of life;

4. Losses in wages during the period the disadvantageous measures were in effect;

5. Other significant economic losses (excluding subparagraph 6 (h) and (i) of Article 2).

(2) The Commission, upon the receipt of a request for relief money pursuant to paragraph 1, may pay the relief money after undergoing a deliberation and resolution of the Reward Deliberation Board under the conditions as prescribed by Presidential Decree: ***Provided, That in the event that urgent provision of a relief money is deemed necessary for the relief of damages, the relief money may be provided before the deliberation and resolution of the Reward Deliberation Board, as prescribed in the Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>***

(3) The Commission may examine the applicant for relief money and some other interested party with regard to the payment of the relief money or refer to an administrative agency or some other related organization(s) regarding necessary matters. In this case, the administrative agency or related organization shall accept such an examination unless there are exceptional circumstances otherwise.

(4) In the event that the public interest whistleblower, etc., his/her relatives, or his/her cohabitants already obtained indemnity for damages or expenses that fall under any of subparagraphs in paragraph 1, the Commission shall not pay the relief money within the limit of the paid amount.

(5) In the event that the Commission has paid the relief money, it shall subrogate the claim, held by the person who has received the relief money, for damages or expenses that fall under any of subparagraphs in paragraph 1, within the limit of the paid amount.

#### **Article 28 (Prohibition of Overlapping Payment of Rewards and Relief Money, etc.)**

(1) No person who will receive rewards pursuant to Article 26 or relief money pursuant to Article 27 shall be prohibited from claiming rewards or relief money according to other statutes.

(2) Where a person who will receive rewards or relief money receives financial awards under this Act, rewards or relief money, etc. according to other statutes for the same reason, if the amount of such rewards, financial awards or relief money is equal to or exceeds the amount of rewards or relief money that he/she will receive according to this Act, the Commission shall not pay rewards or relief money, and if the amount of such rewards, financial awards or relief money is less than the amount of rewards or relief money that he/she will receive according to this Act, the Commission shall deduct such amount and determine the amount of rewards or relief money.

(3) Where a person who will receive rewards or relief money according to other statutes received rewards, financial awards or relief money for the same reason under this Act, the Commission shall deduct the amount of such rewards, financial awards or relief money received, and determine the amount of rewards or relief money according to other statutes.

#### **Article 29 (Restitution of Rewards and Relief Money, etc.)**

(1) The Commission or an institution that has paid rewards or relief money under some other Act(s) and subordinate statute(s) shall notify the applicant for the rewards or relief money of the amount of money to be restituted in the event that a fact that falls under any of the following subparagraphs is found, and the applicant shall repay the amount; *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. In the event that the applicant for the rewards or relief money received the rewards or relief money through falsehood or some other unjustifiable means;

2. In the event that the applicant for the relief money received the relief money under the proviso to Article 27 (2), but the Reward Deliberation Board has deliberated and decided not to pay the relief money.

3. In the case that the relief money paid to the applicant for the relief money under the

proviso to Article 27 (2) exceeds the amount decided by deliberation and resolution of the Reward Deliberation Board;

4. In the event that the rewards or relief money was paid in violation of Article 28 (2) or (3);

5. In the event that the rewards or relief money was paid by mistake, etc.

(2) The local government that was notified of the decision of payment of rewards by the Commission under Article 26 (6) shall reimburse the Commission for the rewards that had been paid to the applicant by the Commission within three months from the date the notification was received.

(3) In the event that the applicant for rewards or relief money who is obliged to restate the rewards or relief money or a local government that is obliged to reimburse the Commission in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 does not submit the payment by the deadline, the Commission may collect the amount of money in the same way as that national or local taxes in arrears are collected.

#### **Article 29-2 (Liability for Compensation)**

(1) A person who inflicted losses on a public interest whistleblower, etc. by taking disadvantageous measures against the public interest whistleblower, etc. for reason of the public interest whistleblowing is obliged to pay compensation of up to three times the losses: *Provided*, That this does not apply in the event that the person who inflicted losses on the public interest whistleblower proved that the losses were incurred not by his or her intention or negligence.

(2) A court shall consider the following subparagraphs when deciding the amount of compensation under paragraph 1:

1. Then extent of perceiving the concern of intention or loss occurrence;

2. The extent of the losses inflicted on public interest whistleblower, etc. because of the imposed disadvantageous measures;

3. Economic benefits acquired by the person who imposed the disadvantageous measures due to the disadvantageous measures;

4. The extent of criminal punishments that the person who took the disadvantageous measures faced for taking the disadvantageous measures;

5. Type, period and the number of the disadvantageous measures taken;

6. Asset status of the person who imposed the disadvantageous measures;

7. The extent of efforts by the person who imposed the disadvantageous measures to relieve damages suffered by the public interest whistleblower, etc.

*[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017]*

## **CHAPTER V PENAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 30 (Penal Provisions)**

(1) Any person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than **five** years or by a fine not exceeding **50** million won: *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. A person who has disclosed the contents of a report, including personal information on the person reported, in violation of Article 10 (5);

2. Any person who has told, disclosed to or publicized to any third party personal information concerning the public interest whistleblower, etc., or other facts that infer the identity of the public interest whistleblower, etc. in violation of Article 12 (1).

(2) Any person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than **three** years or by a fine not exceeding **30** million won: *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. A person who implemented disadvantageous measures described in subparagraph 6 (a) of Article 2 against the public interest whistleblower, etc. in violation of Article 15 (1);

2. A person who did not carry out the decision to take protective measures that had been confirmed under Article 21 (2) or by an administrative proceeding.

(3) Any person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than **two** year or a fine not exceeding **20** million won; *<Amended by Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>*

1. A person who implemented disadvantageous measures that fall under subparagraph 6 (b) through (g) of Article 2 against the public interest whistleblower, etc. in violation of Article 15 (1);

2. A person who obstructed the public interest whistleblowing, etc. or forced the public interest whistleblower to rescind his/her case, etc. in violation of Article 15 (2).

### **Article 30-2 (Joint Penalty Provisions)**

Where the representative of a corporation, or an agent or employee of, or any other person employed, by a corporation or an individual commits an offense under Article 30 in connection with the business affairs of such corporation or individual, not only shall such offender be punished, but also the corporation or individual shall be punished by a fine under the relevant provisions: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply where such corporation or individual have not been negligent in giving due attention to and supervision concerning the relevant duties to prevent such offense.

### **Article 31 (Administrative Fines)**

(1) A person who refused to submit relevant materials, attend the Commission or state his/her opinions in violation of Article 19 (2) or (3) (including when Article 22 (3) is applied *mutatis mutandis*) is subject to an administrative fine not exceeding 30 million won.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a decision to take special protective measures prescribed in Article 20-2 shall be subject to an administrative fine of up to 20 million won.

(3) The administrative fine under paragraphs 1 and 2 is imposed and collected by the Commission under the conditions as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

#### **ADDENDUM**

<Act No. 12265, Jan. 14, 2014 >

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

#### **ADDENDA**

<Act No. 13443, Jul. 24, 2015>

##### **Article 1 (Enforcement Date)**

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

##### **Article 2 (Applicability concerning Treatment of Content of Reports)**

The amended provisions of Article 9 (5) through (8) shall also apply to public interest reports under examination or investigation after being passed on to an examination agency or investigative agency at the time this Act enters into force.

##### **Article 3 (Applicability concerning Charges for Compelling Compliance)**

The amended provisions of Article 21-2 shall apply beginning with the first person who gives a disadvantage to a public interest whistleblower, etc. after this Act enters into force.

##### **Article 4 (Applicability concerning Rewards)**

The amended provisions of Article 26 shall apply beginning with the first public interest report filed after this Act enters into force.

##### **Article 5 (Applicability concerning Financial Awards)**

The amended provisions of Article 26-2 shall also apply to public interest reports filed before this Act enters into force.

#### **ADDENDA**

<Act No. 15023, Oct. 31, 2017>

##### **Article 1 (Enforcement Date)**

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

**Article 2 (Applicability concerning Application for Protective Measures)**

The amended provision of Article 17 (2) shall be applied to the first case of disadvantageous measures imposed on public interest whistleblower, etc. after this Act enters into force.

**Article 3 (Applicability concerning Presumption of Disadvantageous Measures)**

The amended provisions of subparagraph 4 of Article 23 shall be applied to the first case where application for protective measures is filed with the Commission, or law suit is filed with a court, after this Act enters into force.

**Article 4 (Applicability concerning Liability for Compensation)**

The amended provision of Article 29-2 shall be applied to the first case of disadvantageous measures imposed on public interest whistleblower, etc. after this Act takes into effect.

[Attached Table]

**Acts related to the violation of the public interest (refer to Subparagraph 1 of Article 2)**

1. Fair Transactions in Franchise Business Act
2. Cattle and Beef Traceability Act
3. Act on the Management and Use of Livestock Excreta
4. Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases
5. Prevention of Contagious Diseases Act
6. Personal Information Protection Act
7. Public Order in Open Ports Act
8. Framework Act on Health Examination
9. Functional Health Foods Act
10. Act on the Employment Improvement, etc. of Construction Workers
11. Construction Machinery Management Act
12. Construction Technology Promotion Act
13. Framework Act on the Construction Industry
14. Construction Waste Recycling Promotion Act
15. Act on Sale of Building Units
16. Building Act
17. Certified Architects Act
18. Quarantine Act
19. Game Industry Promotion Act
20. Bicycle and Motorboat Racing Act
21. Security Services Industry Act
22. Measures Act
23. Senior-Friendly Industry Promotion Act
24. High-Pressure Gas Safety Control Act
25. Employment Insurance Act
26. Aggregate Extraction Act
27. Act on the Establishment, Management, etc. of Spatial Data
28. Public Performance Act
29. Public Waters Management and Reclamation Act
30. Licensed Real Estate Agents Act
31. Public Health Control Act

32. Tourism Promotion Act
33. Mining Safety Act
34. Mining Damage Prevention and Compensation Act
35. Traffic Safety Act
36. Act on Promotion of the Transportation Convenience of Mobility Disadvantaged Persons
37. National Technical Qualifications Act
38. National Health Promotion Act
39. National Health Insurance Act
40. National Nutrition Management Act
41. National Sports Promotion Act
42. State Forest Administration and Management Act
43. Act on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions
44. National Land Planning and Utilization Act
45. Tramway Transportation Act
46. Framework Act on Labor Welfare
47. Act on Water Management of and Resident Support in the Geum River Basin
48. Financial Holding Companies Act
49. Act on Prevention of Disasters in Steep Slope Lands
50. Act on Water Management and Resident Support in the Nakdong River Basin
51. Fishing Management and Promotion Act
52. Inland Water Fisheries Act
53. Welfare of Older Persons Act
54. Act on Long-term Care Insurance for Older Persons
55. Act on Distribution and Price Stabilization of Agricultural and Fishery Products
56. Agricultural Products Quality Control Act
57. Act on Country of Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products
58. Agrochemicals Control Act
59. Act on Maintenance and Improvement of Road Networks in Agricultural and Fishing Villages
60. Act on Maintenance and Improvement of Agricultural and Fishing Villages
61. Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Act
62. Farmland Act
63. Indoor Air Quality Control in Public Use Facilities etc. Act
64. Special Act on the Safety Control of Publicly Used Establishments
65. Act on Fair Transactions in Large Franchise and Retail Business



66. Clean Air Conservation Act
67. Act on Registration of Credit Business, etc. and Protection of Finance Users
68. Act on the Promotion of Collaborative Cooperation Between Large Enterprises and Small-Medium Enterprises
69. Foreign Trade Act
70. Act on Construction of Dams and Assistance, etc. to their Environs
71. Road Traffic Act
72. Road Act
73. Pilotage Act」
74. Urban Gas Business Act
75. Promotion of mutual exchange between cities and agricultural or fishing villages act
76. Urban Railroad Act
77. Special Act on the Preservation of Ecosystem in Island Areas including Dokdo Island
78. Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act
79. Animal Protection Act
80. Act on the Control of Narcotics, etc.
81. Horse Industry Promotion Act
82. Management of Drinking Water Act
83. Mother and Child Health Act
84. Act on Preservation and Management of Uninhabited Islands
85. Framework Act on the Promotion of Cultural Industries
86. Cultural Heritage Protection Act
87. Price Stabilization Act
88. Framework Act on Logistics Policies
89. Act on Promotion and Support of Water Reuse
90. Door-to-Door Sales, etc. Act
91. Radioactive Waste Control Act
92. Baekdudaegan Protection Act
93. Act on Special Measures for the Control of Public Health Crimes
94. Insurance Business Act
95. Lottery Tickets and Lottery Fund Act
96. Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act
97. Act on the Investigation of Unfair International Trade Practices and Remedy Against Injury to Industry

98. Fertilizer Control Act
99. Act on the Promotion and Management of Non-destructive Testing Technology
100. Control of Shooting and Shooting Range Act
101. Control of Livestock and Fish Feed Act
102. Erosion Control Work Act<sub>1</sub>
103. Community Chest of Korea Act
104. Social Welfare Services Act
105. Act on the Use of Social Services and the Management of Vouchers
106. Forestry Culture and Recreation Act
107. Forest Protection Act
108. Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act
109. Act on Prevention of Divulgence and Protection of Industrial Technology
110. Industrial Technology Innovation Promotion Act
111. Industrial Design Promotion Act
112. Occupational Safety and Health Act
113. Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act
114. Industrial Standardization Act
115. Management of Mountainous Districts Act
116. Trademark Act<sub>1</sub>
117. Mutual Savings Banks Act
118. Community Credit Cooperatives Act
119. Bioethics And Safety Act
120. Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity
121. Act on Protective Action Guidelines Against Radiation in the Natural Environment
122. Asbestos Safety Management Act
123. Petroleum and Petroleum Substitute Fuel Business Act
124. Ship Safety Act
125. Salt Industry Promotion Act
126. Special Act on the Pine Wilt Disease Control
127. Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Fire-fighting Systems Act
128. Fire-fighting System Installation Business Act
129. Framework Act on Consumers
130. Act on Special Measures for the Promotion of Specialized Enterprises, etc. for Materials and Components

131. Small River Maintenance Act
132. Oil Pipeline Safety Control Act
133. Rescue and Aid at Sea and in the River Act」
134. Special Act on the Improvement of Air Quality in Seoul Metropolitan Area
135. Water Supply and Waterworks Installation Act
136. Aquatic Life Disease Control Act
137. Fisheries Act
138. Fishery Resources Management Act
139. Water-related Leisure Activities Safety Act
140. Water Quality and Ecosystem Conservation Act
141. Wetlands Conservation Act
142. Elevator Safety Management Act
143. Special Act on the Safety Control of Public Structures
144. Plant Protection Act
145. Protection of New Varieties of Plants Act
146. Food Industry Promotion Act
147. Framework Act on Food Safety
148. Food Sanitation Act
149. Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy
150. Credit Information Use and Protection Act
151. Child Welfare Act
152. Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles Against Sexual Abuse
153. Child-care Support Act
154. Malodor Prevention Act
155. Safety Control and Business of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act
156. Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora Act
157. Pharmaceutical Affairs Act
158. Grain Management Act
159. Act on Safety Control of Children's Amusement Facilities
160. Special Act on Safety Control of Children's Dietary life
161. Fishing Vessels Act
162. Fishing Ground Management Act
163. Fishing Villages and Fishery Harbors Act
164. Energy Use Rationalization Act

165. Passenger Transport Service Act
166. Specialized Credit Financial Business Act
167. Act on Establishment of Safe Laboratory Environment
168. Act on Water Management and Resident Support in the Yeongsan and Seomjin River Basins
169. Infant Care Act
170. Promotion of the Motion Pictures and Video Products Act
171. Act on the Control, etc. of Manufacture of Specific Substances for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
172. Outdoor Advertisements, etc. Control Act
173. Foreign Exchange Transactions Act
174. Food Service Industry Promotion Act
175. Act on the Measures for the Protection of Nuclear Facilities, etc. and Prevention of Radiation Disasters
176. Atomic Energy Act
177. Licensed Sanitarians Act
178. Act on the Safety Control of Hazardous Substances
179. Act on the Regulation of Conducting Fund-Raising Business without Permission
180. Excursion Ship and Ferry Business Act
181. Early Childhood Education Act
182. Transboundary Movement, etc. of Living Modified Organisms Act
183. Banking Act
184. Music Industry Promotion Act
185. Emergency Medical Service Act
186. Medical Appliances Act
187. Medical Technicians, etc. Act
188. Medical Service Act
189. Act on the Prevention of Light Pollution Due to Artificial Lighting
190. Ginseng Industry Act
191. Safety, Management, etc. of Human Tissue Act
192. Rental Housing Act
193. Forestry and Mountain Villages Development Promotion Act
194. Act on Special Cases Concerning Adoption
195. Framework Act on Qualifications
196. Motor Vehicle Management Act

197. Natural Parks Act
198. Countermeasures against Natural Disasters Act
199. Natural Environment Conservation Act
200. Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources
201. Persistent Organic Pollutants Control Act
202. Internal Organs, etc. Transplant Act
203. Act on Guarantee of Promotion of Convenience of Persons With Disabilities, the Aged, Pregnant Women, Etc.
204. Act on Welfare of Persons With Disabilities
205. Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety
206. Disaster Relief Act
207. Reservoir and Dam Safety Control and Disaster Prevention Act
208. Electrical Construction Business Act
209. Electric Utility Act
210. Electrical Appliances Safety Control Act
211. Act on Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles
212. Telecommunications Business Act
213. Electric Technology Management Act
214. Framework Act on Electronic Documents and Transactions
215. Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce, etc.
216. Act on Promotion of Traditional Liquor, etc. Industry
217. Information and Communications Construction Business Act
218. Act on the Protection of Information and Communications Infrastructure
219. Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.
220. Mental Health Act
221. Act on Cord Blood Management and Research
222. Special Act on the Establishment of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Development of Free International City
223. Framework Act on Product Safety
224. Seed Industry Act
225. Act on External Audit of Stock Companies
226. Housing Act
227. Act on Facilitation of Purchase of Small and Medium Enterprise-manufactured Products and Support for Development of Their Markets

228. Special Act on the Preferential Purchase of Products Manufactured by Persons With Severe Disability
229. Regional Public Health Act
230. Earthquake Recovery Plans Act
231. Groundwater Act
232. Employment Security Act
233. Act on the Prevention of Pneumoconiosis and Protection, etc. of Workers Suffering from Pneumoconiosis
234. Integrated Energy Supply Act
235. Railroad Service Act
236. Railroad Safety Act
237. Juvenile Protection Act
238. Juvenile Activity Promotion Act
239. Installation and Utilization of Sports Facilities Act
240. Special Act on Management of Disasters in Super High-Rise Buildings and Complex Buildings with Underground Connections
241. Grassland Act
242. Act on the Safety Management of Guns, Swords, Explosives, etc.
243. Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act
244. Livestock Industry Act
245. Act on the Promotion of Environment-Friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and the Management of and Support for Organic Foods, etc.
246. Soil Environment Conservation Act
247. Wastes Control Act
248. Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
249. Act on Fair Labeling and Advertising
250. Quality Control and Safety Management of Industrial Products Act
251. Act on the Regulation of Amusement Business Affecting Public Morals
252. Fair Transactions in Subcontracting Act
253. Sewerage Act
254. River Act
255. School Meals Act
256. School Health Act
257. Act on the Prevention of and Countermeasures Against Violence in Schools

258. Act on the Improvement of Water Quality and Support for Residents of the Riverhead of the Han River System
259. Korean Racing Association Act
260. Installment Transactions Act
261. Aviation Act
262. Aviation Safety and Security Act
263. Navigational Aids Act
264. Harbor Act
265. Harbor Transport Business Act
266. Maritime Safety Act
267. Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act
268. Development and Management of Deep Sea Water Act
269. Marine Environment Management Act
270. Maritime Safety Act
271. Blood Management Act
272. Trucking Transport Business Act
273. Cosmetics Act
274. Chemicals Control Act
275. Act on Special Measures for the Control of Environmental Offenses
276. Environmental Health Act
277. Environmental Examination and Inspection Act
278. Environmental Impact Assessment Act
279. Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Act