

법령, 판례 등 모든 법령정보를 한 번에 검색 OK !

ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

[Enforcement Date 19. Apr, 2023.] [Presidential Decree No.33405, 18. Apr, 2023.,
Partial Amendment]

교육부 (대학규제혁신총괄과)044-203-6911



법제처 국가법령정보센터

www.law.go.kr

2023.12.10

ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

[Enforcement Date 19. Apr, 2023.] [Presidential Decree No.33405, 18. Apr, 2023., Partial Amendment]

교육부 (대학규제혁신총괄과) 044-203-6911

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose) The purpose of this Decree is to prescribe matters mandated by the Higher Education Act and matters necessary for the enforcement thereof. <Amended on Mar. 25, 2005>

Article 2 (Establishment of Schools) (1) Matters concerning standards for school facilities, equipment, etc. which any person that intends to establish a school pursuant to Article 4 (1) of the Higher Education Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Act") shall satisfy, shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Mar. 25, 2005>

(2) Any person that intends to obtain authorization for the establishment of a school pursuant to Article 4 (2) of the Act shall submit an application to the Minister of Education, along with the documents stating the following: Provided, That procedures for approving the establishment of a cyber college under subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree: <Amended on Mar. 26, 1999; Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Jun. 5, 2008; Dec. 31, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Purpose;
2. Name;
3. Location;
4. School regulations;
5. School charter;
6. A four-year financial plan;
7. Interior facilities such as laboratory equipment;
8. A school building floor plan;
9. Scheduled school opening date;
10. If an affiliated school is to be established, an establishment plan;
11. In cases of a private school, documents concerning the articles of association of the incorporated school foundation and contributions thereto.

(3) Upon receipt of an application under paragraph (2), the Minister of Education shall verify the following matters through administrative data matching under Article 36 (1) of the Electronic Government Act: <Newly Inserted on Dec. 31, 2008; May 4, 2010; Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Cadastral maps of a school site and practical training site;
2. In cases of a private school, a corporation registration certificate of the incorporated school foundation.

(4) Any person that intends to obtain authorization for closure of a school pursuant to Article 4 (3) of the Act shall submit an application to the Minister of Education along with the documents stating the following: <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Feb. 15, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Reasons for closure;
2. Date of closure;
3. Methods of handling students and the school register;
4. In cases of a private school, the methods of disposing of school property.

(5) "Important matters prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 4 (3) of the Act means a founder and a manager of a school and matters listed in paragraph (2) 1 through 3 and 10.<Amended on Mar. 26, 1999; Nov. 28, 2000; Dec. 31, 2008; Mar. 2, 2012>

(6) Any person that intends to obtain authorization for modification pursuant to Article 4 (3) of the Act shall submit an application to the Minister of Education, along with the documents stating the following: <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Dec. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Reasons for modification;
2. Details of modification;
3. Date of modification.

(7) The Minister of Education shall notify applicants of authorization or non-authorization for the disclosure of school or for modification under Article 4 (3) of the Act, or of grounds for delayed handling within the periods categorized in the below from the date on which the applications are filed: <Newly Inserted on Mar. 13, 2018>

1. Closing a school: 60 days;
2. Changing the location of a school: 60 days;
3. Changing the establisher or manager of a school: 30 days;

4. Changing the objectives of establishment and the name of a school, or changing the plan for establishing affiliated schools: 30 days.

Article 3 (School Charter) Any school charter referred to in Article 2 (2) 5 shall include the following:

1. The founding ideals of a school;
2. The plan on the operation of school affairs;
3. The plan on the financial operation;
4. The plan on securing educational and research facilities and equipment;
5. The plan on personnel management and welfare of school personnel;
6. The plan on the welfare of and guidance for students;
7. The plan on the long-term development of a university or college.

Article 4 (School Regulations) (1) Any school regulations referred to in Article 6 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "school regulations") shall specify the following matters:

<Amended on Jan. 13, 2006; Dec. 16, 2014; May 28, 2018>

1. Major programs and the maximum number of students;
2. The duration of courses, term of attendance at school, semesters, the number of school days and holidays;
3. Admission, re-enrollment, transfer, leave of absence, reinstatement, movement between recruitment units or change of major, withdrawal, expulsion from school, repeating a year, completion, graduation and disciplinary actions;
4. The types and conferment of degrees and the cancellation of conferment thereof;
5. The operation of curricula, credits for courses, and management of school records;
6. Multiple majors and recognition of credits;
7. Registration and application for courses;
8. Open courses;
9. Teaching hours of school teachers;
10. Students' self-government activities, such as student councils;
11. Financial aid for students, such as scholarships;
12. Deleted; <Jan. 13, 2012>
13. Tuition fees, admission fees, or other expenses;
14. Amendment to school regulations;

15. Matters concerning the board of trustees;

16. Where a faculty council exists, matters thereon;

17. Other matters prescribed by statutes or regulations.

(2) Where a committee for recommendation of the head of a university under Article 24 (2) of the Educational Officials Act selects candidates for the head of a university through open recruitment pursuant to Article 12-4 (2) of the Decree on Appointment of Public Educational Officials, the relevant national teachers' college or comprehensive teachers' training college established under Article 43 (1) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "teachers' training colleges") shall specify the details regarding such selection in its school regulations. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 6, 2012>

(3) Where the head of a school intends to enact or amend school regulations pursuant to Article 6 (1) of the Act, he or she shall undergo due formalities of prior notice, deliberation, and promulgation of a draft establishment and draft amendment, as determined by school regulations. <Amended on Jan. 13, 2006; Jan. 6, 2012>

(4) Deleted. <Jan. 20, 2012>

(5) Deleted. <Jan. 20, 2012>

Article 4-2 (Procedures for Formulation of Master Plan for Financial Support for Higher

Education) (1) The Minister of Education shall prepare guidelines necessary to formulate a master plan for financial support for higher education pursuant to Article 7-2 (1) of the Act, and shall notify the head of a relevant central administrative agency of such guidelines by March 31 of the year preceding the year in which the master plan is implemented.

(2) The head of the relevant central administrative agency shall prepare a financial support plan for higher education by duty under his or her jurisdiction in accordance with the guidelines under paragraph (1) and shall submit it to the Minister of Education by May 31 of the year preceding the year in which the master plan for financial support for higher education is implemented.

(3) The Minister of Education shall formulate a master plan for financial support for higher education by integrating plans for financial support submitted pursuant to paragraph (2), and shall finalize the plan by September 30 of the year preceding the year in which a master plan for financial support for higher education is implemented through deliberation by the Higher Education Financial Support Committee under Article 4-5 (1).

(4) The Minister of Education shall notify the heads of related central administrative agencies and the heads of local governments of a finalized master plan for financial support for higher education finalized under paragraph (3).

(5) Paragraphs (1) through (4) shall apply mutatis mutandis to procedures for formulating annual support plans for higher education under Article 7-2 (1) of the Act. In such cases, "master plan" shall be construed as "annual support plan".

[This Article Wholly Amended on Feb. 28, 2022]

Article 4-3 (Procedures for Consultation on Development and Change of Higher Education

Financial Support Projects) (1) Where the head of a central administrative agency intends to develop or change a project to provide financial support or grant a subsidy for schools pursuant to Article 7-2 (3) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "higher education financial support project"), he or she shall request the Minister of Education to consult thereon by April 30 of the year preceding the year in which such project is developed or changed: Provided, That if there is an urgent need for consultation and coordination in consideration of the environmental changes in higher education, a request for consultation may be made even after April 30.

(2) Matters requested for consultation under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1. A detailed project plan, such as the objectives, targets, details, and methods of selection and evaluation of a higher education financial support project;
2. Grounds for development or change of a higher education financial support project;
3. Short-term, mid-term and long-term budget plans necessary for the development and change of a higher education financial project;
4. Whether the plan complies with a master plan for financial support for higher education and the annual support plan under Article 7-2 (1) of the Act;
5. Expected outcomes of the development and change of a higher education financial project, including the mid- and long-term policy direction and effects on schools, and performance management plans therefor;
6. Other matters requiring consultation for the development and change of a higher education financial project.

(3) The Minister of Education may establish the standards, procedures, etc. necessary for the consultation under paragraph (1) and notify them to the heads of relevant central administrative agencies.

(4) Where the Minister of Education deems it necessary for consultation and coordination under paragraph (1), he or she may undergo deliberation and coordination by the Higher Education Financial Support Committee under Article 4-5 (1).

(5) The Minister of Education shall notify the Minister of Economy and Finance of the results of consultation and coordination concerning the development and change of higher education financial projects.

(6) Upon receipt of notification under paragraph (5), the Minister of Strategy and Finance may formulate a budget bill in consideration of the results of consultation and coordination as at the time of formulating the budget bill under Article 32 of the National Finance Act.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022]

[Previous Article 4-3 moved to Article 4-6 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-4 (Fact-Finding Surveys on Higher Education Financial Support Projects) (1) The fact-finding survey under Article 7-2 (4) of the Act shall be conducted separately into regular surveys and occasional surveys; and regular surveys shall be conducted annually and occasional surveys shall be conducted where necessary to supplement regular surveys.

(2) The fact-finding survey under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1. Basic information such as project expenses, project details, project performance, and support targets for projects for financial support for higher education under the jurisdiction of relevant central administrative agencies and local governments;
2. Current status of support by target of projects for financial support for higher education under the jurisdiction of relevant central administrative agencies and local governments;
3. Other matters deemed necessary by the Minister of Education to understand the actual status of projects for financial support for higher education.

(3) The Minister of Education may request research institutes, corporations, organizations or relevant experts equipped with expertise on higher education finance to conduct fact-finding surveys under paragraph (1).

(4) Pursuant to Article 7-2 (4) of the Act, the Minister of Education may request the heads of relevant central administrative agencies to submit related data on projects deemed to require in-depth analysis among the following projects:

1. Major projects included in the master plan for financial support for high education under Article 7-2 (1) of the Act;

2. Projects requiring coordination and adjustment between central administrative agencies;
3. Other projects for which the Minister of Education deems it necessary to analyze performance to strategically invest financial resources in higher education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022]

[Previous Article 4-4 moved to Article 4-7 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-5 (Composition and Operation of Higher Education Financial Support Committee)

(1) The Higher Education Financial Support Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Support Committee") shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education to deliberate and coordinate on the following matters pursuant to Article 7-2 (5) of the Act:

1. Formulating a master plan and an annual support plan for higher education under Article 7-2 (1) of the Act;
2. Matters concerning consultation and coordination on projects for financial support for higher education;
3. Other matters deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Finance Support Committee (hereafter in this Article, referred to as the "Chairperson") to expand support for higher education and to make strategic financial resources investment.

(2) The Financial Support Committee shall be comprised of not more than 20 members, including one Chairperson.

(3) The Minister of Education shall be the Chairperson, and the following persons shall be the members:

1. Governmental members: The Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Science and ICT, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, the Minister of Employment and Labor, the Minister of SMEs and Startups, and other heads of relevant central administrative agencies deemed necessary by the Chairperson;
2. Commissioned members: The Chairperson of the Korean Council for University Education under Article 2 (1) of the Korean Council for University Education Act, the Chairperson of the Korea Council for University College Education under Article 2 (1) of the Korean Council for University College Education Act, and persons commissioned by the Chairperson in consideration of gender as those with extensive knowledge of and experience in financial management, etc. in the field of education.

(4) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (3), matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Financial Support Committee shall be determined by the Minister of Education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022]

[Previous Article 4-5 moved to Article 4-8 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-6 (Submission of Data on Enrollment Fees) (1) Enrollment fee deliberation committees established under Article 11 (3) of the Act may request the head of a school to submit related data, such as evidentiary data based on which enrollment fees are calculated, data on the current status of accounting operations of the school and other data, if necessary for setting appropriate enrollment fees pursuant to Article 11 (6) of the Act. <Amended on Jun. 2, 2020>

(2) Upon receipt of a request under paragraph (1), the head of a school shall submit requested data without delay to the relevant enrollment fee deliberation committee.

(3) If any omission exists in the data submitted under paragraph (2) or such data needs to be supplemented, the relevant enrollment fee deliberation committee may request the head of a school to submit additional or supplemented data.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Dec. 28, 2011]

[Moved from Article 4-3; previous Article 4-6 moved to Article 4-9 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-7 (Disclosure of Meeting Minutes) (1) Meeting minutes referred to in Article 11 (7) of the Act shall be disclosed on the website of the relevant school within ten days from the day immediately following the date on which a meeting is held: Provided, That any of the following matters may not be disclosed upon the resolution of the relevant enrollment fee deliberation committee: <Amended on Jun. 2, 2020>

1. Matters regarding a specific individual, such as name, resident registration number, etc. stated in a meeting minute that are deemed likely to substantially harm the privacy of the individual, if disclosed;
2. Matters deemed likely to seriously impede fairness in deliberation by the relevant enrollment fee deliberation committee, if disclosed;
3. Other matters determined by the relevant enrollment fee deliberation committee to be inappropriate to disclose.

(2) If all or some part of a meeting minute is not disclosed pursuant to the proviso of paragraph (1), the grounds for and period of non-disclosure shall be publicly announced

and such meeting minute shall be immediately disclosed as soon as the grounds for non-disclosure cease or the period of non-disclosure expires.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Dec. 28, 2011]

[Moved from Article 4-4; previous Article 4-7 moved to Article 4-10 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-8 (Details of Educational Statistic Surveys) (1) Details of an educational statistic survey on higher education (hereinafter referred to as "educational statistic survey") under Article 11-3 (1) of the Act shall be as follows:

1. The status of a higher educational institution, including its name, type, and location;
2. Matters concerning colleges, departments, majors, etc.;
3. Matters concerning students, teachers, staff, and assistant instructors;
4. Matters concerning career of graduates, including academic programs and employment;
5. Matters the Minister of Education deems necessary for an educational statistic survey.

(2) A higher education institution under Article 11-3 (2) of the Act shall be as follows:
<Amended on Feb. 17, 2022>

1. Schools under Article 2 of the Act;
2. Lifelong educational establishments under Articles 31 (4), 32, and 33 of the Lifelong Education Act;
3. Polytechnic colleges under subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the National Lifelong Vocational Skills Development Act;
4. Higher education institutions established under specific statutes;
5. Other institutions, academic qualifications of which are recognized as the same as, or equivalent to, those of the schools under Article 2 of the Act.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 20, 2017]

[Moved from Article 4-5; previous Article 4-8 moved to Article 4-11 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-9 (Procedure for and Disclosure of Result of Educational Statistic Surveys) (1) An educational statistics survey shall be separately conducted as a regular survey and frequent survey.

(2) Regular surveys shall be conducted on base dates of April 1 and October 1 annually; and frequent surveys shall be conducted when the Minister of Education deems necessary.

(3) The Minister of Education shall finalize guidelines for an educational statistic survey including the standardized survey classification system before base dates of regular surveys under paragraph (2) and notify the heads of higher education institutions thereof.

(4) Where the head of a higher education institution submits data pursuant to Article 11-3 (2) of the Act, he or she shall prepare data in accordance with the guidelines for an educational statistic survey under paragraph (3) and submit it to the Minister of Education within 20 days from the base dates of surveys under paragraph (2).

(5) Where the data submitted under paragraph (4) needs to be amended and supplemented, the Minister of Education may request the heads of higher education institutions to amend and supplement such data.

(6) When an educational statistic survey is completed, the Minister of Education shall make the result public by using methods to generally disseminate such result, including posting on the website of the Ministry of Education.

(7) The Minister of Education may establish and operate a system (hereinafter referred to as "educational statistic survey system") which processes, records and manages information on educational statistic after integrating and connecting such information in order to collect and manage data about educational statistics.

(8) The Minister of Education may exchange and cooperate with an international organization, foreign State, or foreign agency for advancement of educational statistics.

(9) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (8), matters necessary for an educational statistic survey other than those prescribed in shall be determined by the Minister of Education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 20, 2017]

[Moved from Article 4-6 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 4-10 (Designation of National Educational Statistic Center and Entrustment of Affairs

Thereof) (1) The Minister of Education shall designate the Korean Education Development Institute under the Act on the Establishment, Operation and Fostering of Government-Funded Research Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "Korean Education Development Institute") as National Educational Statistic Center pursuant to Article 11-3 (7) of the Act.

(2) The Minister of Education shall entrust the following affairs to the Korean Education Development Institute pursuant to Article 11-3 (7) of the Act: <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018; Feb. 18, 2022>

1. Educational statistic surveys under Article 11-3 (1) of the Act;
2. Creation of the indexes, estimated statistics, etc. related to education under Article 11-3 (6) of the Act;

3. Establishment and operation of the educational statistic survey system under Article 4-9 (7).

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 20, 2017]

[Moved from Article 4-7 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

CHAPTER II SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Article 4-11 (Standards and Procedures for Appointing Instructors) (1) The following appointment standards and procedures shall be met when appointing instructors pursuant to Article 14-2 (1) of the Act:

1. Instructors shall be appointed open to the public from among persons in compliance with the qualification standards for instructors prescribed in Article 16 of this Act and Article 2 of the Regulations on the Standards for Qualifications of University Faculty Members by undergoing an objective and fair screening;
2. A screening committee shall be organized for screening prescribed in subparagraph 1. In such cases, the methods of appointing or commissioning the members of the screening committee, screening methods, and other matters necessary for screening shall be prescribed by school regulations or by the articles of association of school foundations;
3. Deliberation and resolution shall be conducted by university personnel committees prescribed in Article 5 (1) of the Educational Officials Act or by teacher's personnel committees prescribed in Article 53-4 (1) of the Private School Act. In such cases, the results of screening by screening committees prescribed in subparagraph 2 shall be verified in the process of deliberation and resolution, and deliberation and resolution may be made in writing.

(2) "Matters prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as the period of appointment and wages" in the main clause, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of Article 14-2 (1) of the Act means the following matters:

1. Period of appointment;
2. Wages (including wages paid during the vacation pursuant to Article 14-2 (4) of the Act);
3. Grounds for dismissal;
4. Re-appointment procedures prescribed in paragraph (3);

5. Other matters concerning working conditions, such as lecturing hours and services.

(3) Re-appointment procedures prescribed in Article 14-2 (3) of the Act shall include the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the advance notice of the fact that the period of appointment is terminated;
2. Matters concerning the conditions of re-appointment.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (3), an instructor may be appointed by school regulations or by the articles of association of the school foundation in either of the following cases:

1. Where falling under any of the subparagraphs of Article 14-2 (1) of the Act;
2. Where a junior college intends to appoint a person, who has been working as a permanent employee of an industrial entity for not less than three years, as an instructor.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 11, 2019]

[Moved from Article 4-8 <Feb. 28, 2022>]

Article 5 (Qualifications for School Teachers) Matters necessary for the qualifications for becoming school teachers and assistant instructors under Article 16 of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree.

Article 6 (Teaching Hours of Teachers) (1) The teaching hours for school teachers (excluding the heads of schools and instructors) of universities or colleges, industrial colleges, teachers' colleges, and junior colleges shall be, in principle, nine hours every week on the basis of 30 weeks per school year: Provided, That they may be otherwise determined by school regulations, when the head of a school deems it necessary. <Amended on Jun. 11, 2019>

(2) Based on 30 weeks each school year, the teaching hours of instructors of universities, colleges, industrial colleges, teachers' colleges and junior colleges and teachers holding concurrent posts, visiting teachers, etc. prescribed in Article 17 (1) of the Act (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "teachers holding concurrent posts, etc.") shall be not more than six hours each week for instructors and teachers holding concurrent posts, etc. (excluding teachers holding concurrent posts and visiting teachers) and not more than nine hours each week for teachers holding concurrent posts and visiting teachers in principle, on condition that where the head of a school deems it particularly necessary, the teaching

hours may be determined otherwise within the scope not exceeding nine hours each week for instructors and teachers holding concurrent posts, etc. (excluding teachers holding concurrent posts and visiting teachers) and 12 hours each week for teachers holding concurrent posts and visiting teachers: Provided, That foreign visiting teachers shall be excluded. <Inserted on Jun. 11, 2019>

[Title Amended on Jun. 11, 2019]

Article 7 (Honorary Professors) Pursuant to Article 17 (1) of the Act, the head of a school may appoint or commission honorary professors, teachers holding concurrent posts, visiting teachers, etc. according to the following classifications, respectively:

1. Honorary professors: Persons who have demonstrated outstanding educational or academic achievements and are prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Education;
2. Teachers holding concurrent posts: Persons who satisfy all the following conditions and are required to teach subjects requiring practical experiences at industrial entities, such as practical affairs, experiment and practical skill instead of subjects on pure academic theories:
 - (a) A person who complies with the qualification standards for assistant professors or higher prescribed in Article 16 of this Act and Article 2 of the Regulations on the Standards for Qualifications of University Faculty Members and has professional knowledge on the relevant areas;
 - (b) A person whose job in the institution to which he or she belongs is similar to the contents he or she is to teach or study;
 - (c) A person who is a permanent employee of the institution to which he or she belongs (excluding fixed-term employees and part-time employees prescribed in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Article 2 of the Act on the Protection of Fixed-Term and Part-Time Employees) with a working experience of not less than three years (including working experiences in similar areas before belonging to the institution to which he or she belongs): Provided, That in cases of appointing teachers holding concurrent posts working in the form of full-time worker, persons taking a leave of absence in the institution to which they belong shall be included;
3. Visiting teachers, etc.: Persons who comply with the qualification standards for assistant professors or higher prescribed in Article 16 of this Act and Article 2 of the Regulations on the Standards for Qualifications of University Faculty Members or persons who have

an experience equivalent thereto in the relevant area and are required to teach special subjects. In such cases, visiting teachers shall satisfy all the following matters:

- (a) To be paid in a fixed amount monthly;
- (b) To be an employment-provided policyholder of a school by the National Health Insurance Act;
- (c) The payment of retirement allowance is stipulated in the appointment contract or employment conditions.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jun. 11, 2019]

CHAPTER III SCHOOLS

SECTION 1 General Provisions

Article 8 (Names of Schools) (1) Deleted. <Dec. 9, 2014>

(2) Deleted. <Oct. 17, 2011>

(3) Deleted. <Oct. 17, 2011>

Article 9 (Organization of School) (1) A school shall ensure that it serves the purposes of its establishment, respects the right of students to receive education, and promotes teacher education and studies, where it is incorporated into an organization pursuant to Article 19 of the Act.

(2) Universities or colleges may have departments or faculties as a rule, and, if necessary, they may be determined otherwise by school regulations. <Amended on Jan. 16, 2009>

(3) Deleted. <Jan. 16, 2009>

Article 9-2 (Requests for Materials from Board of Trustees) (1) Where the board of trustees requests the relevant materials pursuant to the former part of Article 19-2 (5) of the Act, it shall make a written statement specifying the relevant materials.

(2) Where the board of trustees finds any deletion in the materials submitted pursuant to Article 19-2 (5) of the Act or finds such materials requiring supplementation, it may, in writing, request the head of the school to submit additional or supplementary materials.

(3) The board of trustees shall disclose the minutes of a meeting by posting them on the website of the relevant school within 10 days from the date following the date on which the relevant meeting is held pursuant to the main clause of Article 19-2 (6) of the Act.

(4) "Matters prescribed by Presidential Decree" in the proviso of Article 19-2 (6) of the Act means any of the following matters:

1. Matters deemed likely to considerably threaten the privacy of individuals, if disclosed;
2. Matters deemed likely to impair the fairness of deliberation;
3. Other matters deemed unsuitable to be disclosed.

(5) Where the board of trustees determines not to disclose the whole or part of the minutes pursuant to the proviso of Article 19-2 (6) of the Act, it shall publish the grounds for non-disclosure and the period of non-disclosure, and shall, upon the disappearance of the grounds for non-disclosure or upon the termination of the period of non-disclosure, disclose the relevant matters immediately. In such cases, the publication and the disclosure shall be achieved through the website of the relevant school.

(6) Where it is intended to determine matters necessary for the organization, operation, etc. of the board of trustees by the articles of incorporation of the incorporated school foundation and school regulations pursuant to Article 19-2 (7) of the Act, opinions shall be collected from teachers, staff, assistant instructors, students, etc.

[This Article Newly Inserted on May 28, 2018]

Article 9-3 (Establishment and Operation of Human Rights Center) (1) Where a school establishes and operates a human rights center under Article 19-3 (1) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "human rights center"), it shall ensure independence in the performance of its duties.

(2) A human rights center shall meet the following standards in terms of human resources and facilities:

1. It shall have a person in charge of prevention of, and response to, damage from sexual harassment or sexual violence and a person in charge of counseling and investigation on human rights violations, respectively;
2. It shall provide a space equipped with devices such as closed-circuit televisions (CCTV) and emergency bells, so as to ensure the safety of a person in charge of counseling and investigation from verbal abuse, assault, etc., which may occur in the course of counseling and investigation about cases received by a human rights center.

(3) The head of a human rights center shall be appointed or commissioned by the head of a school from among the following persons:

1. A teacher who is placed in a school where a human rights center is established and who is at least an associate professor under Article 14 (2) of the Act;
 2. External experts with extensive knowledge of and experience in the protection of human rights.
- (4) A human rights center operation committee shall be established under a human rights center to deliberate on important matters concerning the operation of the human rights center.
- (5) Members of a human rights center operation committee under paragraph (4) shall be appointed or commissioned by the head of a school from among the following persons:
1. Teachers and staff;
 2. Students;
 3. Experts with extensive knowledge of and experience in the protection of human rights.
- (6) With respect to members commissioned under paragraph (5) 2 and 3 (hereafter in this Article referred to as "commissioned member"), members of a particular gender shall not exceed 6/10 of the total number of the commissioned members.
- (7) Among the commissioned members, the number of student members shall be at least two, accounting for at least 3/10 of the total number of the commissioned members.
- [This Article Newly Inserted on Mar. 22, 2022]

Article 10 (Semesters) (1) The semesters under Article 20 (2) of the Act shall be determined to be two or more semesters in each school year.

(2) If necessary for education, the semesters referred to in paragraph (1) may be otherwise determined for respective majors, school years, or degree courses.

[This Article Wholly Amended on May 8, 2017]

Article 11 (Number of School Days) (1) The number of school days under Article 20 (2) of the Act shall be determined by separating the number of school days in a school and the number of school days by class subject.

(2) The number of school days in a school referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined to be at least 30 weeks in each school year.

(3) Where it is impossible to complete the required school days under paragraph (2) due to an act of God or other extenuating circumstances in the course of operating curriculum, the head of a school may reduce the number of school days within the limit of two weeks

each school year, as prescribed by school regulations.

(4) The number of school days by class subject under paragraph (1) shall be determined to be at least the number of school days in a school under paragraphs (2) and (3), but shall be determined so as not to impair the completion of required credit hours per credit under Article 14.

[This Article Wholly Amended on May 8, 2017]

Article 12 (Holidays) (1) Holidays referred to in Article 20 (2) of the Act shall be determined within the limit of not creating obstacles to operating curricula.

(2) Where emergency disasters and other urgent situations take place, the head of a school may decide to temporarily close the school. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Jan. 16, 2009>

Article 12-2 (Micro Degree Program) (1) A university and college, industrial college, teachers' college, junior college, technical college, air college, correspondence college, air and correspondence college, and cyber college (hereinafter referred to as "distance learning college"), various kinds of schools, and a graduate school university or college that operate curricula pursuant to Article 21 (1) of the Act may operate micro degree programs, which allow students to complete various courses of major studies with small credits.

(2) A school that operates micro degree programs pursuant to paragraph (1) may make such micro degree programs available to students stipulated by the school regulations, such as those who take courses after enrolling as part-time students pursuant to Article 36 (1) of the Act.

(3) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2), matters necessary to operate micro degree programs, such as the issuance of certificates of completion of micro degree programs shall be prescribed by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 13 (Joint Operation of Courses by Domestic Universities and Foreign Universities) (1)

The universities and colleges, industrial colleges, teacher's colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges, distance learning colleges, and various schools designated by the Minister of Education pursuant to Article 59 (4) of the Act which offer curricula pursuant to the proviso of Article 21 (1) of the Act may operate the following courses jointly with other domestic or foreign universities and colleges (limited to foreign universities and colleges

evaluated and accredited by the relevant foreign countries or the evaluation and accreditation agencies publicly certified by the relevant foreign countries): <Amended on Oct. 17, 2011; Jan. 20, 2012; Mar. 23, 2013; Sep. 24, 2021; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Universities or colleges, industrial colleges, and teachers' colleges: Bachelor's degree courses or graduate school courses;
2. Distance learning colleges: Associate degree courses, bachelor's degree courses, advanced major courses for which bachelor's degrees are awarded (limited to cyber colleges), or graduate school courses;
3. Junior colleges: Associate degree courses, bachelor's degree courses, advanced major courses for which bachelor's degrees are awarded, or professional technical master courses;
4. Technical colleges and various other schools designated by the Minister of Education pursuant to Article 59 (4) of the Act: Associate degree courses or bachelor's degree courses.

(2) Degrees awarded by schools that jointly operate the curricula pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be in accordance with Articles 35 and 50 (including cases applicable mutatis mutandis in Articles 59 (4)), 50-2, 50-3, 50-4, 54, 54-2 and 58 of the Act: Provided, That, if necessary, a degree may be jointly awarded by another domestic university or college or a foreign university or college that jointly operates the curricula with the domestic university or college. <Amended on Jan. 20, 2012; Dec. 16, 2014; May 8, 2017; Sep. 24, 2021; Apr. 18, 2023>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jan. 16, 2009]

[Title Amended on Jan. 20, 2012]

Article 13-2 (Operation of Educational Courses of Domestic Universities and Colleges by

Foreign Universities and Colleges) (1) Pursuant to Article 21 (2) of the Act, domestic universities and colleges may allow foreign universities and colleges to offer the following educational courses of domestic universities and colleges; in such cases, the foreign universities and colleges shall be accredited by their countries or by accreditation agencies certified by their countries: <Amended on Sep. 24, 2021; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Universities or colleges, industrial colleges and teachers' colleges: Bachelor's degree courses or graduate school courses;

2. Junior colleges: Associate degree courses, bachelor's degree courses, advanced major courses for which bachelor's degrees are awarded, or professional technical master courses;
3. Distance learning colleges: Associate degree courses, bachelor's degree courses, advanced major courses for which bachelor's degrees are awarded (limited to cyber colleges) or graduate school courses;
4. Technical colleges and various other schools designated by the Minister of Education pursuant to Article 59 (4) of the Act: Associate degree courses or bachelor's degree courses.

(2) The operation of educational courses under the former part, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of paragraph (1) including curriculum, methods of teaching, acquisition of credits, etc. shall be prescribed by school regulations based on the standards the Minister of Education determines.

[This Article Newly Inserted on May 28, 2018]

Article 14 (Credit Hours) (1) Credit hours referred to in Article 21 (3) of the Act shall be determined by schools for each class subject, based on the characteristics of the relevant curriculum, but shall be at least 15 hours each semester. <Amended on May 28, 2018>
(2) Matters necessary for recognizing the completion of credit hours under paragraph (1), such as class attendance of students, shall be determined by school regulations.

[This Article Wholly Amended on May 8, 2017]

Article 14-2 (Classes) Where it is intended to determine matters concerning the methods of giving classes by air and correspondence or methods of giving classes outside school pursuant to Article 22 (1) and (2) of the Act by school regulations, it shall comply with the standards the Minister of Education determines in terms of the operation of classes, management of school affairs, educational facilities and installations and other matters the Minister of Education determines.

[This Article Wholly Amended on May 28, 2018]

Article 15 (Scope of and Standards for Recognition of Credits) (1) "Scope prescribed by Presidential Decree" in the provisions, with the exception of the subparagraphs, Article 23 (1) of the Act means the scope classified in the following: <Amended on Oct. 25, 2016; May 28, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022>

1. In cases falling under Article 23 (1) 1 through 3 or 5 of the Act: The following relevant credits:
 - (a) Where a student completes an educational course offered by the relevant school jointly with a foreign university pursuant to Article 13 (1), through which academic degrees of both the relevant school and the foreign university can be simultaneously awarded or an academic degree can be awarded by the relevant school jointly with the foreign university: Not more than 3/4 of the credits required for graduation;
 - (b) Where a student completes an educational course offered by a foreign university or college at the relevant school pursuant to Article 13-2: The entire credits required for graduation;
 - (c) Where a student completes an educational course recognized necessary to foster human resources for the cutting-edge industries and publicly notified by the Minister of Education, and offered by the relevant school jointly with a domestic university: Credits determined by an agreement concluded between universities;
 - (d) In cases not falling under (a) through (c): Not more than 1/2 of the credits required for graduation;
2. In cases falling under Article 23 (1) 4 of the Act: Not more than six credits per semester and not more than 12 credits per year;
3. In cases falling under Article 23 (1) 6 of the Act: Not more than 1/4 of the credits required for graduation.
 - (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the scope of recognition of credits shall be as follows, in cases falling under both subparagraphs 1 (excluding item (b)) and 3 of paragraph (1):
<Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022>
 1. In cases falling under both paragraph (1) 1 (a) and subparagraph 3 of that paragraph: Not more than 3/4 of the credits required for graduation;
 2. In cases falling under both paragraph (1) 1 (c) and subparagraph 3 of that paragraph: The following scopes:
 - (a) Where the scope of the recognition of credits determined by an agreement between universities or colleges exceeds 1/4 of the credits required for graduation: Within the scope of the recognition of credits determined by the agreement between universities or colleges;

(b) Where the scope of the recognition of credits determined by an agreement between universities or colleges is not more than 1/4 of the credits required for graduation: Not more than 1/4 of the credits required for graduation;

3. In cases falling under both paragraph (1) 1 (d) and paragraph (1) 3: Not more than 1/2 of the credits required for graduation.

(3) If the head of a school intends to recognize credits a student has earned in accordance with Article 23 (1) 6 of the Act, there shall exist relevance as prescribed by school regulations between the curriculum of the major the student has chosen pursuant to Article 19 (1) and the learning, research or practice, or working experience of the student in another school or research institute, company, etc. inside or outside Korea. <Amended on May 28, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022>

(4) Deleted. <Mar. 28, 2023>

(5) Deleted. <Mar. 28, 2023>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Feb. 11, 2014]

Article 15-2 (Postponement of Acquisition of Bachelor's Degrees) (1) The period of postponing the acquisition of a bachelor's degree in Article 23-5 of the Act shall not exceed the period after subtracting the period during which the relevant student attends school as a registered student from the terms of enrollment prescribed by school regulations.

(2) Any student who postpones the acquisition of a bachelor's degree pursuant to Article 23-5 of the Act may use the facilities, etc. of the relevant school, as prescribed by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Oct. 16, 2018]

Article 16 (Authorization of Branch Schools) Matters on authorization of the establishment of branch schools at home and abroad under Article 24 of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree.

Article 17 (Reporting on Foreign Doctorate) When a person who has earned a doctorate in a foreign country intends to report the foreign doctorate pursuant to Article 27 (1) of the Act, he or she shall file a report with the Minister of Education accompanied by the relevant dissertation and the certificate of degree within a period classified as follows:

1. A national of the Republic of Korea who receives a doctorate before returning to the Republic of Korea: Within six months from the date of return;
2. A national of the Republic of Korea who receives a doctorate after returning to the Republic of Korea: Within six months from the date of receiving the relevant degree;
3. A foreigner who acquires the nationality of the Republic of Korea after receiving a doctorate in a foreign country: Within six months from the date of acquisition of the nationality of the Republic of Korea.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Sep. 6, 2022]

Article 17-2 (Formulation and Implementation of Safety Management Plans) (1) The head of a school shall formulate and implement a safety management plan by the end of February every year in accordance with Article 27-2 (1) of the Act. In such cases, the opinions of school members, such as students, teachers, and staff, must be heard in advance.

(2) The head of a school shall post the safety management plan formulated under paragraph (1) on the website without delay and submit it to the Minister of Education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 15, 2021]

Article 18 (Request for Data) The Minister of Education may request the head of a school to submit data especially necessary for the establishment of national policies on education, such as changes in enrolled students. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Nov. 20, 2013>

[Title Amended on Nov. 20, 2013]

SECTION 2 Universities or Colleges and Industrial Colleges

Article 19 (Completion of Majors by Students) (1) Students at universities and colleges shall complete any one or more of the following majors at their options, as determined by school regulations: <Amended on May 8, 2017>

1. Majors presented by departments and faculties;
2. Majors provided in connection or convergence between two or more departments, between two or more faculties, or between a department and a faculty;
3. Majors provided through the joint operation of a curriculum under Article 13 (1), in connection or convergence with other domestic or foreign universities or college;

4. Majors, the curriculum of which is organized by students and accredited by a university or college.

(2) The head of a university or college may determine the minimum credits for the recognition of majors to ensure that students may complete majors referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 20 (Joint Operation of Degree Courses) Pursuant to Article 29 (3) of the Act, a university and college may operate bachelor's degree courses of the university and college or any other domestic university and college alongside graduate school courses.

<Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

Article 21 Deleted. <Oct. 16, 2007>

Article 22 (Postgraduate Degree Courses) Postgraduate degree courses to be offered by graduate schools pursuant to Article 29 (3) of the Act shall be classified as follows:

<Amended on Jan. 16, 2009; Feb. 15, 2013>

1. General graduate schools: Master's degree courses and doctoral degree courses;
2. Specialized graduate schools: Master's degree courses: Provided, That they may have doctoral degree courses, as prescribed by school regulations, and master's degree courses offered by the specialized graduate schools designed to train doctors, dentists, or oriental medical doctors among medical professionals under Article 2 (1) of the Medical Service Act (hereinafter referred to as "graduate school of medical science, dentistry, and oriental medical science") shall be specialized degree courses only;
3. Special graduate schools: Master's degree courses.

Article 22-2 (Specialized Graduate School Related to Business) (1) The type of a graduate school which takes business administration, finance, or logistics as its major area of education and study, among specialized graduate schools referred to in subparagraph 2 of Article 22, and aims to foster specialized manpower in the relevant field (hereinafter referred to as "related graduate school of business, etc.") shall be classified as in each of the following according to the main purpose thereof:

1. Graduate school of business: A graduate school which takes business administration as its main area of education and study, and aims to foster specialized manpower related thereto;

2. Graduate school of finance: A graduate school which takes science of finance as its main area of education and study, and aims to foster specialized personnel related thereto;
 3. Graduate school of logistics: A graduate school which takes science of physical distribution as its main area of education and study, and aims to foster specialized personnel related thereto.
- (2) A related graduate school of business, etc. shall operate the courses of study, training, etc. to foster specialized personnel by putting emphasis on practical business on the spot as prescribed by school regulations.
 - (3) The credits required to complete a course of master's degree at related graduate school of business, etc. shall be at least 45 credits, which shall be prescribed by school regulations.
 - (4) When a related graduate school of business, etc. selects candidates for a master's degree course of technical degree, it may preferentially select a candidate having experience in the relevant field as prescribed by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 7, 2006]

Article 22-3 (Evaluation of Related Graduate Schools of Business) The Minister of Education may evaluate a related graduate school of business, etc. every five year based on the school opening date or the latest certification date: Provided, That the Minister of Education may require the head of the related graduate school of business, etc. to undergo an evaluation or a certification process conducted by a domestic institution approved by the Minister of Education pursuant to Article 11-2 of the Act or a foreign certification agency, and in such cases, an evaluation by the Minister of Education shall be deemed to have been conducted. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Feb. 18, 2010]

Article 23 (Cooperative Courses) (1) Cooperative courses jointly established and operated by at least two departments or majors, other than required departments or majors at graduate schools (hereinafter referred to as "inter-departmental cooperative courses"), pursuant to Article 29 (3) of the Act, and academic-research-industrial, academic-research or academic-industrial cooperative programs established and operated under a contract with a research institution or an industrial enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "academic-research-industrial cooperative courses") may be established.

(2) Matters necessary for standards for the establishment of academic-research-industrial cooperative courses and operation thereof referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Minister of Education. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 24 (Graduate School Committee) (1) A graduate school committee shall be established in each university or college, industrial college, teachers' college, and distance learning college that offer graduate degree programs, for the purpose of deliberation on matters concerning the operation of graduate schools under Article 29 (3) of the Act. <Amended on Nov. 28, 2000; Jun. 5, 2008>

(2) Any graduate school committee under paragraph (1) shall deliberate on the following matters:

1. Matters concerning admission, completion, and conferment of degrees;
2. Matters concerning the establishment and closure of departments or majors and the maximum student number;
3. Matters concerning curricula;
4. Matters concerning the establishment and amendment of graduate school regulations;
5. Other important matters concerning the operation of graduate schools.

(3) A graduate school committee under paragraph (1) shall be comprised of at least seven persons designated by the head of a school, and matters concerning the composition and operation thereof shall be determined by school regulations.

Article 25 (Duration of Course) (1) The duration of bachelor's degree course in a medical college, college of oriental medicine, dental college or veterinary college shall be six years pursuant to Article 31 (1) 1 of the Act. In such cases, the degree course shall consist of a two-year premedical course and a four-year medical course in a department of medicine, department of oriental medicine, department of dentistry or department of veterinary science, respectively. <Amended on Jan. 13, 2006; Jul. 31, 2018>

(2) The duration of bachelor's degree course in a pharmacy college (excluding the herbal medicine department; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) shall be six years pursuant to Article 31 (1) 1 of the Act. In such cases, the degree course shall be selected by the relevant university or college among the following courses: <Amended on Jul. 31, 2018>

1. Two-year basic quality educational course in another school, department, faculty, etc. and four-year major course of study in the pharmacy college;
2. Two-year basic quality educational course and four-year major course of study in the pharmacy college.

(3) Where the bachelor's degree courses in a pharmacy college are changed pursuant to the latter part, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of paragraph (2), the degree courses before the change shall be offered to the students who are taking the degree course before the change (in cases of the degree courses prescribed in subparagraph 1 of that paragraph, limited to the major courses of study), notwithstanding the latter part, with the exception of the subparagraphs, of that paragraph. <Newly Inserted on Jul. 31, 2018> [Title Amended on Jul. 31, 2018]

Article 26 (Reduction of Duration of Courses) The duration of courses that may be reduced pursuant to Article 31 (2) of the Act is as classified in the following: <Amended on May 8, 2017>

1. Bachelor's degree courses: Not more than one year;
2. Master's degree courses: Not more than one year;
3. Doctor's degree courses: Not more than six months;
4. Combined courses of a bachelor's and a master's degree: Not more than two years;
5. Combined courses of a master's degree and a doctor's degree: Not more than one year and six months.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jan. 20, 2012]

Article 27 (Operating Principles of Maximum Student Number) Where the universities or colleges (including industrial colleges, teachers' colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges, distance learning colleges and various kinds of schools; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) determine the maximum student number as prescribed by Article 32 of the Act, they shall take into account educational conditions of the relevant universities or colleges and prospects for the supply of and demand for human resources, in order to ensure that relevant universities or colleges have their unique characteristics. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008>

Article 28 (Maximum Student Number) (1) The maximum student number for each university or college (including industrial colleges, teachers colleges, junior colleges, technical

colleges, distance learning colleges and various kinds of schools, but excluding graduate schools and graduate school universities or colleges) under Article 32 of the Act shall be prescribed by school regulations per recruitment unit (hereinafter referred to as "recruitment unit") based on the maximum student number allowed entrance, and it shall not exceed the number of students that is determined according to the size of a school building, a school site, and faculty, and value of for-profit assets under the Regulations on the Establishment and Operation of Universities and Colleges: Provided, That the maximum student number of cyber colleges shall be determined in accordance with the size of a school building, site, and faculty, and capacity of cyber educational facilities and value of for-profit assets under the Regulations for Establishment and Operation of Cyber Colleges, and these new entrants to cyber colleges may be recruited either as a freshman for the relevant year or junior, as prescribed by school regulations. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Nov. 15, 2007; Jun. 5, 2008>

(2) Deleted. <Jan. 16, 2009>

(3) In determining the maximum student number allowed entrance per recruitment unit according to school regulations pursuant to paragraph (1), universities or colleges shall comply with the following determined by the Minister of Education: <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Mar. 25, 2005; Jan. 13, 2006; Feb. 29, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 23, 2013>

1. The maximum student number for each recruitment unit concerning the training of school teachers;
2. The maximum student number for each recruitment unit for the training of human resources under the following:
 - (a) Medical personnel under Article 2 (1) of the Medical Service Act;
 - (b) Medical technicians under Article 1 of the Medical Service Technologists Act;
 - (c) Pharmacists and herb pharmacists under subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act;
 - (d) Veterinarians under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Veterinarians Act;
3. The maximum student number for schools to which regulation on total quantity applies pursuant to Article 18 (3) of the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act;
4. The maximum student number for national schools;
5. The maximum student number for public schools.

(4) The Minister of Education shall consult with the head of a relevant central administrative agency to determine matters under paragraph (3) 2 through 4, or he or she shall hear the opinion of the head of a relevant local government to determine matters under paragraph (3) 5. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

(5) The maximum number of students allowed entrance to the school of pharmacy at a university under Article 25 (2) shall be the number of students that are deemed qualified by the Minister of Education to take major courses for each recruitment unit in the school of pharmacy under paragraph (3) 2. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 13, 2006; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 29 (Admission and Transfer Admission) (1) Notwithstanding Article 28 (1), the heads of universities or colleges (including industrial colleges, teachers' colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges, distance learning colleges and various kinds of schools, but excluding graduate schools and graduate school universities or colleges) shall grant the admission (including transfer admission; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) within the scope of the number of applicants adjusted according to the standards prescribed by the Minister of Education, where there is a reason prescribed by the Minister of Education, such as where it is necessary to adjust the quota between departments to respond to changes in the educational environment. <Amended on Feb. 28, 2022>

(2) Notwithstanding Article 28 (1), an additional quota shall be deemed allocated for the admission of the following persons; in such cases, the total number of the students specified in subparagraphs 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, or 14 shall be determined in accordance with the standards specified in attached Table 1:<Amended on Nov. 28, 2000; Jan. 29, 2001; Dec. 31, 2001; May 27, 2002; Mar. 25, 2005; Jan. 13, 2006; Jan. 24, 2007; Apr. 12, 2007; Nov. 15, 2007; Feb. 14, 2008; Feb. 29, 2008; Jun. 5, 2008; Sep. 18, 2008; Oct. 7, 2009; Jun. 29, 2010; Sep. 1, 2010; Oct. 17, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 11, 2014; Apr. 29, 2014; Nov. 30, 2015; Aug. 29, 2016; Oct. 25, 2016; Jan. 17, 2017; Oct. 16, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Students commissioned by industrial enterprises under Article 53-2 and other commissioned students prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Education;
2. Overseas Koreans and foreigners (excluding overseas Koreans and foreigners referred to in subparagraphs 6 and 7);
3. Persons who have obtained a bachelor's degree or are recognized to have an equivalent level of education, and transfer to the junior year: Provided, That those who transfer to a

- medical college and those who transfer to an at least three-year course of a department in a junior college shall be excluded;
4. Persons designated by the heads of universities or colleges who have special educational needs due to various problems or disorders;
 5. Deleted; <Feb. 14, 2008>
 6. North Korean refugees and foreign students whose parents are both foreign nationals;
 7. The following persons who have completed all curricula equivalent to those provided by elementary and secondary schools of the Republic of Korea in a foreign country:
 - (a) Overseas Koreans;
 - (b) Foreigners;
 - (c) Persons permitted to be naturalized under Article 6 (2) of the Nationality Act;
 8. Persons who have graduated from any university or college, industrial college, teacher's college, junior college, technical college, or distance learning colleges or who are recognized to have an at least equivalent level of education (limited to persons who have been admitted to junior colleges);
 9. Persons who transfer to the junior year at universities or colleges which have educational courses connected with junior colleges awarding associate degrees (excluding those located in the Seoul metropolitan area under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act), industrial colleges or distance learning colleges;
 10. Deleted; <Feb. 14, 2008>
 11. Persons who have an associate degree in the relevant courses designed to train medical personnel (referring to nurses, medical technologists, radiological technologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dental technicians and dental hygienists) and persons who have an associate degree in the relevant courses designed to train kindergarten teachers;
 12. Persons aged at least 25 years who have been admitted to junior colleges (excluding junior colleges located in the Seoul metropolitan area under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act) or those who have worked for at least two years at any industrial company;
 - 12-2. Persons aged at least 30 years who enter a university, industrial college, or technical college (excluding any university, industrial college, or technical college located in the

Seoul metropolitan area under the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act);

13. Persons who are admitted to advanced major courses through which bachelor's degrees are awarded pursuant to Articles 50-2 and 54-2 of the Act;
14. The following persons who need to be selected to ensure equal opportunities for higher education in consideration of the gaps in income, regional circumstances, etc.:
 - (a) Students residing in agricultural or fishing villages determined by the heads of schools or in islands or remote areas prescribed in Article 2 of the Act on the Promotion of Education in Islands and Remote Areas;
 - (b) Graduates from any school other than high schools which specializes in education focused on experience, such as field activities in the nature, (including departments offering the same curricula as those provided by specialized high schools, among departments established in general high schools under subparagraph 1 of Article 76-2 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; hereinafter referred to as "specialized high schools, etc."), among the specialized high schools referred to in Article 91 (1) of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (limited to the recruitment units that the head of the relevant school recognizes as the same departments as the one in which a graduate has completed a course, in cases where a person enters a school defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 4, or 6 of Article 2 of the Act);
 - (c) A person who has been working for an industrial enterprise and meets all of the following requirements (limited to a person admitted to a school defined in subparagraph 1, 2, 4, and 6 of Article 2 of the Act):
 - (i) A person who falls under any of the following:
 - a) A person who had completed a vocational education and training course, the duration of which is at least one year, in an institution selected by the superintendent of a City/Do as an entrusted institution for vocational education and training among vocational education and training institutions under the Vocational Education and Training Promotion Act while attending a general high school pursuant to subparagraph 1 of Article 76-3 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and who graduated from the general high school;
 - b) A person who graduated from a high school tailored to industrial demand referred to in Article 90 (1) 10 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education

Act;

c) A person who graduated from a specialized high school, etc.;

d) A person who has completed an educational course at a lifelong education establishment that provides the same curriculum as that provided by specialized high schools, among lifelong education establishments, graduates of which are recognized as having educational credentials under Article 31 (2) of the Lifelong Education Act;

(ii) The combined period of work experience at any of the following industrial enterprises shall be at least three years:

a) As the period before graduating from a school or completing the curriculum of a lifelong education establishment pursuant to (i) a) through d), the period during which he or she worked for an industrial enterprise during the period of not attending the relevant school or lifelong education establishment;

b) The period during which he or she worked for an industrial enterprise during the semester immediately before graduating from a school or completing the curriculum of a lifelong education establishment pursuant to (i) a) through d);

c) The period during which he or she worked for an industrial enterprise after graduating from a school or completing the curriculum of a lifelong education establishment pursuant to (i) a) through d);

(d) Any of the following persons:

(i) Eligible beneficiaries referred to in subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the National Basic Living Security Act;

(ii) Persons in the second-lowest income bracket referred to in subparagraph 10 of Article 2 of the National Basic Living Security Act;

(iii) Persons eligible for support under Articles 5 and 5-2 the Single-Parent Family Support Act;

15. Persons who have transferred to the same recruitment unit or a similar recruitment unit of another school due to the abolition of a school under Article 4 (3) of the Act or the closure of a school under Article 62 (1) of the Act;

16. Persons who have transferred to the same recruitment unit of another school due to the abolition of a recruitment unit for the training of human resources under items of Article 28 (3) 2 as a consequence of the abolition of a department under Article 60 (2) of the Act.

(3) Notwithstanding Article 28 (1), the head of a university or college may permit sophomores or higher to shift to another recruitment unit in the same grade, as determined by school regulations: Provided, That where they shift to a recruitment unit falling under Article 28 (3) 1, the total number of students making such a shift shall not exceed 20/100 of the student enrollment quota of such recruitment unit, and where they shift to a recruitment unit falling under Article 28 (3) 2, the total number of students making such a shift shall not exceed the student enrollment quota of such recruitment unit. <Amended on Mar. 26, 1999; Sep. 18, 2008; Jan. 17, 2017>

(4) The head of a university or college shall only permit persons who have completed at least two-year courses of study in other departments or colleges, etc. or those deemed to have at least equivalent levels of education to transfer to pharmacy colleges at universities (excluding a herbal medicine department) or shift to another recruitment unit pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) as determined by school regulations. <Newly Inserted on Jan. 13, 2006; Sep. 18, 2008>

(5) Notwithstanding Article 28 (1), the heads of industrial colleges, junior colleges, distance learning colleges and various kinds of schools may permit students to shift to another recruitment unit of the same grade, as determined by school regulations. <Amended on Jan. 13, 2006; Jun. 5, 2008>

(6) Separate curricula may be provided to students admitted to a school pursuant to paragraph (2) 14 (c), as determined by school regulations. <Newly Inserted on Oct. 17, 2011>

(7) Notwithstanding Article 28 (1), where any registered student of a recruitment unit closed due to the abolition of a recruitment unit shifts to another recruitment unit, it shall be deemed that such quota separately exists while he or she remains registered with the recruitment unit. <Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022>

[Title Amended on Jan. 17, 2017]

Article 29-2 (Readmission) (1) The head of a university or college (including any industrial college, teacher's college, junior college, technical college, distance learning colleges and various colleges, however any graduate school and graduate school college shall be excluded herefrom; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) may permit readmission of students whose total number shall not exceed the maximum student number, including the maximum student number per recruitment unit determined by school regulations

pursuant to Article 28 (1) (hereinafter referred to as "maximum gross number"): Provided, That in cases of readmission related to the fosterage of teachers and medical personnel, readmission shall be permitted to students whose number shall not exceed the maximum number of students allowed entrance for each recruitment unit under Article 28 (3) 1 and 2. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008>

(2) Where the head of a university or college intends to permit the readmission under paragraph (1), he or she shall permit the readmission for each recruitment unit: Provided, That where the recruitment units readmission to which was to be allowed have been abolished, the head of a university or college may permit the readmission to the recruitment units determined by school regulations.

(3) The maximum gross number under paragraph (1) shall be classified into the daytime and nighttime, principal school and branch school and within and outside the limits on the maximum student numbers.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jan. 13, 2006]

Article 30 (Maximum Student Numbers for Graduate Schools) (1) The student enrollment quota of a graduate school under Article 32 of the Act shall be determined by the relevant graduate school regulations, not exceeding the number of students determined based on a school building size, school site area, faculty number, and value of for-profit assets under the Regulations on the Establishment and Operation of Universities and Colleges.

<Amended on Nov. 28, 2000; Jan. 29, 2001; Nov. 15, 2007; Jun. 5, 2008; Jan. 16, 2009>

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the student enrollment quota of a cyber graduate school shall be determined by school regulations, not exceeding the number of students determined based on a school building size, faculty number, capacity of cyber educational facilities, and value of for-profit assets under the Regulations for the Establishment and Operation of Cyber Colleges.<Newly Inserted on Jun. 5, 2008; Amended on Nov. 18, 2015>

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the student enrollment quota of a graduate school of medical science, dentistry or oriental medical science shall be determined by school regulations according to the standards the Minister of Education determines with due regard to demand for medical practitioners, etc. after consulting with the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies.<Amended on Feb. 15, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013; Nov. 18, 2015>

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any of the following student enrollment quotas shall be determined by school regulations, as prescribed by the Minister of Education: <Newly

Inserted on May 28, 2018>

1. Student enrollment quotas of a graduate school university to which the quantity-based regulation applies pursuant to Article 18 (3) of the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act;

2. Student enrollment quotas of graduate schools of national universities;

3. Student enrollment quotas of graduate schools of public universities.

(5) Where the Minister of Education intends to determine matters concerning paragraph (4) 1 and 2, he or she shall consult with the heads of the central administrative agencies, and where he or she intends to determine matters concerning subparagraph 3 of that paragraph, he or she shall consider the opinions of the heads of the relevant local governments. <Newly Inserted on May 28, 2018>

(6) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), where there is a reason prescribed by the Minister of Education, such as where it is necessary to adjust the quota between departments to respond to changes in the educational environment, the head of a school with graduate schools shall permit admission (including transfer admission; hereinafter the same shall apply) within the scope of the number of recruiters who have adjusted the admission quota in accordance with the standards determined by the Minister of Education. <Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022>

(7) The head of a school having graduate schools may grant admission to students within the student enrollment quota determined by school regulations; and grant transfer or readmission to students within the student enrollment quota (referring to the adjusted quota if the admission quota is adjusted under paragraph (6)) for the relevant year minus the number of enrolled students. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008; Feb. 15, 2013; May 28, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022>

(8) An additional quota shall be deemed available for any of the following students in addition to the quotas referred to in paragraphs (1) through (4). In such cases, an additional enrollment quota of the students who fall under subparagraph 3 shall not exceed 5/100 of the student enrollment quotas of a graduate school of medicine, dentistry or oriental medicine in paragraph (3): <Amended on Feb. 15, 2013; Mar. 23, 2013; May 28, 2018; Jul. 31, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022>

1. Any of the following students who are admitted, transferred or readmitted to a graduate school:

- (a) Entrusted students prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Education;
 - (b) North Korean refugees;
 - (c) Foreigners whose parents are both foreign nationals;
 - (d) Overseas Koreans or foreigners who have completed all curricula equivalent to or higher-level courses than those offered by Korea's elementary and secondary education and college education in a foreign country;
2. Students who are admitted to graduate school courses operated jointly with foreign universities pursuant to Article 13 (1) 1 or 2;
3. Students who are admitted to graduate schools of medicine, dentistry or oriental medicine as students from physically, economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds whom the head of a college or university determines according to the standards the Minister of Education determines.
- (9) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), while students of a department or major closed due to the abolition of a department or major shift to another department or major and remain registered with the department or major, it shall be deemed that such quota separately exists. <Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022>

Article 30-2 (Maximum Student Number for Integrated Bachelor's and Master's Degree Courses related to Medical Science, Dentistry, and Oriental Medical Science) Where integrated bachelor's and master's degree courses related to medical science, dentistry, and oriental medical science under Article 29-3 (1) of the Act are established in universities or colleges with graduate school of medical science, dentistry, and oriental medical science (referring only to universities or colleges without departments or faculties related to medical science, dentistry and oriental medical science), Article 30 (1) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the maximum number of students allowed to sign up for such combined courses, and it shall be determined based on the standards prescribed by the Minister of Education within 50/100 of the maximum number of students allowed to enroll in the master's degree course offered by the graduate school of medical science, dentistry, and oriental medical science. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

[This Article Newly Inserted on Feb. 15, 2013]

Article 31 (Selection of Students) (1) In selecting students to be admitted pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Act, the heads of universities or colleges (excluding distance learning colleges;

hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) shall endeavor to ensure that all people are guaranteed an equal right to education according to their abilities and that elementary and secondary education are provided in conformity with the original purposes of education. In such cases, the heads of national universities or colleges shall also take measures for promoting balanced development of the State. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008; Apr. 29, 2014>

(2) In conducting admission screening under Article 34 (1) of the Act, the heads of universities or colleges shall prepare and implement various methods and standards to ensure that temperament, aptitude and abilities of students may be reflected.

Article 31-2 (Admissions Officers) In the former part of Article 34-2 (4) of the Act, “where an admissions officer or a person who is or was his or her spouse has a special relationship prescribed by Presidential Decree with a student who applies for the admission screening, such as teaching or giving an extracurricular lesson to the applicant by the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Private Teaching Institutes and Extracurricular Lessons” means any of the following cases:

1. Where an admissions officer or a person who is or was his or her spouse taught or gave an extracurricular lesson to the student who applies for the admission screening pursuant to the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Private Teaching Institutes and Extracurricular Lessons within three years immediately preceding the date of commencement of the admission year of the admission screening which the student applies for;
2. Where an admissions officer or a person who is or was his or her spouse educated the student who applies for the admission screening pursuant to the Act or the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or any other statute or regulation within three years immediately preceding the date of commencement of the admission year of the admission screening which the student applies for;
3. Where an admissions officer or a person who is or was his or her spouse is a relative under Article 777 of the Civil Act with the student who applies for the admission screening;
4. Other cases prescribed by school regulations as necessary to review in advance as to whether likely to impede the fair performance of the admissions officers pursuant to Article 34-2 (1) of the Act.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Oct. 22, 2019]

Article 32 (Public Announcement of Basic Rules on Screening of Applicants for Admission to University or College) (1) A school consultative body (hereinafter referred to as "school consultative body") under Article 10 of the Act shall publish basic rules on the screening of applicants for the admission to universities or colleges in accordance with Article 34-5 (3) of the Act, by posting such rules on the website of the school consultative body.

<Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>

(2) "Where an event prescribed by Presidential Decree occurs, such as the enactment or amendment of the relevant statutes or regulations" in the proviso of Article 34-5 (6) of the Act means cases where it is necessary to amend basic rules on the screening of applicants for the admission to universities or colleges on any of the following grounds: <Amended on Jul. 31, 2018; Oct. 22, 2019>

1. Where relevant statutes or regulations are enacted, amended or repealed;
2. Where there is a natural disaster or any other unavoidable cause the Minister of Education recognizes.

(3) When a school consultative body intends to amend basic rules on the screening of applicants for the admission to universities or colleges in accordance with the proviso of Article 34-5 (6) of the Act, it shall consult thereon with the universities or colleges represented by the members of the school consultative body (hereinafter referred to as "member universities and colleges"). <Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>

(4) When a school consultative body amends basic rules on the screening of applicants for the admission to universities or colleges in accordance with the proviso of Article 34-5 (6) of the Act, it shall post the amendment on the website of the school consultative body. <Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Apr. 29, 2014]

Article 33 (Publication of Implementation Plans for Screening of Applicants for Admission to Universities or Colleges) (1) Pursuant to Article 34-5 (5) of the Act, implementation plans for screening of applicants for admission to universities or colleges shall be announced by the deadline set in the relevant subparagraph, in any of the following cases: <Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>

1. Where the principal of a distance learning college announces the implementation plan for screening of applicants for admission to the college: by four months prior to the start of each admission year;
2. Where the principal of a university or college (excluding distance learning colleges; hereafter in this subparagraph the same shall apply) under Article 34 (1) of the Act which obtained authorization for establishment pursuant to Article 4 (2) of the Act announces the implementation plan for screening of applicants for admission to the university or college for the year in which the relevant university or college is to open or the following year: by six months prior to the start of the admission year in which the relevant university or college is to open.
 - (2) The head of a university or college shall publish an implementation plan for the screening of applicants for the admission to the university or college in accordance with Article 34-5 (4) and (5) of the Act, by posting the plan on the website of the university or college. <Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>
 - (3) "Where an event prescribed by Presidential Decree occurs, such as the enactment or amendment of the relevant statutes or regulations" in the proviso of Article 34-5 (6) of the Act means the cases where it is necessary to amend an implementation plan for the screening of applicants for the admission to a university or college on any of the following grounds: <Amended on Jul. 31, 2018; Oct. 22, 2019>
 1. Where relevant statutes or regulations are enacted, amended, or repealed;
 2. Where departments are reformed and the maximum number of students of each department is adjusted for restructuring the university or college;
 3. Where basic rules on the screening of applicants for the admission to the university or college are amended under Article 32 (2) and (3);
 4. Where an administrative disposition is taken to reduce the maximum number of students, abolish a department, or suspend the recruitment of students according to an order for correction or modification issued under Article 60 of the Act;
 5. Where an implementation plan for the screening of applicants for the admission to a university or college can be amended pursuant to any other statutes or regulations;
 6. Where there are unavoidable causes the Minister of Education recognizes, such as a natural disaster.

(4) When the head of a university or college intends to amend an implementation plan for the screening of applicants for the admission to the university or college in accordance with the proviso of Article 34-5 (6) of the Act, the head shall obtain approval therefor from the school consultative body one of whose members is the representative of the university or college: Provided, That where there is no school consultative body to which the representative of the relevant university or college belongs, the head shall consult thereon with the Minister of Education. <Amended on Nov. 18, 2015; Oct. 22, 2019>

(5) When the head of a university or college amends an implementation plan for the screening of applicants for the admission to the university or college in accordance with the proviso of Article 34-5 (46) of the Act, he or she shall post the amendment on the website of the university or college. <Amended on Oct. 22, 2019>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Apr. 29, 2014]

Article 34 (Classification of Admission Screening) (1) The general selection process under Article 34 of the Act shall be defined as a process for selecting students from among ordinary students in accordance with general educational standards and shall be implemented openly through fair competition in accordance with the standards and methods for screening applicants for admission in conformity with the objectives of education of the relevant university or college (excluding distance learning colleges; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply). <Amended on Apr. 29, 2014>

(2) The special selection process under Article 34 of the Act shall be defined as a process for selecting students from among persons who need to be selected in accordance with special standards prescribed by a university or college, such as special career or talent, or discriminative standards for educational compensation and shall be implemented openly through fair competition in accordance with reasonable standards and methods for screening applicants for admission which are appropriate for the generally-accepted standard of value. <Amended on Apr. 29, 2014>

Article 35 (Data for Admission Screening) (1) The heads of universities or colleges (including teachers' colleges; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) may use for admission screening academic performance results, such as high school transcripts, results of examinations administered by the Minister of Education (hereinafter referred to as "College Scholastic Ability Test") pursuant to Article 34 (3) of the Act, examinations administered by

each university or college (referring to written examinations, such as essays, interviews and oral tests, physical examinations, practical and experimental tests, and aptitude and personality tests for the teaching profession), and records of non-academic performance (excluding a letter of self-introduction) in order to select new students pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Act. <Amended on Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 23, 2013; Feb. 28, 2022>

(2) Where the heads of universities or colleges conduct written examinations, such as essay tests, as prescribed by paragraph (1), they shall conduct these examinations in such a way that they do not undermine the original purpose of primary and secondary education. <Amended on Jun. 11, 2008>

(3) Deleted. <Jun. 11, 2008>

Article 36 (Master Plan for Administration of College Scholastic Ability Tests) The Minister of Education shall prepare a master plan for administration of annual college scholastic ability test that includes overall trends, distribution of marks, notification of test results, and test schedule, etc., and publicly announce such master plan by March 31 of the year in which the said test is to be conducted. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Sep. 1, 2010]

Article 37 (Question Designers) The Minister of Education shall designate or commission question designers for the college scholastic ability test from among those who have expert knowledge in the evaluation of the scholastic ability at colleges, and supervisors of the test from among the staff working for educational administrative agencies or educational research institutions, respectively. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 23, 2013>

[Title Amended on Sep. 1, 2010]

Article 38 (Application Fees) (1) Any person that intends to apply for the college scholastic ability test shall pay application fees determined by the Minister of Education. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 23, 2013>

(2) If any justifiable ground exists, such as where a person that has paid application fees under paragraph (1) fails to take the test due to unavoidable reasons or has mistakenly paid application fees, all or some of the application fees paid may be returned, as determined by the Minister of Education. <Newly Inserted on Mar. 15, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) The Minister of Education may grant allowances and travel expenses to those who are engaged in jobs related to the college scholastic ability test, such as question designers and supervisors under Article 37, based on the standards determined by the Minister of Education within budgetary limits. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Mar. 15, 2011; Mar. 23, 2013>

[Title Amended on Sep. 1, 2010]

Article 39 (Selection Method of Students at Industrial Colleges) (1) When the head of an industrial college selects students to be admitted through the special selection process under Article 34 (2), he or she shall preferentially select any of the following persons in the order of priority prescribed by its school regulations: <Amended on Mar. 25, 2005; Apr. 12, 2007; Jun. 29, 2010; Sep. 1, 2010; Apr. 29, 2014>

1. A person who has worked for an industrial enterprise and whose education has been entrusted by his or her employer;
2. A person who has the experience of working for at least six months for an industrial enterprise;
3. Any person who holds a national qualification under the Framework Act on Qualifications or a private qualification officially recognized by the State;
4. A person who applies for a recruitment unit in the same department after graduating from a special purpose high school or specialized high schools under Article 90 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act;
5. Deleted; <Apr. 29, 2014>
6. Any other person specified by school regulations from among the persons similar to those specified in subparagraphs 1 through 4.

(2) Matters on the selection standards and methods, procedures and qualifications, and the scope of enterprises referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by school regulations.

(3) Article 35 (1) shall apply mutatis mutandis with respect to making screening data available in cases where any industrial college selects new students by a general screening. In such cases, "universities or colleges (including teachers' colleges; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply)" shall be deemed "industrial colleges".

Article 39-2 (Selection of Students at Distance Learning Colleges) The head of a distance learning colleges may formulate an implementation plan for screening applicants for the

admission to the college, to select students who conform to the objectives of education, and the special features, of the college. In such cases, the head of a distance learning colleges shall prepare various standards and methods for screening applicants for admission in accordance with the classification under Article 34 and shall reflect such standards and methods in the implementation plan for screening applicants for the admission to the college.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Apr. 29, 2014]

Article 40 (Special Screening at Junior Colleges) Where the head of a junior college determines the methods, standards, etc. of a special screening referred to in Article 34 (2), he or she shall first consider the matters necessary for the promotion of vocational and technical education. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2018>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 31, 2001]

Article 41 (Schedules for Selection of Students) (1) In the selection of students pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Act, the heads of universities or colleges (including industrial colleges, teachers' colleges and junior colleges) may select students classified by irregular, regular, and additional recruitments.

(2) The school consultative body may determine and announce officially schedules for selection by a recruitment method under paragraph (1) through consultation among member universities and colleges. In such cases, the head of each member university and college shall observe such schedules.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jun. 11, 2008]

Article 42 (Method of Application for Admission) (1) Any person who intends to be admitted to a university or college (including an industrial college, teachers' college and junior college) may apply for an irregular, regular, or additional recruitment. In such cases, when a person applies for a university or college (including a teachers' college, but excluding an industrial college and junior college; hereafter in this paragraph the same shall apply) conducting recruitment by group in the regular recruitment, he or she may apply for only one university or college in the group having the same examination period. <Amended on Nov. 28, 2000; May 27, 2002; Jun. 1, 2008>

(2) Any person who has passed an irregular recruitment examination under the former part of paragraph (1) shall not apply for any irregular, regular, and additional recruitment

conducted in another semester. <Amended on Jun. 11, 2008>

(3) Any enrollee who has passed a regular recruitment examination offered by a university or college (including a teachers' college, but excluding an industrial college and junior college; hereafter in this paragraph the same shall apply) pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not apply for an additional recruitment conducted by the university or college. <Amended on Jun. 11, 2008>

(4) Any person who has passed examinations offered by two universities or colleges or more (including an industrial college, teachers' college and junior college; hereafter in this paragraph and Article 42-2 the same shall apply), the first semester of which is the same by recruitment under paragraph (1), shall enroll in only one university or college. <Amended on Jun. 11, 2008>

Article 42-2 (Disposition of Offenders of Application Methods for Admission) (1) The heads of universities or colleges shall present necessary data to the school consultative body within 30 days from the start date for each school year to find persons who have entered universities or colleges in violation of Article 42.

(2) The heads of universities or colleges shall, where the school consultative body has notified them of persons who entered universities or colleges in violation of Article 42 by the end of the relevant first year, nullify admission of such persons without delay.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jun. 11, 2008]

Article 42-3 (Admission Fees) (1) The head of a university or college may fully or partially exempt any of the following persons from admission fees, pursuant to Article 34-4 (3) of the Act:

1. A person entitled to veterans benefits defined in subparagraph 2 of Article 3 of the Framework Act on Veterans Affairs;
2. A recipient of assistances defined in subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the National Basic Living Security Act;
3. A person whom the head of a university or college finds it necessary to fully or partially exempt from admission fees, such as a person who suffers financial hardship.

(2) The cases where admission fees are to be refunded and the amount of such refund under Article 34-4 (4) of the Act shall be as follows:

1. Where an applicant for admission erroneously overpaid admission fees: The overpaid amount;
 2. Where an applicant for admission was unable to undergo the admission screening due to the university's fault: The full amount of the admission fees paid;
 3. Where an applicant for admission was unable to undergo the admission screening due to an act of God: The full amount of the admission fees paid;
 4. Where an applicant for admission was unable to undergo the admission screening due to the applicant's hospitalization or death resulting from a disease or an accident (applicable only where relevant facts can be proved): The full amount of the admission fees paid;
 5. Where an applicant for admission underwent some stages of the admission screening, which have been conducted by stages, but fails to pass any stage prior to the final stage of the admission screening: A portion of the amount required to go through the stages not undergone, out of the admission fees paid.
- (3) The head of a university or college shall refund the amount of money left over from the revenue from the admission screening to the applicants for admission by not later than April 30 of the pertinent school year in proportion to the admission fees paid by each applicant, pursuant to Article 34-4 (5) of the Act.
- (4) Where the head of a university or college refunds admission fees under paragraph (2) or (3), he or she shall provide two or more methods for the refund so that each person entitled to the refund can choose a method. In such cases, such methods shall surely include the receipt of the refund in person at the school and the transfer to an account at the financial institution designated by each person entitled to the refund.
- (5) If a person entitled to the refund chooses the transfer to an account at the financial institution designated by him or her, among the methods for the refund under paragraph (4), the head of the university or college may pay the refund after deducting the expenses incurred in using the financial institution's computer network from the refundable amount.
- (6) If the expenses incurred in using a financial institution's computer network in refunding admission fees under paragraph (5) is greater than the refundable amount, the head of the university or college need not refund any amount.
- (7) The head of a university or college shall state the rules under paragraphs (2) through (6) in detail on the application forms so that a person who intends to apply for admission

can be informed of the rules on the refund of admission fees.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Nov. 20, 2013]

Article 42-4 (Revocation of Permission of Admission) "Where any student granted admission to the relevant school commits any cheating prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as submitting false data by forgery or alteration or having other persons take admission tests on his or her behalf" in Article 34-6 of the Act means any of the following cases:

1. Where submitting false data by forgery or alteration for admission screening;
2. Where having other persons take admission tests on his or her behalf;
3. Other cases of any other acts that unfairly affect the fair implementation and management of the admission screening as prescribed by school regulations, such as viewing another test taker's answer sheet or showing one's own answer sheet to other test takers in the admission screening.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 2, 2020]

Article 42-5 (Test of Proficiency in Korean) (1) The Test of Proficiency in Korean under Article 34-7 (2) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Test of Proficiency in Korean") shall be administered domestically and abroad at least once a year.

(2) The Minister of Education shall formulate and publicly announce a plan for the implementation of the Test of Proficiency in Korean for the following year by the end of October each year.

(3) The Test of Proficiency in Korean can be divided into listening, reading, writing and speaking.

(4) Measures against cheating in the Test of Proficiency in Korean are as shown in attached Table 1-2.

(5) Those who wish to take the Test of Proficiency in Korean shall pay a fee determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Education.

(6) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (5), details necessary for the implementation of the Test of Proficiency in Korean shall be determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jun. 15, 2021]

Article 42-6 (Operation of Social Integration Admission Process) (1) An entrance examination for persons who require differential educational compensation under Article 34-8 (1) of the

Act shall be conducted for the following persons:

1. Persons prescribed in Article 29 (2) 4 and items of subparagraph 14 of that paragraph;
2. Persons entitled to veterans benefits under the Framework Act on Veterans Affairs;
3. Persons who fall under any subparagraph of Article 11 of the Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Support for Five Islands of the Republic of Korea in the Yellow Sea;
4. Children who fall under any subparagraph of Article 38 (2) of the Enforcement Decree of the Child Welfare Act;
5. Children of a North Korean defector under the North Korean Defector Protection and Settlement Support Act or children of a North Korean defector born in a third country;
6. Persons equivalent to those referred to in subparagraphs 1 through 5, specified by the basic rules on the selection of applicants for admission to each university or college under Article 34-5 (3) of the Act as they are deemed to require differential educational compensation.

(2) "Ratio prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 34-8 (1) of the Act means 10/100 of the total quota for admission.

(3) In calculating the ratio of the total quota for admission under paragraph (2), where the head of a local university under the Act on the Development of Local Universities and Colleges and Regional Human Resources recruits a person who has graduated from or is scheduled to graduate from a high school in the area where the university is located in accordance with the implementation plan for the selection of applicants for admission to the university or college under Article 34-5 (4) of the Act, the number of persons recruited shall be calculated by including the total quota for admission under paragraph (2) within the limit of 5/100 of the total quota for admission.

(4) Where the head of a university or college located in the Seoul metropolitan area under the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act, among the universities and colleges (excluding junior colleges and distance learning colleges; hereafter in this Article, the same shall apply) under Article 34 (1) of the Act, recruits students through admission process for balanced regional development under Article 34-8 (3) of the Act, he or she shall endeavor to ensure that the prescribed number of students is at least 10/100 of the total quota for admission.

(5) In selecting students pursuant to paragraph (4), the head of a university shall select students from among the persons recommended by the head of a school under the

Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and shall endeavor to preferentially consider the achievements of the subjects to be completed and the learning grades of the curricula acquired, among the data on the developmental conditions of the subjects referred to in Article 25 (1) 5 of that Act.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Feb. 28, 2022]

Article 43 (Types of Degrees) (1) The types of bachelors' degrees referred to in Article 35 (1) of the Act shall be determined by school regulations.

(2) The master's degrees and doctoral degrees referred to in Article 35 (2) of the Act shall be classified into academic degrees and technical degrees, and the types of academic and technical degrees and how to mark them shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Education. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 44 (Presentation and Examination of Dissertations) (1) Any person who intends to obtain a master's degree or a doctor's degree shall acquire required credits, pass certain examinations and then present a dissertation for a degree as determined by school regulations: Provided, That in cases of a master's degree, other methods may be applied as determined by school regulations. <Amended on May 8, 2017>

(2) A dissertation for a degree shall be examined by examiners (not less than three persons for a master's degree, and not less than five persons for a doctor's degree) selected through deliberation by a graduate school committee referred to in Article 24, from among school teachers or authorities of the academic circle.

Article 45 (Examination Fees of Dissertations for Degrees) The head of a university or college, industrial college or teachers' college may collect examination fees equivalent to actual expenses from the presenter of a dissertation for a master's degree or a dissertation for a doctor's degree through deliberation by a graduate school committee.

Article 46 (Conferment of Degrees in Graduate School Courses) General graduate schools shall confer academic degrees, and specialized graduate schools and special graduate schools shall award technical degrees: Provided, That specialized graduate schools (excluding master's degree courses at the graduate schools of medical science, dentistry, and oriental medical science) may confer academic degrees, as determined by school regulations, where deemed necessary considering unique academic characteristics of such

fields. <Amended on Jan. 16, 2009; Feb. 15, 2013>

Article 47 (Conferment of Honorary Doctor's Degrees) An honorary doctor's degree referred to in Article 35 (5) of the Act may be conferred to a person who has made special contributions to academic development or rendered distinct services for the improvement of human culture through deliberation by a graduate school committee. <Amended on Dec. 16, 2014>

Article 48 (Conferment of Academic Degrees) A certificate of academic degree shall be issued when conferring an academic degree pursuant to Article 35 (1) through (4) of the Act. [This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 18, 2018]

Article 49 Deleted. <Nov. 28, 2000>

Article 50 (Registration of Those Who Have Completed Courses) (1) Any person that has completed a degree course at a graduate school may register with the graduate school to make preparations for dissertation, as prescribed by school regulations.
(2) "Person that has completed a degree course" in paragraph (1) means any person who, after the duration of courses under Article 31 of the Act, has obtained required credits determined by school regulations.

Article 51 (Public Announcement of Dissertations for Doctor's Degrees) Any person that has obtained a doctor's degree shall publicly announce his or her doctor's degree dissertation within one year from the date on which he or she received the said degree, as prescribed by the Minister of Education: Provided, That this shall not apply to a case where the Minister of Education deems it inappropriate to publicly announce such a dissertation. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 52 (Cancellation of Conferment of Degrees) (1) Where a person who earns an academic degree (including an academic degree conferred in a joint name pursuant to the proviso of Article 13 (2); hereafter in this paragraph the same shall apply) pursuant to the Act obtains the academic degree by fraud or illegal means, the principal of the university or college (including industrial colleges, teachers' colleges, distance learning colleges and graduate school universities or colleges, but in cases of distance learning colleges, limited to cases where a master's degree or higher is conferred; hereafter in this paragraph the

same shall apply) may cancel the conferment of the academic degree by undergoing deliberation as categorized in the below: Provided, That where the relevant university or college is abolished or closed down, the Minister of Education may cancel the conferment of the relevant academic degree: <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018>

1. A master's degree or doctor's degree: Deliberation by the graduate school committee;
2. Academic degrees other than those in subparagraph 1: Deliberation by the committee prescribed by school regulations.

(2) The head of a school who conferred an honorary doctor's degree under Article 35 (5) of the Act may cancel the conferment of the degree after deliberation by a graduate school committee, where he or she upon receipt of such degree undermines its reputation.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 16, 2014]

Article 53 (Recruitment of Part-time Enrollees) (1) The heads of universities or colleges (including industrial colleges, junior colleges, and distance learning colleges) may make use of the records of high school (including schools recognized as being equivalent to high school diploma after graduation) transcripts, academic records at the school from which an applicant recently graduated, grades and results of an interview in the qualification examination of high school education, etc. as screening data in recruiting persons who attend classes on a part-time basis pursuant to Article 36 (1) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "part-time enrollees"). <Amended on Sep. 1, 2010; Jan. 6, 2015; Nov. 18, 2015; May 8, 2017>

(2) Detailed matters concerning the method for recruiting part-time enrollees under paragraph (1) shall be determined by school regulations. <Newly Inserted on Sep. 1, 2010>

(3) Part-time enrollees under paragraph (1) shall be recruited and classified into a unit separate from the recruitment units related to the training of school personnel under Article 28 (3) 1 and training of human resources falling under the items of subparagraph 2 of that paragraph. <Newly Inserted on Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010>

(4) The principal of a university and college (including industrial college, junior college, and distance learning college) may recruit part-time enrollees by classifying them into part-time enrollees who can take courses together with full-time students of the relevant university or college, and part-time enrollees who are allowed to take courses designed for them only. <Newly Inserted on Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Sep. 6, 2022>

(5) The number of part-time enrollees that are allowed to take courses together with full-time students of the relevant university or college shall be determined by school regulations of the relevant universities or colleges (including industrial colleges and junior colleges; hereafter in this paragraph the same shall apply), and it shall not exceed 10/100 of the total maximum number of students allowed entrance to the relevant university or college. <Amended on Mar. 26, 1999; Mar. 25, 2005; Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Jan. 6, 2012>

(6) The number of part-time enrollees that take courses intended for them only shall be determined by school regulations of the university or college, and it shall not exceed 10/100 of the total maximum number of students allowed entrance to the relevant university or college (including an industrial college and junior college; hereafter in this paragraph and paragraph (7) the same shall apply): Provided, That in cases of universities or colleges located in the Seoul metropolitan area under subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act, part-time enrollees shall not exceed 10/100 of the total maximum number of students allowed entrance, including the number of enrollees under paragraph (5). <Newly Inserted on Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; Jan. 6, 2012>

(7) A curriculum for part-time enrollees that take courses designed for them only may be established within the extent of the curricula (excluding curricula related to training of school personnel under Article 28 (3) 1 and training of human resources falling under the items of subparagraph 2 of that paragraph) established for students of the relevant university or college, and how such courses for respective subjects are taught and duration of such courses shall be determined by school regulations. <Newly Inserted on Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010; May 8, 2017>

(8) In cases of a distance learning college, the total number of part-time enrollees taking classes together with students of the relevant university or college and part-time enrollees allowed to take courses designed for them only shall be determined by the school regulations of the relevant university or college, within the scope of 50/100 of the maximum number of students to be admitted to the relevant university or college. <Amended on Sep. 6, 2022>

(9) The credits for which any part-time enrollee is entitled to apply shall not exceed 12 credits every semester and 24 credits a year. <Amended on Sep. 8, 2008; Sep. 1, 2010>

Article 53-2 (Education Commissioned by Industrial Enterprises) (1) Where the head of an industrial college, junior college, or distance learning college is commissioned by corporations, pursuant to Article 40 (2) of the Act, to provide education to those who have graduated from high schools or achieved the equivalent (in the case of commissioned education through transfer admission, the junior college graduates or those who have achieved the equivalent) and who work for the corporations, he or she may provide such training under contract with the relevant industrial enterprises. <Amended on Dec. 31, 2001; Jun. 5, 2008>

(2) Where the head of an industrial college, junior college, or distance learning colleges is commissioned to provide education pursuant to paragraph (1), he or she shall report to the Minister of Education on an implementation plan for commissioned education and the results thereof within the period specified by the Minister. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Jun. 5, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Matters necessary for the provision of commissioned education under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Minister of Education. <Amended on Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

[\[This Article Newly Inserted on Nov. 28, 2000\]](#)

SECTION 3 Teachers' Colleges

Article 54 (Establishment of Department of Education) Matters necessary for the establishment of the department of education referred to in Article 41 (3) of the Act shall be determined by the Minister of Education, with due regard for the supply of and demand for school teachers. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 55 (Establishment of Comprehensive Teachers' Training Colleges) Matters necessary for the establishment of comprehensive teachers' training colleges referred to in Article 43 (1) of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree.

Article 56 (Establishment of Temporary Teachers' Training Institution) A temporary teachers' training institution referred to in Article 46 of the Act may be established or authorized to be established in any case falling under any of the following:

1. Where it is intended to train school teachers of subjects difficult to teach at regular teachers' training institutions;
2. Where it is intended to train school teachers of subjects necessary for temporary training;
3. Where it is necessary to supply school teachers by short-term training due to temporary shortages of personnel;
4. Where it is necessary to provide incumbent elementary and middle school teachers with opportunities to acquire multiple qualifications.

Article 56-2 (Composition and Operation of the Development Committee for Teachers'

Training Colleges) (1) A development committee for teachers' training colleges (hereinafter referred to as the "Development Committee") shall be established under the Ministry of Education to deliberate on the following matters necessary for joint development of teachers' training colleges: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Matters concerning recommendations for appointment of the head of a university or college, such as open recruitment of the head of a teachers' training college;
2. Matters concerning adjustment of the maximum student number for elementary schools for training of elementary school teachers;
3. Matters concerning specialization of teachers' training colleges and mutual exchange among them;
4. Matters concerning internationalization of students and teachers at teachers' training colleges;
5. Other matters deemed necessary for development of teachers' training colleges by the Minister of Education or 1/3 of the members of the Development Committee.

(2) The Development Committee shall be comprised of 20 members including one chairperson, and the following persons shall be the members of the Development Committee. In such cases, 1/4 of the members shall be persons that do not belong to any teachers' training college: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

1. The chancellor of each teachers' training college;
2. One professor representative at each teachers' training college;
3. One graduate representative at each teachers' training college;
4. One superintendent representative at the Offices of Education in each City/Do;

5. Persons commissioned by the Minister of Education from among those with knowledge and experience in education.

(3) The member commissioned pursuant to paragraph (2) 5 shall serve a term of office of one year.

(4) The Chairperson shall be elected from among the members of the Development Committee, represent the Development Committee, and exercise overall control over its affairs.

(5) The Chairperson shall convene a meeting of the Development Committee, and serve as the chairperson of the committee.

(6) A majority of the incumbent members shall constitute a quorum and any decision thereof shall require the concurring vote of a majority of those present.

(7) A sub-committee may be established under the Development Committee to deliberate on matters concerning training of kindergarten or middle school teachers provided by comprehensive teachers' training colleges established under Article 43 of the Act.

(8) The Development Committee may request any teachers' training college to submit relevant data, if necessary for deliberating on the matters referred to in each subparagraph of paragraph (1).

(9) The Development Committee shall have one administrative secretary appointed by the Minister of Education from among public officials affiliated with the Department of Education to handle its business affairs. <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

(10) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) through (9), matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Development Committee shall be determined by the Chairperson following resolution of the Development Committee.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jan. 6, 2012]

[In accordance with Article 2 of Addenda (Presidential Decree No. 23485, Jan. 6, 2012) This Article is valid for three years from the date of establishment of Development Committee

SECTION 4 Junior Colleges

Article 57 (Duration of Courses at Junior Colleges) (1) Departments at junior colleges that offer three-year courses pursuant to Article 48 of the Act shall be those of nursing, radiology, clinical pathology, physical therapy, prosthodontia, dental hygiene, occupational

therapy, fishery, and engine. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Dec. 31, 2001; Sep. 24, 2021>

(2) The head of a junior college may set the duration of courses offered by departments other than those provided in paragraph (1) at three years, as prescribed by the Minister of Education. <Newly Inserted on Dec. 31, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Sep. 24, 2021>

Article 57-2 (Shortened Duration of Courses) The duration of courses at junior colleges that can be shortened under Article 48 (2) of the Act shall be not more than 1/4 of the duration of courses under paragraph (1) of that Article.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Dec. 11, 2002]

Article 58 (Establishment and Operation of Non-Degree Advanced Major Courses at Junior College) (1) The duration of a course of advanced major which is established and operated pursuant to Article 49 of the Act but which does not confer a degree (hereinafter referred to as "non-degree advanced course at a junior college") shall be determined by the school regulations to be up to one year. <Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

(2) A person eligible for enrollment in a non-degree advanced course at a junior college shall be a junior college graduate or a person recognized to have an equivalent or higher level of education. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2018; Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

(3) Matters necessary for the process of setting up a non-degree advanced course at a junior college, the number of enrolled students, and the operation of such course, etc. shall be determined by the Minister of Education. <Amended on Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Nov. 15, 2007]

[Title Amended on Oct. 16, 2018; Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 58-2 (Authorization for Establishment of Advanced Major Courses for Bachelor's Degree at Junior College) (1) Where the principal of a junior college intends to establish advanced major courses for which bachelor's degrees are conferred (hereinafter referred to as "advanced degree course for bachelor's degree at a junior college") pursuant to Article 50-2 (2) of the Act, he or she shall submit an operational plan stating the following matters to the Minister of Education, after complying with the criteria for securing the teachers and school buildings specified in attached Table 2: <Amended on Feb. 14, 2008; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Oct. 16, 2018; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Departments established and forms thereof;
2. The duration of courses;
3. The number of persons to be recruited and the number of students in each class;
4. The current status of teacher pool and school buildings and a plan for securing them;
5. An operational plan for education courses;
6. A self-evaluation plan for operational performance;
7. Other matters necessary for the operation of advanced degree courses for bachelor's degree at junior colleges.

(2) When the Minister of Education receives an operational plan under paragraph (1), he or she shall determine whether to approve such plan after reviewing the appropriateness thereof, and notify the principal of the relevant junior college of the results of determination two months before the scheduled commencement date of an advanced degree course at a junior college. <Amended on Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Apr. 18, 2023>

(3) A person eligible for enrollment in an advanced degree course at a junior college pursuant to Article 50-2 (3) of the Act shall be any of the following persons: <Amended on Oct. 16, 2018; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. A junior college graduate who has completed the same educational course as the advanced course and worked for not less than one year in relevant field after enrolling in the junior college;
2. A person who graduates from the junior college in the same field of studies in the school year preceding the school year of enrollment to the advanced degree course at a junior college, who has at least nine months of work experience in relevant field after graduating from the junior college;
3. A person recognized to have an educational level equal to or higher than that of a college graduate in the same field of studies, who has at least one year of work experience in the relevant field after enrollment in or registration with an academic accreditation program that accredits the level of education equivalent to or higher than the graduation of a junior college;
4. A person who graduates or completes an academic accreditation program that accredits a level of education equivalent to or higher than graduation of a junior college in the same field of studies, in the year preceding the year of enrollment in an advanced

degree course at a junior college, who has at least nine months of work experience in the relevant field after graduation from or completion of the relevant course.

(4) The Minister of Education shall determine the same educational courses and relevant fields referred to in Article 50-2 (3) of the Act in consideration of academic fields, characteristics of work, etc. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2018>

[This Article Newly Inserted on Nov. 15, 2007]

[Title Amended on Oct. 16, 2018; Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 58-3 (Advanced Degree Courses at Junior College Available for Person without Work Experience)

(1) "Departments prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 50-2 (4) of the Act means the departments in the fields of natural science, engineering, arts and physical education, or humanities and social sciences, and "requirements prescribed by Presidential Decree" means any of the following: <Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

1. To graduate from a relevant department which has advanced degree courses at a junior college pursuant to Article 50-2 (4) of the Act;
2. To graduate from a department related to the departments in subparagraph 1 and determined by the Minister of Education.

(2) "Standards prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 50-2 (5) of the Act means the standards in attached Table 3.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Oct. 16, 2018]

[Title Amended on Oct. 16, 2018; Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 58-4 (Operation of Advanced Degree Courses at Junior College) (1) The curricula for advanced degree courses at junior colleges shall be prescribed by school regulations, and shall be operated focused on the practical business and field. <Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

(2) The duration of advanced degree courses at junior colleges shall be as follows: <Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Two-year educational course in a department of junior college: Not less than two years;
2. Three-year educational course in a department of junior college: Not less than one year.

(3) Other than the duration of courses specified in paragraph (2), matters necessary for the type and conferment of a bachelor's degree for advanced degree courses at a junior college shall be prescribed by the school regulations. <Amended on Apr. 18, 2023>

[This Article Wholly Amended on Oct. 16, 2018]

[Title Amended on Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 58-5 (Designation of Departments for Training Medical Personnel) (1) The head of a junior college that intends to receive designation for its four-year course pursuant to Article 50-3 (2) of the Act shall submit an operational plan that specifies the following matters to the Minister of Education by no later than seven months prior to the start date for the next school year: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013>

1. Newly established departments;
2. The number of students to be recruited and number of students in each class;
3. The current status of teacher pool and school buildings;
4. An operational plan for education courses;
5. Self-evaluation plans for operational performance.

(2) "Standards prescribed by Presidential Decree relating to educational circumstances" in Article 50-3 (2) of the Act are as provided in attached Table 3.

(3) Types of degrees and the conferment thereof pursuant to Article 50-3 (5) of the Act shall be prescribed by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Oct. 17, 2011]

Article 58-6 (Authorization for Establishment and Operation of Professional Technical Master Courses) (1) Where the head of a junior college intends to obtain authorization for the establishment and operation of a professional technical master course pursuant to Article 50-4 (2) of the Act, he or she shall secure at least five teachers with expertise in the relevant field of technology.

(2) The head of a junior college that intends to obtain authorization for establishment and operation of a professional technical master course pursuant to Article 50-4 (2) of the Act shall submit an operational plan stating the following matters to the Minister of Education by not later than 12 months prior to the scheduled date of commencement of operation of the professional technical master course:

1. Newly established departments;
2. The duration of courses;
3. Quota of enrollees and student selection plan;

4. The current status of educational and practical facilities and equipment, and plans for securing them;
5. The current status of teacher pool and school buildings and a plan for securing them;
6. An operational plan for education courses;
7. A self-evaluation plan for operational performance;
8. A financial operation plan for three years after the establishment of the professional technical master course;
9. Other matters necessary for the operation of a professional technical master course.

(3) When the Minister of Education has received an operational plan under paragraph (2), he or she shall determine whether to grant authorization after examining the appropriateness thereof, and notify the head of the relevant junior college of the result thereof eight months prior to the scheduled commencement date for a professional technical master course.

(4) A person eligible to be admitted to the professional technical master course pursuant to Article 50-4 (3) of the Act shall be a person who meets all of the following requirements:

1. A person who has a bachelor's degree or is deemed to have a higher level of education under statutes or regulations;
2. A person who has at least three years' experience in related fields (including a career before receiving a bachelor's degree or a career before it is recognized that he or she has the same or higher level of education than a bachelor's degree under statutes or regulations).

(5) The related fields under paragraph (4) 2 shall be determined and publicly notified by the Minister of Education, in consideration of academic fields, the nature of duties, etc.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Sep. 24, 2021]

Article 58-7 (Operation of Professional Technical Master Courses) (1) The curriculum for a professional technical master course shall be prescribed by school regulations.

(2) The curriculum under paragraph (1) shall include practice subjects necessary for training highly-skilled technical professionals.

(3) Matters necessary for the types of professional technical master courses and the awarding thereof shall be determined by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Sep. 24, 2021]

Article 59 (Joint Operation of Curricula) If the head of a junior college deems it necessary to promote vocational education, he or she may jointly operate curricula with a high school tailored to industrial demand referred to in Article 90 (1) 10 of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, specialized high schools, a university, a college, an industrial college, an industrial enterprise or a distance learning college (limited to a distance learning college which operates a bachelor's degree course), as prescribed by its school regulations. <Amended on Apr. 12, 2007; Jun. 29, 2010; Apr. 29, 2014; Oct. 25, 2016>

Article 60 (Types of Associate Degrees) The types of associate degrees referred to in Article 50 (2) of the Act shall be determined by school regulations.

Article 61 (Provisions Applicable Mutatis Mutandis)

SECTION 5 Distance Learning Colleges

Article 62 (Establishment of Courses at Distance Learning Colleges) Matters on the establishment of associate degree courses and bachelor's degree courses at distance learning colleges under Article 53 (1) of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008>

Article 62-2 (Authorization for Establishment of Advanced Major Courses for Bachelor's Degree at Cyber Colleges) (1) Where the head of a cyber college that operates associate degree courses intends to establish advanced major courses which confer bachelor's degrees pursuant to Article 54-2 (2) of the Act (hereinafter referred to as "advanced degree courses at a cyber college"), he or she shall submit an operational plan describing the following matters to the Minister of Education after satisfying the criteria for securing teachers and school buildings specified in attached Table 3-2:

1. Newly established departments;
2. The duration of courses;
3. The number of persons to be recruited;

4. The current status of teachers and school buildings and a plan for securing them;
5. An operational plan for education courses;
6. A self-evaluation plan for operational performance;
7. Other matters necessary to operate advanced degree courses at a cyber college.

(2) When the Minister of Education has received an operational plan under paragraph (1), he or she shall determine whether to grant authorization after examining the appropriateness thereof, and notify the head of the relevant cyber college of the result thereof six months prior to the scheduled date of commencement of advanced degree courses at a cyber college.

(3) Any person who may enroll in advanced degree courses at a cyber college pursuant to Article 54-2 (3) of the Act shall be any of the following persons:

1. A person who holds an associate degree in the same field of studies and has at least one year's work experience in a related field after admitting to an associate degree course;
2. A person who earns an associate degree in the same field of studies in the year preceding the year of admission to an advanced degree course at a cyber college, who has at least nine months of work experience in the relevant field after acquiring an associate degree;
3. A person who is recognized to have an educational level equivalent to or higher than that of a person with an associate degree in the same field of studies, who has at least one year of work experience in the related field after admission to and registration with an academic accreditation course that accredits a level of education equivalent to or higher than an associate degree;
4. A person who graduates or completes an academic accreditation course that accredits a level of education equivalent to or higher than an associate degree in the same field of studies, in the year preceding the year of enrollment in an advanced degree courses at a cyber college, who has at least nine months of experience in the relevant field after graduation from or completion of the relevant course.

(4) The same department of studies and related field referred to in Article 54-2 (3) of the Act shall be prescribed by school regulations in consideration of academic fields, characteristics of work, etc.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 62-3 (Advanced Degree Courses at Cyber College Available for Persons without Work Experience)

(1) "Departments prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 54-2 (4) of the Act means departments affiliated with the fields of natural science, engineering, arts and physical education or humanities and social sciences, and "requirements prescribed by Presidential Decree" means any of the following:

1. To graduate from a relevant department which has advanced degree courses at a cyber college under Article 54-2 (4) of the Act;
2. To graduate from a department related to that referred to in subparagraph 1, which is specified in the school regulations.

(2) "Standards prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 54-2 (5) of the Act means the standards specified in attached Table 3.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 62-4 (Operation of Advanced Degree Courses at Cyber College)

(1) The curricula for advanced degree courses at a cyber college shall be stipulated by school regulations, on condition that they be designed to be practical and field-oriented.

(2) The duration of courses for advanced degree courses at a cyber college shall be at least two years.

(3) Matters necessary for the type and conferment of bachelor's degrees for advanced degree courses at a cyber college, other than the duration of courses in paragraph (2), shall be prescribed by school regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Apr. 18, 2023]

Article 63 (Class Operations)

The classes at distance learning colleges shall be operated by means of cyber lectures making use of information and communications media such as broadcasting, communications or such, lectures by in-person attendance, experiments and practices, study based on teaching materials, and guidance for home assignments, and matters necessary for the operation of classes and evaluation of scholastic attainments or such shall be determined by school regulations. <Amended on Jun. 5, 2008>

Article 64 (Provisions Applicable Mutatis Mutandis)

@Article 19, subparagraph 1 of Article 26, and Articles 43 (1), 48, 52 (1), 57-2 and 60 shall apply mutatis mutandis to associate

degree courses and bachelor's degree courses of distance learning colleges in terms of the completion of majors by students, reduction of duration of courses, types of academic degrees, and conferment and cancellation of academic degrees.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 18, 2018]

SECTION 6 Technical Colleges

Article 65 (Qualifications for Admission) (1) "Period prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 57 (1) and (2) of the Act means six months, respectively. <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018>

(2) The period referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the period during which any vocational educatee and trainee under subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Vocational Education and Training Promotion Act has received on-the-job training pursuant to the main clause of Article 7 of that Act. <Amended on Mar. 25, 2005; Sep. 1, 2010>

Article 66 (Selection Method of Students) (1) The head of a technical college shall, in selecting students referred to in Article 57 (3) of the Act, use their work records at industrial enterprises and the recommendations of the enterprises' presidents, and matters necessary for their specific selection method and procedures shall be determined by school regulations.

(2) The head of a technical college may, in selecting the students, give preferential treatment to those who have completed education and training courses at the vocational education and training institutions referred to in subparagraph 2 of Article 2 of the Vocational Education and Training Promotion Act and those who have acquired qualifications in the relevant fields. <Amended on Mar. 25, 2005>

Article 67 (Provisions Applicable Mutatis Mutandis) @Articles 43 (1), 48, 52 (1) and 60 shall apply mutatis mutandis to technical colleges in terms of the types of academic degrees, and conferment and cancellation of academic degrees.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 18, 2018]

SECTION 7 Various Kinds of Schools

Article 68 (Various Kinds of Schools) Matters on the entrustment of power over the establishment and operation of various kinds of national schools referred to in Article 59 (3) of the Act shall be prescribed separately by Presidential Decree.

Article 69 (Provisions Applicable Mutatis Mutandis) @Articles 43 (1), 48, 52 (1) and 60 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the types of academic degrees, and conferment and cancellation of academic degrees, with respect to various kinds of schools school careers of which are recognized in higher degree courses pursuant to Article 59 (4) of the Act.
[This Article Wholly Amended on Dec. 18, 2018]

CHAPTER IV RECOGNITION OF SCHOOL CAREER AND RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS

Article 70 (Recognition of Education) (1) Any of the following persons shall be recognized to have the same level of education as that of a junior college graduate: <Amended on Mar. 26, 1999; Jun. 5, 2008; Oct. 16, 2018>

1. Any person who has completed all educational courses for the sophomore year, the junior year or the senior year at a university or college (including any industrial college, teachers' college, distance learning colleges and various kinds of schools with the equivalent educational background; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply);
 - 1-2. Any person who has completed all educational courses for the sophomore year, the junior year or the senior year in a department of a junior college which has four-year educational courses pursuant to Article 50-3 of the Act;
 2. Any person who has completed educational courses equivalent to elementary and secondary education and education for the sophomore year of universities or colleges of the Republic of Korea in a foreign country or north of the Military Demarcation Line, and is recognized to have the same level of education as that of a person who has completed educational courses for the sophomore year at a university or college.
- (2) Any person who has completed educational courses equivalent to the elementary and secondary education and college education of the Republic of Korea in a foreign country or north of the Military Demarcation Line and is recognized to have the same level of

education as that of a university or college graduate shall be deemed to have the same level of education as that of a university or college graduate. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2018>

Article 71 (Recognition of Qualifications for Graduates of Now-defunct Schools, etc.) (1) Any of the following persons shall be deemed to have qualifications equivalent to junior college graduates: <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013; Jan. 17, 2017>

1. Any graduate of a practice course (two-year program) at any now-defunct public normal school;
2. Any person that completed his or her sophomore year at any now-defunct secondary school teachers training center under the Ministry of Education;
3. Any person that completed his or her junior or senior year at any now-defunct professional school;
4. Any person that completed any now-defunct college preparatory course;
5. Any person that completed a technical course at any agricultural and forestry school during his or her sophomore year before the year 1922;
6. Any person that completed a regular course at any now-defunct public normal school during his or her sophomore year;
7. Any former graduate of a technical department at any now-defunct college;
8. Any person that completed a practice course at the now-defunct Chinhae Ships' Officers Training Center;
9. Any graduate of a now-defunct nursing school;
10. Any graduate of a now-defunct vocational technical high school or technical school after the year 1965;
11. Any graduate of a now-defunct junior college.

(2) Persons that completed any 18-month course at the now-defunct secondary school teachers training center established under the Ministry of Education shall be deemed to have qualifications equivalent to those of persons that completed the freshman year in a college department (a preparatory course for a medical college). <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

(3) Persons that completed his or her sophomore or senior year in college under the previous College Ordinance shall be deemed to have qualifications equivalent to college

graduates. <Amended on Jan. 17, 2017>

(4) Persons that completed a course in a college of education at a school teachers' training institute under the previous Ordinance of School Teachers' Training Institute shall be deemed to have qualifications equivalent to college graduates.

CHAPTER V SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 71-2 (Standards for Administrative Disposition) Detailed standards for administrative disposition such as reducing the maximum student number pursuant to Article 60 (2) of the Act shall be as specified in attached Table 4.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Mar. 2, 2012]

Article 72 (Closure of Schools) Where the Minister of Education orders the closure of a school pursuant to Article 62 of the Act, the founder of the school shall submit documents and a school register that specify the current status of student enrollment and of the disposal of fundamental school assets to the Minister of Education within three months from the date on which he or she receives such an order. <Amended on Jan. 29, 2001; Feb. 29, 2008; Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 73 (Processing of Personally Identifiable Information) (1) The Minister of Education (including persons entrusted with duties of the Minister of Education pursuant to Article 4-10), the head of a university or college or a school consultative body may, where any unavoidable ground exists, process data containing resident registration numbers prescribed in subparagraph 1 of Article 19 of the Enforcement Decree of the Personal Information Protection Act to perform the following business affairs: <Amended on Mar. 23, 2013; Jun. 20, 2017; Dec. 18, 2018; Oct. 22, 2019; Feb. 28, 2022>

1. Affairs regarding educational statistics surveys pursuant to Article 11-3 (1) of the Act;
2. Affairs regarding selecting students pursuant to Article 34 (1) of the Act;
3. Affairs regarding administering examinations pursuant to Article 34 (3) of the Act;
- 3-2. Affairs regarding excluding admissions officers from selecting students pursuant to Article 34-2 (3) of the Act;
4. Affairs regarding handling those who fail to follow the methods of application for admission pursuant to Article 42-2.

(2) The head of a university or college may, where any unavoidable ground exists, handle data containing resident registration numbers prescribed in subparagraph 1 of Article 19 of the Enforcement Decree of the Personal Information Protection Act to perform affairs concerning the recording of educational courses, such as preparation, management, etc. of academic records pursuant to Article 16 (2) of the Framework Act on Education.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Jan. 6, 2012]

Article 74 (Re-Examination of Regulation) (1) The Minister of Education shall examine the appropriateness of the following matters every two years, counting from each base date specified in the following (referring to the period that ends on the day before the base date of every second year) and shall take measures, such as making improvements:

<Amended on Nov. 18, 2015; Dec. 31, 2015; Dec. 30, 2016>

1. Matters necessary for standards for the establishment of academic-research-industrial cooperative courses and operation thereof referred to in Article 23 (2): January 1, 2017;
2. Restriction on the allowable number of registration of part-time students by a distance learning college referred to in Article 53 (8): January 1, 2017.

(2) The Minister of Education shall examine the appropriateness of the following matters every three years, counting from each base date specified in the following (referring to the period that ends on the day before the base date of every third year) and shall take measures, such as making improvements: <Newly Inserted on Dec. 31, 2015; Dec. 30, 2016; May 28, 2018; Feb. 28, 2022; Apr. 18, 2023>

1. Number of school days referred to in Article 11: January 1, 2017;
2. Scope of educational courses which a university or college, etc. referred to in Article 13 (1) is able to operate jointly with other domestic or foreign universities or colleges: January 1, 2016;
- 2-2. Scope of educational courses which a domestic university or college can allow a foreign university or college to operate pursuant to Article 13-2 and standards for operation: January 1, 2022;
3. Scope of and standards for recognition of credits referred to in Article 15: January 1, 2017;
- 3-2. Standards for the total number of students by special screening recruitment unit outside the prescribed number of dental colleges and oriental medicine colleges referred to in Article 29 (2): January 1, 2022;

- 3-3. Fixed number of admission to graduate schools and graduate school universities referred to in Article 30 (4): January 1, 2022;
- 3-4. Procedures for approval of, and consultation on, modification of implementation plans for the screening of applicants for the admission to universities or colleges under Article 33 (4): January 1, 2022;
- 3-5. The ratio of admission screening for persons who require differential educational compensation under Article 42-6 (2) and (3): March 1, 2022;
- 4. Methods for selecting part-time students referred to in Article 53 (1): January 1, 2016;
- 5. Report of implementation of commissioned education by industrial enterprises to a junior college referred to in Article 53-2 (1), and an implementation plan for commissioned education at a junior college and the results thereof referred to in paragraph (2) of that Article: January 1, 2016;
- 6. Authorization for establishment of advanced degree courses at junior colleges under Article 58-2: January 1, 2017;
- 6-2. Criteria for designation of advanced degree courses at junior colleges available for persons without work experience under Article 58-3: January 1, 2023;
- 6-3. Authorization for establishment of advanced degree courses at a cyber college under Article 62-2: January 1, 2023;
- 6-4. Criteria for designation of advanced degree courses at a cyber college available for persons without work experience referred to in Article 62-3: January 1, 2023;
- 7. Standards for qualification for admission to associate degree courses and bachelor's degree courses at technical college referred to in Article 65: January 1, 2016;
- 8. Detailed standards for administrative disposition, such as reducing the maximum student number referred to in Article 71-2 and attached Table 4: January 1, 2017.

[This Article Newly Inserted on Dec. 9, 2014]