

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Presidential Decree No. 17906, Feb. 18, 2003
Amended by Presidential Decree No. 18965, Jul. 26, 2005
Presidential Decree No. 19165, Dec. 9, 2005
Presidential Decree No. 19513, Jun. 12, 2006
Presidential Decree No. 20737, Feb. 29, 2008
Presidential Decree No. 21107, Nov. 5, 2008
Presidential Decree No. 21238, Dec. 31, 2008
Presidential Decree No. 22471, Nov. 2, 2010
Presidential Decree No. 27518, Sep. 27, 2016

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Decree is to prescribe the standards of conduct to be observed by public officials in accordance with Article 8 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The definitions of terms as used in this Decree shall be as follows:

1. The term "duty-related party" means an individual (including a public official who acts in his/her private capacity) or an organization whose business is related to a public official's duties and who falls under one of the following:

(a) Any individual or organization that is filing or sure to file any following civil complaint:

(i) Legal civil petition under subparagraph 1(a)(i) of Article 2 of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act (excluding civil petitions applying for or reporting registration or entry in ledgers, registers, etc., or applying for confirmation or verification of certain facts or legal relations)

(ii) Inquisitive civil petition under subparagraph 1(a)(ii) of Article 2 of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act

(iii) Civil petition for grievance under subparagraph 1(b) of Article 2 of Civil Petitions Treatment Act

(b) Any individual or organization that will get advantages or disadvantages as a direct result of the cancellation of authorization or permission, business suspension, imposition of surcharge or fine for negligence;

(c) Any individual or organization that is subject to investigation, audit, supervision, inspection, control or administrative guidance;

(d) Any individual or organization that will get advantages or disadvantages as a direct result of adjudication, decision, official approval, appraisal, examination, assessment, mediation or arbitration;

(e) Any individual or organization that is subject to conscription, muster or mobilization;

(f) Any individual or organization that has concluded or is sure to conclude a contract with the State or a local government;

(g) Any individual or organization that will get advantages or disadvantages as a direct result of decision or implementation of government policies or public projects; and

(h) Any other individual or organization that is related to anti-corruption duties assigned by the head of a central administrative agency (including the head of an entity which is answerable to the President or the Prime Minister); the head of a local government; and the superintendent of education (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency Head").

2. The term "duty-related public official" means a public official who gets advantages or disadvantages as a direct result of other public official's performance of duties (in case of a government agency to get such advantages or disadvantages, a public official in charge of the affairs concerned within the agency), and who falls under any one of the following:

(a) A public official who receives orders related to his or her duties;

(b) A public official (of the same government agency or other relevant agency) who handles or is related to affairs concerning personnel management, budget, audit, award/decoration or evaluation/ assessment;

(c) A public official who entrusted his or her affairs to other public official and the public official who was entrusted with the affairs; and

(d) Any other public official who the Agency Head considers a duty-related public official.

3. The term "money, goods, etc." means any of the following:

(a) Any and all financial interests, including money, securities, real estate, articles, complimentary accommodations, memberships to clubs and facilities, admission tickets for venues and performances, discount coupons, invitation tickets, entertainment tickets, or licenses and permissions to use real estate;

(b) Offering entertainment, including food and beverages, alcoholic beverages, or golf; or accommodations, including transportation or lodging;

(c) Other tangible or intangible financial benefits, such as cancelling debts, offering jobs, or granting rights and interests.

4. deleted <Sep. 27, 2016>

Article 3 (Scope of Application)

This Decree shall apply state public officials (except for public officials under the control of the National Assembly, the Court, the Constitutional Court and the National Election Commission), and local public officials (except for local councilmen).

CHAPTER II FAIR PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES

Article 4 (Handling of Instructions that Hinder Fair Performance of Duties)

(1) If and when a public official gives his or her subordinate the instructions that may hamper fair performance of public duties in order to pursue his or her own private interests or the interests of any third party, the subordinate public official may refuse to follow the instructions by communicating the reason to the superior official or consult with the officer in charge of the Code of Conduct for Public Officials designated by the provisions of Article 23 hereof (hereinafter referred to as the "Code of Conduct Officer").

(2) If a public official is repeatedly asked to fulfill the same instruction notwithstanding his or her refusal under paragraph (1), he or she shall immediately consult with the Code of Conduct Officer.

(3) The Code of Conduct Officer, when requested to provide consultation under paragraph (1) and (2), shall check the details of such an instruction. In case the Code of Conduct Officer deems it necessary to change or cancel the instruction, he or she shall give notification to the head of the agency concerned; provided, however, that this shall not apply when the superior public official, who gave the

wrongful instruction, changes or cancels it while the Code of Conduct Officer is checking its details.

(4) The head of agency, who received notification in accordance with paragraph (3), shall take a proper measure including, but not limited to, the cancellation or change of the instruction, where deemed necessary. In that case, disciplinary or other necessary actions may be taken against the superior public official who repeated the instructions that may harm fair performance of duties notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) herein.

Article 5 (Prevention of Conflict of Interest)

(1) When a public official's duty falls under any of the following subparagraphs, he or she shall consult the immediate senior official or the Code of Conduct Officer about avoiding such duty and then handle the matter; provided, however, that this shall not apply if the duty concerned is one of the simple civil petition services designated by the Agency Head on the ground that their fair performance may not be hampered:

(a) Where the duty concerned is directly related to the public official's own financial interests; or those of certain other persons, such as his/her lineal ascendants/descendants and spouse; and the spouse's lineal ascendants/descendants;

(b) Where a duty-related party is his/her relative within the relationship of third degree (defined by Article 767 of the Civil Act, hereinafter the same shall apply);

(c) Where a duty-related party is the agency or the representative of the agency for which he or she used to work within the past 2 years; and

(d) Where a duty-related party is defined by the Agency Head as a person with whom a public official may not perform his/her duties in an impartial manner.

(2) The immediate senior official or the Code of Conduct Officer, who received a request for consultation in accordance with paragraph (1), shall give notification to the head of the agency concerned if it is deemed inappropriate that the public official concerned continues to perform the duties; provided, however, that the senior official may temporarily reassign the public official to other duties without giving notification to the head of the agency if he or she has the authority to do so.

(3) The head of the agency who received notification under paragraph (2) shall take necessary measures to ensure fair performance of duties, including, but not limited to, the reassignment of duties.

Article 6 (Exclusion of Preferential Treatment)

While performing his/her duties, a public official shall not give any preferential treatment to a specific person on the grounds of kinship, religion, regional or academic ties.

Article 7 (Prohibition of Use of Budget for Unspecified Purposes)

A public official shall not make his or her agency bear economic costs by using its budget (including travel and business promotion expenses) for unspecified purposes.

Article 8 (Handling of Unjust Request from Politicians)

(1) If a politician or a political party forces or requests a public official to perform his or her duties in a biased and improper way, he or she shall either give notification to the head of his/her agency or consult with the Code of Conduct Officer before handling the matter.

(2) Having received notification under paragraph (1), the head of the agency concerned shall take necessary measures so that the public official may fairly perform his/her duties. The same shall apply to the Code of Conduct Officer who consulted with the public official in accordance with paragraph (1).

Article 9 (Prohibition of Illegal Solicitation for Personnel Affairs)

(1) A public official shall not ask any third party to solicit a public official who handles affairs on his or her appointment, promotion, job transfer and any other personnel management for the purpose of having undue influence on the affairs.

(2) A public official shall not use his or her public position to unduly influence the decisions on personnel management for other public officials, especially decisions on their appointment, promotion and job transfer.

CHAPTER III PROHIBITION OF GIVING AND RECEIVING UNFAIR PROFITS

Article 10 (Prohibition of Influence Peddling)

A public official shall not directly use his or her public position to unduly benefit

him/herself or other people.

Article 10-2 (Prohibition of the Improper Use of Public Position)

A public official shall not use or allow other people to use his/her position or the title of the agency in the way that they appear on public announcement or notice for personal gains other than official duties.

Article 11 (Prohibition of Illegal Solicitation)

(1) A public official shall not use any good office or make solicitation to hinder other public officials from performing their duties in a fair and proper manner for the purpose of unduly benefiting him/herself or another person.

(2) A public official shall not introduce a duty-related party to any other duty-related party or to a public official as defined by Article 2. 3 of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment of the Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission, for the purpose of unduly benefiting him/herself or another person.

Article 12 (Restriction of Use of Duty-related Information for Financial Transactions)

(1) A public official shall not involve in transactions of or make investment in marketable securities, real estate and other financial instruments by using information he or she obtained in the course of performing his or her public duties; nor shall he or she give such information to any other person in order to help them make such financial transactions or investment.

(2) Concerning the provision of paragraph (1), the Agency Head shall draw up a detailed set of standards for restricting the use of duty-related information for financial transactions, depending on specific area of public duty.

Article 13 (Prohibition of Personal Use of Public Property)

A public official shall not benefit himself or herself by using public properties including public-owned vehicles, vessels and airplanes; and additional services provided as a result of budget expenditure including frequent flyer miles and reward points without justifiable grounds.

Article 14 (Prohibition of Receipt of Money, Goods, etc.)

(1) No public official shall accept, request, or promise to receive any money,

goods, etc. exceeding one million won at a time or three million won in a fiscal year from the same person, regardless of any connection to his/her duties and regardless of any pretext such as donation, sponsorship, gift, etc.

(2) No public official shall, in connection with his/her duties, accept, request, or promise to receive any money, goods, etc. not exceeding the amount prescribed by paragraph (1), regardless of whether the money, goods, etc. are given as part of any quid pro quo.

(3) An honorarium for an outside lecture, etc. described in Article 15, or any of the following shall not constitute money, goods, etc., the receipt of which is prohibited by paragraph (1) or (2):

1. Money, goods, etc. that a public institution offers to its public officials and seconded public officials; or a senior public official offers to subordinate public officials for purposes of consolation, encouragement, reward, etc.;

2. Money, goods, etc. the value of which is within the limits specified by a head of central administrative agencies, etc. in the form of food and beverages, congratulatory or condolence money, gifts, etc. offered for purposes of facilitating performance of duties, social relationships, rituals, or aid;

3. Money, goods, etc. offered from a legitimate source of right such as payment of debts (excluding donation) incurred in a private transaction;

4. Money, goods, etc. provided by relatives (relatives defined in Article 777 of the Civil Act) of a public servant;

5. Money, goods, etc. provided by employees' mutual aid societies, clubs, alumni associations, hometown associations, friendship clubs, religious groups, social organizations, etc., related to a public servant to their members in accordance with the rules prescribed by respective organizations; and money, goods, etc. offered by those who have long-term and continuous relationships with a public servant such as a member of the aforementioned groups, to the public servant who is in need due to a disease, disaster, etc.;

6. Money, goods, etc., provided uniformly in a normally accepted range by an organizer of an official event related to the duties of a public servant, etc. to all participants thereof, in the form of transportation, accommodation, food and beverages, etc.;

7. Souvenirs, promotional goods, etc. to be distributed to multiple unspecified persons, or awards or prizes given in a contest, a raffle, or a lottery;

8. Money, goods, etc. permitted by other Acts, subordinate statutes, standards,

or societal rules and norms.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) 5 of this Article, where a public official, as a duty-related party or duty-related public official, receives money, goods, etc. from those who have long-term and continuous relationships as stated in the same subparagraph, he or she should report the said fact to the head of his or her agency;

(5) A public official should make sure that his or her spouse, lineal ascendant, or lineal descendant do not receive, request, or promise to receive any money, goods, etc. that public servants are prohibited from accepting (hereinafter referred to as ""prohibited money, goods, etc.") pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) in connection with the duties of the public servant.

(6) No public official shall offer, promise to offer, or express any intention to offer any prohibited money, goods, etc. to any public servant or his or her spouse, lineal ascendant, or descendant.

Article 14-2 deleted <Sep. 27, 2016>

CHAPTER IV CREATION OF HEALTHY CLIMATE OF CIVIL SERVICE

Article 15 (Restriction on the Acceptance of Honoraria for Outside Lectures, etc.)

(1) No public official shall accept money exceeding the limits set by a head of a central administrative agency, etc., as an honorarium for a lecture, presentation, or contribution related to his/her duties or requested based on de facto influence arising from his/her position or responsibilities (hereinafter referred to as "outside lecture, etc") at a training course, promotional event, forum, seminar, public hearing, or any other meeting.

(2) If a public official, etc. conducts an outside lecture, etc., he/she shall report, in advance, in writing, the details of the request for the outside lecture, etc., to the head of his agency: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply if the request for the outside lecture, etc. is made by the State or a local government.

(3) If it is impractical to make a report on the outside lecture, etc. in advance, as prescribed in the main sentence of paragraph (2), the public official may report in writing within two days from the day when the outside lecture, etc. is finished.

(4) A head of the agency to which the public official concerned belongs may

restrict an outside lecture or relevant activity that the public official reported under paragraph (2) should it be deemed hindering the public official from performing his or her duties uprightly.

(5) If a public official. received an honorarium exceeding the limits described in paragraph (1), he/she shall report to the head of his agency and return, without delay, the excess amount to the provider.

(6) Should a public official returned the excess amount to the provider in accordance with paragraph (5), he or she may request the head of his or her agency for the cost incurred in returning the excess amount by submitting the evidential material.

(7) A head of central administrative agencies, etc. may set the maximum number of outside lectures that a public official may conduct in return for an honorarium so that excessive outside lectures would not prevent them from duly performing their public duties.

(8) If a public official intends to conduct an outside lecture, etc. more than the maximum number set in accordance with paragraph (7), he or she should get approval from the head of his or her agency in advance.

Article 16 (Prohibition of Borrowing Money)

(1) A public official shall not borrow money from, lend money to or rent real estate from a duty-related party or a duty-related public official (excluding a relative according to Article 777 of the Civil Act; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) without compensation (including cases where such compensation is insignificant compared to the market value or customary transaction value; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article). Provided, however, this shall not apply when a loan is made on ordinary terms and conditions from financial companies, etc. under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act on Real Name Financial Transactions and Guarantee of Secrecy.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), a public official, who intends to borrow money from, lend money to or rent real estate from a duty-related party or a duty-related public official without any compensation for unavoidable reasons, shall give notification to the head of his/her agency.

Article 17 (Restriction on Notification of Festivities and Funerals and on Receipt of Money Thereof)

(1) A public official shall not notify a duty-related party or a duty-related public official of festivities and funerals except as expressly provided by the following:

1. Notification to relatives;
2. Notification to employees of organizations that he or she is or was working for;
3. Notification through newspapers, broadcasting or intranet to which only the employees under subparagraph 2 have access; and
4. Notification to the members of a religious organization or a social gathering to which he or she belongs.

CHAPTER V MEASURES AGAINST VIOLATION

Article 18 (Consultation on Legality)

If a public official is not confident that whether he or she violated this Decree with regard to illegal solicitation, receipt of money, goods, etc, acceptance of honoraria for outside lectures, etc., or notification of festivities and funerals, he or she shall consult with the code of conduct officer.

Article 19 (Report and Confirmation of Violation)

(1) Any one who should become aware that a public official violates this Decree may report such fact to the head of an agency to which the public official belongs, the code of conduct officer in that agency or the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.

(2) The person who files a report in accordance with paragraph (1) shall specify in the report the personal details of him/herself as well as of the violator including name, address, etc., and the details of violation.

(3) The head of an agency to which the public official in question belongs or the code of conduct officer at the agency, should he or she receive a report of violation under paragraph (1), shall guarantee the confidentiality for the informant and the report details and shall take necessary measures so that the informant may not receive any detrimental treatment due to the report.

(4) The code of conduct officer shall confirm the violation reported under paragraph (1) and then report it to the head of his/her agency, attaching a vindication submitted by the public official concerned.

Article 20 (Disciplinary Action)

The head of the agency, should he or she has received a report under Article 19 (4), may take necessary measures including disciplinary actions against the public official concerned.

Article 21 (Reporting and Disposal of Unacceptable Financial or Other Advantages)

(1) A public official shall report in writing to the head of his agency, without delay, in any of the following cases:

1. Where the public official receives prohibited money, goods, etc., or receives a promise or an expression of intention to offer them;

2. Where the public officials becomes aware that his/her spouse, lineal ascendant or lineal descendant received prohibited money, goods, etc., or a promise or an expression of intention to offer them.

(2) If a public official is in any of the cases under paragraph (1), he or she shall immediately return, the received money, goods, etc. to those who provided them (hereinafter referred to as "the provider") or have them returned, or manifest an intention to reject them or have such intension manifested

(3) If a public official returns the received money, goods, etc. to the provider in accordance with Paragraph (2), he or she may request the head of his or her agency for the cost incurred in returning the money, goods, etc. by submitting the evidential material.

(4) The public official shall deliver the received money, goods, etc. to the head of his or her agency in any of the following cases:

1. In the event that the money, goods, etc. is subject to loss, decay, or deterioration;

2. In the event that the provider of the money, goods, etc. or his or her address is unknown; and

3. Any other situations where it is difficult to return the money, goods, etc. to the provider.

CHAPTER VI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 22 (Education)

(1) The Agency Head shall provide a schedule for education of public officials under his or her control to guarantee their compliance with this Decree and conduct education as set in the schedule at least once a year.

(2) The Agency Head shall give education under this Decree to newly appointed public officials under his or her control.

Article 23 (Designation of Code of Conduct Officer)

(1) The Agency Head shall designate a code of conduct officer at the agency and agencies under his or her control whose head is a public official of Grade IV or higher or of other equivalent position (including a general public official who is a member of Senior Executive Service): Provided, that this shall not apply when it is not appropriate to designate a code of conduct officer at the agency under his control in the light of its scale, character, and geographic position.

(2) The Code of Conduct Officer shall provide education and counseling to the public officials in his or her agency on the Code of Conduct for Public Officials, check and assess their level of compliance with this Decree, receive the reports of and conduct the investigation of violation, and handle any other necessary matters for operation of organizational code of conduct.

(3) The Code of Conduct Officer shall not disclose any secrets learned in the process of counseling under this Decree.

(4) For an agency that has not designated a code of conduct officer under paragraph (1), the code of conduct officer responsible for its superior agency shall conduct the affairs of such agency with regard to the Code of Conduct for Public Officials.

Article 24 (Operation of Code of Conduct by Agency)

(1) The Agency Head shall establish a detailed code of conduct for public officials for the said agency in consideration of the character of the said agency within the scope of necessity for the enforcement of this Decree. <Amended by Presidential Decree No. 22471, Nov. 2, 2010>

(2) The Agency Head, when establishing or amending the agency specific code of conduct for public officials under paragraph (1), shall notify the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission thereof.

(3) Should the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission deem that the agency specific code of conduct for public officials notified under paragraph (2) is

inappropriate or partial, it may recommend remedial actions to the agency concerned.

(4) The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission may advise matters necessary to operate the agency specific code of conduct for public officials under paragraph (1).

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 17906, Feb. 18, 2003>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicable Cases concerning Report on Outside Lecture, etc.)

Provisions under Article 15 hereof shall be applied to the first case of outside lecture, etc. after the enforcement date of this Decree.

Article 3 (Applicable Cases concerning Prohibition of Borrowing Money, etc.)

Provisions under Article 16 hereof shall be applied to the first case of borrowing money or renting real estate property after the enforcement date of this Decree.

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 18965, July 26, 2005>

(Organization of the Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Amendment of Other Acts and Subordinate Statutes)

Paragraphs (1) and (2) Omitted.

(3) Code of Conduct for Public Officials shall be partially amended as follows:

"Korea Independent Commission against Corruption" (Bu-pae-bang-ji-wi-won-hoe in Korean) in Article 19 (1) proviso shall be amended to "Korea Independent Commission against Corruption" (Guk-ga-cheong-nyeom-wi-won-hoe in Korean).

"Korea Independent Commission against Corruption" (Bu-pae-bang-ji-wi-won-hoe in Korean) in Article 24 (2) through (4) shall be amended to "Korea Independent Commission against Corruption" (Guk-ga-cheong-nyeom-wi-won-hoe in Korean).

Paragraph (4) Omitted.

ADDENDUM

<Presidential Decree No. 19165, Dec. 9, 2005>

This Decree shall enter into force on Jan. 1, 2006.

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 19513, June 12, 2006>

(Regulations on Personnel Management of the Senior Executive Service)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Decree shall enter into force on July 1, 2006.

Articles 2 through 3 Omitted.

Article 4 (Amendment of Other Acts and Subordinate Statues)

Paragraphs (1) through (15) Omitted.

(16) Code of Conduct for Public Officials shall be partially amended as follows:

"A public official of Grade IV or higher" in Article 23, Paragraph (1), shall be amended to "a public official of Grade IV or higher (including a general public official who is a member of Senior Executive Service)".

Paragraphs (17) through (241) Omitted.

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 20737, Feb. 29, 2008>

(Enforcement Decree of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and the Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 3 Omitted.

Article 4 (Amendment of Other Acts and Subordinate Statues)

Code of Conduct for Public Officials shall be partially amended as follows:

"The Anti-Corruption Act" in Article 1 shall be amended to "the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and the Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission".

"Article 2 (2) of the Anti-Corruption Act" in Article 11 (2) shall be amended to "Article 2 (3) of the Act on Anti-Corruption and the Establishment and the Operation of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission".

"Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption" in Article 19 (1), Paragraphs (2) through (4) of Article 19 shall be respectively amended to "Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission".

Article 5 Omitted.

ADDENDUM

<No.21107, November 5, 2008>

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

ADDENDA

<No. 21238, December 21, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Decree shall enter into force from February 1, 2009.

Article 2 (Applicable Cases concerning Report on Outside Lecture or Conference)

Notwithstanding permission granted under Article 15 (1) prior to the revision of this Decree, an outside lecture or conference on and after the enforcement date of this Decree shall be reported under the revised provisions of Article 15 hereof.

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 22471, Nov. 2, 2010>
(Code of Conduct for Local Councilmen)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Amendment of Other Acts and Subordinate Statues)

Code of Conduct for Public Officials shall be partially amended as follows:

The latter part of Article 24 (1) shall be deleted.

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 26980, Feb. 12, 2016>
(Enforcement Decree of the Civil Petition Treatment Act)

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 and 3 Omitted

Article 4 (Amendment of Other Acts and Subordinate Statues)

Paragraphs (1) through (2) Omitted.

(3) Code of Conduct for Public Officials shall be partially amended as follows:

"Civil petition affairs under Article 2 (2) 1 and 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act" shall be amended to "civil petitions under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Civil Petitions Treatment Act".

Paragraphs (4) through (13) Omitted.

Article 5 Omitted

ADDENDA

<Presidential Decree No. 27518, Sep. 27, 2016>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Decree shall enter into force on September 28, 2016.

Article 2 (Applicable Cases concerning Restriction on the Acceptance of Honoraria for Outside Lectures, etc.)

Revised provision of Article 15 shall be applied to outside lectures, etc. given after enforcement of this decree.