

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ACT

Wholly Amended by	Act No. 4010,	Jun. 15, 1988
Amended by	Act No. 4237,	Jun. 29, 1990
	Act No. 4385,	May 31, 1991
	Act No. 4542,	Mar. 6, 1993
	Act No. 4761,	Jun. 28, 1994
	Act No. 4943,	Mar. 3, 1995
	Act No. 5154,	Aug. 8, 1996
	Act No. 5293,	Jan. 13, 1997
	Act No. 5530,	Mar. 18, 1998
	Act No. 6266,	Feb. 16, 2000
	Act No. 6590,	Dec. 31, 2001
	Act No. 6657,	Mar. 7, 2002
	Act No. 6855,	Feb. 4, 2003
	Act No. 6930,	Jul. 18, 2003
	Act No. 7311,	Dec. 31, 2004
	Act No. 7614,	Jul. 28, 2005
	Act No. 7849,	Feb. 21, 2006
	Act No. 8050,	Oct. 4, 2006
	Act No. 8134,	Dec. 30, 2006
	Act No. 8261,	Jan. 24, 2007
	Act No. 8685,	Dec. 14, 2007
	Act No. 8857,	Feb. 29, 2008
	Act No. 8867,	Feb. 29, 2008
	Act No. 9129,	Aug. 25, 2008
	Act No. 10047,	Mar. 12, 2010
	Act No. 10328,	May 28, 2010
	Act No. 10339,	Jun. 4, 2010
	Act No. 10652,	May. 19, 2011

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the democratic and efficient operation of the National Assembly, which is a representative organ of the people, by providing the organization, proceedings and other necessary matters of the National Assembly.

Article 2 (Notification and Registration of Election)

(1) When those who are elected as members of the National Assembly are determined, the chairperson of the National Election Commission shall immediately notify the National Assembly of the list of elected members.

(2) Those who are elected as members of the National Assembly, after they are determined to be elected, shall present their election certificates to the National Assembly Secretariat and register themselves.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 3 (Arrangement of Seats)

The seats of the members of the National Assembly (hereinafter referred to as "National Assembly member") shall be determined by the Speaker in consultation with representative members of each negotiating party: *Provided*, That if they do not reach an agreement, the Speaker shall make the determination. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

Article 4 (Regular Session)

The regular session shall be convened on the first of September each year: *Provided*, That, if such day falls on a legal holiday, the regular session shall be convened on the following day. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

Article 5 (Extraordinary Session)

(1) When a convocation of an extraordinary session is requested, the Speaker shall announce it publicly three days before the session is convened. In such cases, if there are two or more requests for convocation of an extraordinary session, the request for the earlier convocation shall be announced publicly, and if they are made for the same convocation day, the first request shall be announced publicly. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) The Speaker may, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), announce a convocation one day before the session is convened in cases where there exist internal or external troubles, disaster or grave crises of finance and economy, state of hostilities affecting the national welfare, or wartime, calamity or the state of national emergency equivalent to them. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(3) The extraordinary session to be held for the first time after the general election for members of the National Assembly shall be convened on the seventh day after the term of the National Assembly members begins, and if the National Assembly is not in session when the term of the first elected Speaker expires, it shall be convened not later than five days prior to the expiration date of the Speaker's term: *Provided*, That, if such day is a legal holiday, it shall be convened on the following day. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>*

Article 5-2 (Basic Schedule, etc. on General Operation of National Assembly for Year)

(1) The Speaker shall determine a basic schedule on the general operation

of the National Assembly for the following year, in order to operate the National Assembly at all times throughout a year, through consultation with National Assembly members representing each negotiating party, not later than December 31 each year: *Provided*, That the basic schedule on the operation of the National Assembly for the relevant year, which is consisted for the first time after the general election for members of the National Assembly, shall be determined not later than June 30.

(2) The basic schedule on the general operation of the National Assembly for the year under paragraph (1) shall be prepared according to the criteria of the following subparagraphs: *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

1. An extraordinary session shall be convened on the first day (if it is a legal holiday, the following day) of each even number month (excluding August, October and December): *Provided*, That in case of the month when the general election for the National Assembly members is held, this shall not apply;
2. A regular session shall be for 100 days, and an extraordinary session under subparagraph 1 shall be for 30 days;
3. The interpellation to the Government shall be made under Article 122-2 for one week from among the session of extraordinary session under subparagraph 1.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 5-3 (Notification of Plans for Introduction of Legislative Bills)

The Government shall, except for the unavoidable cases, notify the National Assembly not later than January 31 each year of the plans for legislative bills to be introduced in the relevant year. In case where such plans are altered, the important matters for each quarter shall be notified to the National Assembly. *<Amended by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 6 (Opening Ceremony)

The National Assembly shall hold an opening ceremony on the day of its convocation: *Provided*, That in case of extraordinary sessions, an opening ceremony may be omitted. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

CHAPTER II SESSION AND RECESS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 7 (Session)

(1) A session of the National Assembly shall be determined by a vote, but it may also be extended by a vote.

(2) A session of the National Assembly shall be determined immediately after the convocation.

Article 8 (Recess)

(1) The National Assembly may adjourn for the fixed period by a vote.

(2) The National Assembly shall reopen its session even during its recess in cases where the President requests it, where the Speaker deems that there exists an urgent necessity to do so, or where 1/4 or more of the National Assembly members on the register request it. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

CHAPTER III ORGANS AND EXPENSES OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 9 (Term of Speaker and Vice-Speaker)

(1) The term of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker shall be two years: *Provided*, That the term of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker elected for the first time after the general election of members of the National Assembly, shall begin on the day on which they were elected until the day on which two years have passed after the commencement of their term as assemblymen.

(2) The Speaker or Vice-Speaker elected by a special election shall hold office for the remainder of his/her predecessor's term.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 10 (Duties of Speaker)

The Speaker shall represent the National Assembly, regulate its proceedings, maintain order, and supervise its affairs.

Article 11 (Presence and Floor of Speaker at Meetings of Committees)

The Speaker may attend the meetings of committees and take the floor at the meetings, but he/she shall not participate in voting.

Article 12 (Vice-Speaker Acting for Speaker)

(1) In case of an accident to the Speaker, the Vice-Speaker designated by the Speaker shall act for him/her.

(2) When the Speaker is unable to designate the person to act on his/her behalf as he/she comes to be unable to express his/her intention due to inevitable causes, such as mental defection, his/her duties shall be carried out as proxy in the order of Vice-Speaker belonging to a negotiating party having a majority of National Assembly members belonging thereto.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>

Article 13 (Speaker pro tempore)

In cases of accidents to both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker, the Speaker *pro tempore* shall be elected to act for the Speaker.

Article 14 (Secretary General Acting for Speaker)

With respect to a public notice for a convocation of the extraordinary session after the general election for members of the National Assembly until the election of the Speaker or Vice-Speaker, the Secretary General shall act for the Speaker. The same shall also apply to cases where the Speaker or Vice-Speaker are not elected, due to unavoidable reasons, until such time when the term of the first elected Speaker or Vice-Speaker expires and where the offices of both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker become vacant while the National Assembly is out of session. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

Article 15 (Election of Speaker and Vice-Speaker)

(1) The Speaker and Vice-Speaker shall be elected by the National Assembly through a secret vote, obtaining the votes of a majority of the National Assembly members on the register.

(2) The election as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be held on the first day of the meeting convened after the general election for members of the National Assembly, but when the term of the first elected Speaker or Vice-Speaker expires, it shall be held five days before his/her term expires: *Provided*, That, if the day is a legal holiday, it shall be held on the following day. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(3) If no person has obtained the votes as referred to in paragraph (1), a second vote shall be taken; and if no person has obtained votes as referred to in paragraph (1) in the second vote, a final vote shall be taken for one who has obtained the largest number of votes and another who has obtained the second largest number of votes where only one has obtained the largest number of votes; or for those who have obtained the largest number of votes where two or more persons have obtained the largest number of votes; and the elected shall be one who has obtained the concurrent votes of a majority of the National Assembly members present under an attendance of a majority of all the National Assembly members on the register. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

Article 16 (Special Election)

In cases of a vacancy in the office of the Speaker or Vice-Speaker, or both offices, a special election shall be held without delay.

Article 17 (Election of Speaker pro tempore)

The Speaker *pro tempore* shall be elected by a secret vote, and the elected

shall be one who has obtained the concurrent votes of a majority of the National Assembly members present under an attendance of a majority of all the National Assembly members on the register. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

Article 18 (Acting for Speaker at Election of Speaker, etc.)

In the election of the Speaker, etc., if it falls under any of the following subparagraphs, the National Assembly member elected for the greatest number of times from among the National Assembly members present shall act for the Speaker; and where there are two or more National Assembly members elected for the greatest number of times, the senior National Assembly member from among them shall do so: <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

1. When elections for the Speaker and Vice-Speaker are held for the first time after the general election for members of the National Assembly;
2. When elections for the Speaker and Vice-Speaker are taken after expiration of the term of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker, where the term of the Speaker or Vice-Speaker first elected under Article 15 (2) is expired and their elections have not been taken five days before the expiration date of their terms;
3. When the offices of both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker are vacant, and a special election for them is taken;
4. When both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker are unable to perform their duties due to an accident in a special election for them;
5. When both the Speaker and Vice-Speaker are unable to perform their duties due to an accident, and an election for the Speaker *pro tempore* is taken.

Article 19 (Resignation of Speaker or Vice-Speaker)

The Speaker and Vice-Speaker may resign from their offices with the consent of the National Assembly.

Article 20 (Restriction on Concurrent Office of Speaker and Vice-Speaker)

(1) Except as prescribed particularly by the Act, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker shall not hold concurrently any office other than that of the National Assembly members.

(2) If a National Assembly member holding concurrently another office is elected as Speaker or Vice-Speaker, he/she shall be considered to be released from such office on the date of election.

Article 20-2 (Prohibition of Retaining Party Register by Speaker)

(1) When a National Assembly member is elected as the Speaker, he/she shall not retain any party registry from the date next to that on which he/she is elected as such and while he/she remains in this post: *Provided,*

That in the general election for members of the National Assembly, if one intends to obtain a recommendation to a candidate recommended by the political party under Article 47 of the Public Official Election Act, he/she may hold a party registry from 90 days prior to the expiration of the National Assembly member's term of office. <Amended by Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007>

(2) When the Speaker who has left a party registry under the main sentence of paragraph (1) has completed his/her term of office, he/she shall return to the political party whereto he/she had belonged at the time of leaving such party registry.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002]

Article 21 (Secretariat of National Assembly)

(1) In order to support the activities, such as legislation, examination of the budget and the settlement of accounts, etc., and to manage the administrative affairs of the National Assembly, the Secretariat of the National Assembly shall be established in the National Assembly. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(2) The Secretariat of the National Assembly shall have one Secretary General and other necessary public officials.

(3) The Secretary General shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker with the approval of the plenary session of the National Assembly in consultation with representative members of each negotiating party.

(4) The Secretary General shall, under the supervision of the Speaker, control the affairs of the National Assembly, and direct and supervise public officials under his/her jurisdiction.

(5) The Secretariat of the National Assembly shall, upon a request of any National Assembly member or committee, provide such National Assembly member or committee with materials, etc. necessary for activities of the National Assembly, such as legislation, examination of the budget and the settlement of accounts, etc. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(6) The Secretary General or any public official designated by the Secretary General from among those under his/her control, may make a report or an explanation before any committee concerned, in response to the committee's request for such matters as referred to in paragraph (5), and the Secretary General may demand the Government, administrative agencies and others to offer necessary materials with permission of the Speaker. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(7) Except as prescribed in this Act, matters necessary for the Secretariat of the National Assembly shall be prescribed separately by other Acts.

Article 22 (National Assembly Library)

- (1) In order to administer affairs concerning books and legislative materials of the National Assembly, the National Assembly Library shall be established.
- (2) One director and other necessary public officials shall be assigned to the National Assembly Library.
- (3) The director of the National Assembly Library shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker with the consent of the House Steering Committee.
- (4) The director of the National Assembly Library shall collect, arrange and preserve books and other library materials and provide library services for supporting legislative activities of the National Assembly.
- (5) Except as prescribed in this Act, matters necessary for the National Assembly Library shall be prescribed separately by other Acts.

Article 22-2 (National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office)

- (1) There shall be established a National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office to research, analyze, and appraise matters concerning the settlement of budget and the management of funds and finances of the State as well as to support parliamentary activities.
- (2) The National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office shall have one director and other necessary public officials.
- (3) The director shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker with the consent of the House Steering Committee.
- (4) Other than those as prescribed by this Act, necessary matters relating to the National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office shall be prescribed separately by other Acts.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6930, Jul. 18, 2003]

Article 22-3 (National Assembly Legislation Investigation Office)

- (1) The National Assembly Legislation Investigation Office for supporting the parliamentary activities relating to the legislative information service, including investigating and studying the matters relating to legislation and policies and providing the related information and data, shall be established.
- (2) The National Assembly Legislation Investigation Office shall have one director and other necessary public officials.
- (3) The director shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker with the consent of the House Steering Committee.
- (4) Other than those as prescribed by this Act, matters necessary for the National Assembly Legislation Investigation Office shall be prescribed separately by other Acts.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8261, Jan. 24, 2007]

Article 23 (Expenses of National Assembly)

(1) Expenses of the National Assembly shall be appropriated independently in the national budget.

(2) The Speaker shall prepare the written request for budget under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly, and present it to the Government by going through an examination of the House Steering Committee: *Provided*, That where the House Steering Committee has failed to complete an examination of the written request for budget under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly not later than the date immediately preceding the submission date of the written request for budget which is set by the National Finance Act, the Speaker may directly present the written request for budget under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly to the Government. *<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 8050, Oct. 4, 2006>*

(3) The reserve funds shall be included in the budget as referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) The reserve funds for the National Assembly shall be administered by the Secretary General, but disbursed with the consent of the House Steering Committee and the approval of the Speaker: *Provided*, That if the National Assembly is out of session, the disbursement shall be made with the approval of the Speaker and reported to the House Steering Committee at the beginning of the next session.

(5) When the Government intends to ask for the opinions on the reduction from the requested amount for the estimated expenditures under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly under Article 40 (2) of the National Finance Act, it shall forward it to the Speaker not later than seven days prior to the State Council, stating the content of such reductions and reasons therefor. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 8050, Oct. 4, 2006>*

(6) When the Speaker is in receipt of a forwarding under paragraph (5), he/she shall forward his/her written opinions on the relevant content of such reductions to the Government not later than one day prior to the relevant State Council. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

CHAPTER IV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
MEMBERS

Article 24 (Oath)

A National Assembly member shall take the following oath upon taking

office at the National Assembly: "I do solemnly swear before the people that I shall observe the Constitution, endeavor to promote the freedom and welfare of the people and the peaceful unification of the fatherland, give priority to the national interests, and perform faithfully the duties of a member of the National Assembly in accordance with good conscience."

Article 25 (Duty to Maintain Dignity)

The National Assembly member shall maintain the proper dignity as a National Assembly member.

Article 26 (Procedure of Request for Consent to Arrest)

(1) If a judge of the competent court desires to obtain a consent of the National Assembly in order to arrest or detain a National Assembly member, he/she shall submit to the Government a request for consent to the arrest before issuing the warrant, and the Government shall, upon receiving it, make a request for consent to the arrest to the National Assembly with its copy without delay.

(2) After receiving the request for consent to arrest under paragraph (1), the Speaker shall report it to the plenary session convened first, and it shall be voted 24 hours after and within 72 hours from the time when it is reported to the plenary session. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

Article 27 (Notification of Arrest of National Assembly Member)

When a National Assembly member is arrested or detained, the Government shall, without delay, notify the Speaker of the arrest or detention with a copy of the warrant. The same shall apply in cases of an extension of the detention period.

Article 28 (Procedure of Request for Release)

In cases where National Assembly members desire to propose the release of a National Assembly member arrested or detained, a request for release signed jointly by 1/4 or more of the registered National Assembly members shall be submitted to the Speaker with the reason for the release. *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

Article 29 (Concurrent Office)

(1) Despite the provisions of other Acts and subordinate statutes which prohibit political activities and concurrent holding of office, an assemblyman may concurrently hold any other office except as those falling under any of the following subparagraphs: *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 7311, Dec. 31, 2004; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005; Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007>*

1. State public officials as referred to in Article 2 of the State Public Officials Act and local public officials as referred to in Article 2 of

the Local Public Officials Act: *Provided*, That any public official who is allowed to take part in political activities under Article 3 (3) of the State Public Officials Act is excluded;

2. The President, justices of the Constitutional Court, commissioners of election commissions of each level, members of local councils;
3. Persons who are given the status of public officials pursuant to the provisions of other Acts and subordinate statutes;
4. Officers and employees of government-invested institutions (including the Bank of Korea) as referred to in Article 2 of the Framework Act on the Management of Government-Invested Institutions;
5. Officers and employees of cooperatives or Federations under the Agricultural Cooperatives Act or the Fisheries Cooperatives Act;
6. Teachers who are not allowed to be members of political parties under the proviso of Article 22 (1) of the Political Parties Act.

(2) In cases where a National Assembly member has been holding a concurrent office which is prohibited under paragraph (1), since before his/her election, he/she shall be released from the position on the day his/her term as a National Assembly member begins.

(3) When a teacher who is allowed to be a member of a political party under Article 22 (1) of the Political Parties Act, is elected as a National Assembly member, his/her position of teacher shall be suspended during his/her term.

<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007>

(4) In cases where a National Assembly member has held another office since before his/her election, he/she shall report it in writing to the Speaker within one month after his/her term begins, and in cases where he/she takes another office during his/her term, he/she shall report it within 15 days after he/she takes such office.

(5) When the Speaker deems that a concurrent holding of another office by a National Assembly member is contrary to the provisions of Article 25, he/she may require the National Assembly member to resign such concurrent office.

Article 30 (Allowance and Travel Expenses)

Any National Assembly member shall receive allowances and travel expenses as separately prescribed by other Acts.

Article 31 (Use of Transportation Facilities)

Any National Assembly member may take and use the national railways, vessels and airplanes free of charge: *Provided*, That it is limited only to cases of official duties if the National Assembly is out of session.

Article 32 (Request for Leave and Absence)

(1) If a National Assembly member is or has been unable to present himself/herself at the National Assembly due to an unavoidable event, he/she shall submit to the Speaker a written application for leave or a report of absence.

(2) Except in cases where a National Assembly member submits a written application for leave, and obtains the permission of the Speaker, or he/she is absent by any justifiable reason and has submitted a notice of his/her absence, an amount equivalent to the number of days of the assembly meeting from which he/she has been absent, shall be deducted from his/her special activities allowance as prescribed by the Act on Allowances, etc. for National Assembly Members. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(3) Matters necessary for request for leave and absence as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

CHAPTER V NEGOTIATING PARTIES, COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS

Article 33 (Negotiating Parties)

(1) Any political party having twenty or more members who belong to it in the National Assembly, shall organize a negotiating party: *Provided*, That, twenty or more National Assembly members who do not belong to other negotiating parties may organize a separate negotiating party.

(2) The representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall submit to the Speaker a list of members signed and sealed jointly by them, and in cases where there occurs any change in its members or political party, he/she shall report it, without delay, to the Speaker: *Provided*, That if there is any special reason, the National Assembly member concerned may make a report thereof with relevant documents. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(3) If a National Assembly member who does not belong to any negotiating party acquires membership of a political party or changes his/her political party, he/she shall report it, without delay, to the Speaker.

Article 34 (Policy Research Members of Negotiating Party)

(1) In order to assist in the legislative activities of National Assembly members belonging to a negotiating party, policy research members shall

be assigned to each negotiating party.

(2) The policy research members shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker according to the recommendation of the National Assembly member representing each negotiating party.

(3) The policy research members shall be public officials in extraordinary civil service, and matters governing their number, qualification, procedure of appointment and dismissal, class of position, etc. shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

Article 35 (Kinds of Committees)

The committees of the National Assembly shall be divided into the Standing and Special Committees.

Article 36 (Duties of Standing Committees)

The Standing Committees shall perform the examination of bills and petitions falling under their respective jurisdictions, and other duties prescribed by Acts.

Article 37 (Standing Committees and their Jurisdictions)

(1) The Standing Committees and their respective jurisdictions shall be as follows: *<Amended by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010; Act No. 10339, Jun. 4, 2010; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

1. The House Steering Committee:

- (a) Matters concerning the operation of the National Assembly;
- (b) Matters concerning the National Assembly Act and other regulations of the National Assembly;
- (c) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Secretariat;
- (d) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Library;
- (e) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office;
- (f) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Legislation Investigation Office;
- (g) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President;
- (h) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea;
- (i) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Office of Minister for Special Affairs;

2. The Legislation and Judiciary Committee:

- (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice;
- (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Government Legislation;

- (c) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Board of Audit and Inspection;
 - (d) Matters concerning affairs of the Constitutional Court;
 - (e) Matters concerning judicial administration of the courts and military courts;
 - (f) Matters concerning impeachment and prosecution;
 - (g) Matters concerning the examination of systems, forms and wordings of legislative bills and draft regulations of the National Assembly;
3. The National Policy Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Prime Minister;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs;
 - (c) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Fair Trade Commission;
 - (d) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Financial Services Commission;
 - (e) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission;
 4. The Strategy and Finance Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Bank of Korea;
 5. The Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Unification;
 - (c) Matters concerning affairs of the National Unification Advisory Council;
 6. The National Defense Committee:
 - Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense;
 7. The Public Administration and Security Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Administration and Security;
 - (b) Matters concerning affairs of the National Election Commission;
 - (c) Matters concerning local governments;
 8. The Education, Science and Technology Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Science and

- Technology Commission;
9. The Committee on Culture, Sports, Tourism, Broadcasting and Communications:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Korea Communications Commission;
 10. The Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee:

Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture Forestry, and Fisheries;
 11. The Knowledge Economy Committee:

Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy;
 12. The Health and Welfare Committee:

Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Welfare;
 13. The Environment and Labor Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment;
 - (b) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Employment and Labor;
 14. The Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs Committee:

Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs;
 15. The Intelligence Committee:
 - (a) Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the National Intelligence Service;
 - (b) Matters concerning the budget bills on information and the examination of settlement of accounts under the jurisdiction of ministries and agencies which are subject to the planning and coordination in affairs concerning information and security as provided in Article 3 (1) 5 of the National Intelligence Service Act;
 16. The Gender Equality and Family Committee:

Matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

 - (2) The Speaker shall, after consultation with the House Steering Committee, designate the competent Standing Committee to deal with matters not falling under the jurisdiction of any other Standing Committee.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9129, Aug. 25, 2008]

Article 38 (Fixed Number of Members of Standing Committee)

The fixed number of members of the Standing Committees shall be provided

by the National Assembly Regulations: *Provided*, That the fixed number of members of the Intelligence Committee shall be 12. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

Article 39 (Members of Standing Committee)

(1) A National Assembly member may become a member of two or more Standing Committees (hereinafter referred to as “Standing Committee member”). <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) A National Assembly member representing each negotiating party shall be a member of the House Steering Committee.

(3) The Speaker shall not be a Standing Committee member.

(4) A National Assembly member who concurrently holds the office of Prime Minister, member of the State Council, head of Office for Prime Minister, head of a *Cheo* (Ministries at the Agencies-Ministerial level), Vice-Minister in each executive, or other office of state public official, may resign from the office of Standing Committee member. <Amended by Act No. 5530, Mar. 18, 1998; Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

Article 40 (Term of Standing Committee Member)

(1) The term of the Standing Committee members shall be two years: *Provided*, That the term of the members elected for the first time after the general election for members of the National Assembly shall begin from the day of their election until the day which is two years after their term commences. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(2) Deleted. <by Act No. 9129, Aug. 25, 2008>

(3) The term of a replaced or re-elected member of a Standing Committee shall be the remainder of the predecessor’s term. <Amended by Act No. 4237, Jun. 29, 1990>

Article 40-2 (Prohibition of Profit-Making Acts relating to Duties of Standing Committee Members)

The Standing Committee members shall not make any profit-making act relating to the duties of the competent Standing Committee.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 41 (Chairperson of Standing Committee)

(1) A chairperson shall be assigned to each Standing Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Standing Committee Chairperson”).

(2) The Standing Committee Chairperson shall be elected from among the competent Standing Committee members elected under Article 48 (1) through (3) at the meeting of the National Assembly (hereinafter referred to as the “plenary session”) according to the procedure of the election of the Speaker *pro tempore*. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(3) The election as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be held within three

days from the day of the first meeting after the general election of the members of the National Assembly, and if the term of the first elected Standing Committee Chairperson expires, it shall be held by the day on which his/her term expires. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(4) The term of the Standing Committee Chairperson shall be the same as that of a Standing Committee member.

(5) The Standing Committee Chairperson may resign from his/her office with the consent of the plenary session: *Provided*, That when the National Assembly is out of session, he/she may resign with the permission of the Speaker.

Article 42 (Expert Advisors and Public Officials)

(1) In each committee shall be assigned expert advisors who have special knowledge and are not National Assembly members (hereinafter referred to as "expert advisors"), and other necessary public officials, for the purpose of supporting the legislative activities, etc. of the committee chairperson and members. The expert advisors and public officials who are assigned to the committees shall be prescribed by the National Assembly Secretariat Act. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(2) The expert advisors and public officials to be placed in the committee shall maintain the political neutrality in performing their duties. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(3) The expert advisors shall be appointed by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the Secretary General.

(4) The expert advisors shall carry out in the committee reports on examinations, the collection of related materials, its investigations and studies, in connection with the examination of the bills, petitions, etc., inspection and investigation of the state administration, and other matters under its jurisdiction. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(5) The expert advisors may demand the submission of materials necessary to carry out their duties as referred to in paragraph (4) from the Government, administrative ministries and agencies, and others. In these cases, such request shall be made in the name of the committee chairperson with the permission of the committee chairperson. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(6) The expert advisors may speak at a committee meeting, and also may speak at the plenary session by a resolution of the plenary session or with the permission of the Speaker.

Article 43 (Utilization of Experts)

(1) The committee may, if necessary, give, by resolution, a commission to not more than three experts of learning and experience in the relevant

matter as an assistant in the examination, in connection with the examination of important matters or matters requiring expert knowledge.

<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(2) When the committee desires to give a commission to experts as assistants in examination under paragraph (1), the committee chairperson shall request the Speaker of it. In this case, the Speaker may coordinate the number of experts or the period of commission, etc. after considering the conditions of the budget, and so on.

(3) Any assistant in examination who is commissioned under paragraph (1), shall not fall under any of the disqualification categories as provided in Article 33 of the State Public Officials Act, and the provisions of Chapter VII of the State Public Officials Act concerning public service shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to him/her, unless it is contrary to the nature of the commissioned services.

(4) The payment criteria regarding allowances to any commissioned assistant in examination and other necessary matters shall be determined by the Speaker.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 44 (Special Committee)

(1) In order to examine efficiently matters related to the jurisdictions of several Standing Committees, or matters deemed necessary in particular, the National Assembly may establish a Special Committee by resolution of the plenary session.

(2) Constituting a Special Committee as referred to in paragraph (1), the term of its activities shall be fixed: *Provided*, That the period may be extended by resolution at the plenary session.

(3) The Special Committee shall continue to exist until the expiration term of its activities: *Provided*, That in cases where it has referred the examination of the system and wording to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee under Article 86 or submitted the written report on examination under Article 66, not later than the expiration term of its activities, it shall be considered to continue to exist until the examined matters are decided at the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 45 (Special Committee on Budget and Accounts)

(1) In order to examine the budget bills, a bill for the fund operation and the settlement of accounts (referring to the settlement of revenue and expenditure and the settlement of fund accounts; hereinafter the same shall apply), a Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall be established. *<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(2) The number of members of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall be fifty. In such cases, their selection shall be made by the Speaker at the request of the National Assembly members representing each negotiating party according to the ratio of the numbers of National Assembly members belonging to the negotiating parties and that of the members of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts.

(3) The term of the members of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall be one year: *Provided*, That the term of the members first elected after the general election of the National Assembly members shall be from the date of election to the date when it is one year after the commencement of the term of National Assembly member; and the term of members who are appointed for vacancy or reelected shall be the remaining term of the predecessor.

(4) The chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall be elected at the plenary session from among the members of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts according to the example of the election of Speaker *pro tempore*.

(5) Article 44 (2) and (3) shall not be applicable to the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts.

(6) Article 41 (3) through (5), the latter part of Article 48 (1), and Article 48 (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the election, term, etc. of the chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts and the election of members.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 46 (Special Committee on Ethics)

(1) In order to examine matters concerning the qualification and discipline of a National Assembly member, the Special Committee on Ethics shall be established. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(2) The Special Committee on Ethics shall consist of 15 members including one chairperson. *<Newly inserted by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

(3) The Special Committee on Ethics shall seek the opinions of the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee under Article 46-2 before deliberating on the discipline of a National Assembly member. In such cases, the Special Committee on Ethics shall respect the opinions of the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(4) Article 44 (2) and (3) shall not be applied to the Special Committee on Ethics. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

(5) Articles 40 (1) and (3), and 41 (2) through (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the term of office of members and the term of office, election, etc. of the chairperson of the Special Committee on Ethics. *<Newly Inserted*

by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(6) Matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Special Committee on Ethics, other than those as prescribed in this Act, shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations. *<Newly inserted by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 46-2 (Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee)

(1) In order to respond to Special Committee on Ethics's request for advice on matters concerning disciplinary actions against National Assembly members, the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee (hereafter referred to as "Advisory Committee" in this Article) shall be established under the Special Committee on Ethics.

(2) The Advisory Committee shall be comprised of eight advisors, including one chairperson, and the advisors shall be commissioned by the chairperson on the recommendation of the representative members of each negotiating party.

(3) The number of advisors recommended by the representative members of each negotiating party shall be based on the rate of number of members belonging to each negotiating party. In such cases, the number of advisors recommended by the representative member of the negotiating party which has the largest number of members shall be equal to that of advisors recommended by the representative members of the other negotiating parties.

(4) The chairperson of the Advisory Committee shall be elected from among its advisors and the oldest among its advisors shall act on behalf of the chairperson until the chairperson is elected.

(5) No National Assembly member may become an advisor of the Advisory Committee.

(6) Other necessary matters for the qualification and tenure of advisors and the operation of the Advisory Committee shall be provided for by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 46-3 (Special Committee on Personnel Hearing)

(1) The National Assembly shall have the Special Committee on Personnel Hearing in order to examine the approval bill for appointments of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Constitutional Court, the Prime Minister, the Chairperson of the Board of Audit and Inspection and the justices of the Supreme Court, whose appointments require an approval of the National Assembly under the Constitution, and the approval bill for appointments of the justices of the Constitutional Court and the commissioners of the National Election Commission who

are to be elected at the National Assembly, or the bill for election introduced by the Speaker in consultation with the National Assembly members representing each negotiating party: *Provided*, That where the President-elect requests a holding of the personnel hearing on the candidate for the Prime Minister under Article 5 (2) of the Presidential Transition Act, the Speaker shall have the Special Committee on Personnel Hearing in order to hold the personnel hearing in consultation with the National Assembly members representing each negotiating party. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(2) Matters necessary for the composition and operation of the Special Committee on Personnel Hearing shall be separately prescribed by other Act.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 47 (Chairperson of Special Committee)

(1) A chairperson shall be assigned in each Special Committee, but he/she shall be elected from among members of the Special Committee, and his/her name shall be reported to the plenary session.

(2) The senior member among the members of the Special Committee shall act for the chairperson until the latter is elected.

(3) The chairperson of the Special Committee may resign his/her office with the consent of the Committee concerned: *Provided*, That if the National Assembly is not in session, he/she may resign with the approval of the Speaker.

Article 48 (Appointment and Re-election of Committee Members)

(1) The Standing Committee members shall be appointed and re-elected by the Speaker, at the request of the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, in proportion to the number of National Assembly members belonging to the negotiating parties. In these cases, the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall request the Speaker to appoint members of Standing Committees, within two days from the meeting day of the first extraordinary session after the general election for members of the National Assembly, and if the term of the Standing Committee members appointed for the first time after the general election expires, not later than three days prior to the expiration of such term, and if no request is made within a fixed time, the Speaker may appoint the Standing Committee members. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) The appointment of any National Assembly member not belonging to any negotiating party as a Standing Committee member, shall be made by the Speaker.

(3) The members of the Intelligence Committee shall be appointed or re-elected by the Speaker after consulting with the Vice-Speaker and the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, from among the candidates recommended by the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party out of those belonging to the relevant negotiating parties: *Provided*, That the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall be a member of the Intelligence Committee. <Amended by Act No. 4943, Mar. 3, 1995; Act No. 5530, Mar. 18, 1998; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) The members of the Special Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from among the Standing Committee members pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2). In this case, such appointment shall be made within five days after the resolution on the constitution of the Special Committee is decided upon at the plenary session.

(5) If the number of the National Assembly members belonging to negotiating parties is changed after the appointment of the members, the Speaker may change the number of the Committee members allotted to each negotiating party, and re-elect the members.

(6) In re-electing the Committee members under paragraphs (1) through (4), no Committee member shall be re-elected during the session in the case of an extraordinary session, nor shall he/she be re-elected within 30 days after his/her appointment or re-election in the case of a regular session: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where a permission has been obtained from the Speaker due to inevitable causes, such as disease of the Committee member. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(7) In cases where a National Assembly member concurrently holds any office, such as an officer or employee in an enterprise or organization, if it is deemed as a sufficient reason not to ensure fairness if he/she is appointed as a member of the Standing Committee having a direct interest in such office, the Speaker and the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall not appoint or request to appoint him/her as a member of the Standing Committee concerned.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 49 (Duties of Chairperson)

(1) The chairperson shall represent the committee, control the proceedings, maintain order, and supervise the affairs of the committee.

(2) The chairperson shall determine the agenda and the time and date of the opening of the committee meeting after consulting with the executive secretaries of the committee.

Article 50 (Executive Secretary)

- (1) An executive secretary for each negotiating party shall be assigned to the committee.
- (2) The executive secretary shall be appointed from among committee members and the plenary session shall be reported thereon.
- (3) If the chairperson is unable to perform his/her duties, the executive secretary designated by him/her shall act on his/her behalf.
- (4) If the position of chairperson is vacant, the executive secretaries shall act on his/her behalf in the order of those executive secretaries of negotiating parties to which more National Assembly members belong.
- (5) If the committee has difficulties in its activities because the chairperson refuses or evades the opening of a meeting or progress of proceedings, or fails to designate a member to act for him/her under paragraph (3), an executive secretary belonging to a negotiating party to which the chairperson does not belong shall act for the chairperson in the order of the executive secretaries belonging to the negotiating parties with the largest number of constituent National Assembly members. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4237, Jun. 29, 1990>

Article 51 (Proposal by Committee)

- (1) The committee may introduce legislative bills and other agenda with respect to matters which fall under the jurisdiction of the committee.
- (2) The bills as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be introduced by the chairperson.

Article 52 (Opening of Committee Meeting)

The committee shall open the meeting when it is decided at the plenary session, when the Speaker or the chairperson of the committee deems it necessary, or when more than a quarter of all members on the register demands it.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 53 (Regular Meeting of Standing Committee during Closure of Session)

- (1) The Standing Committee (excluding the House Steering Committee; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) shall hold regularly the meetings at least twice a month during the closure of session (hereinafter referred to as a "regular meeting"): *Provided*, That the Intelligence Committee shall hold meetings at least once a month.
- (2) Each Standing Committee shall determine the opening days of the regular meetings by resolution of the committee, but hold automatically one of regular meetings by designating in advance the week and date

fixed thereof. <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

(3) The regular meeting shall examine the legislative bills, petitions, and other matters and major pending bills which are pending in the pertinent Standing Committee.

(4) If the Standing Committee fails to complete the agenda on the appointed day of the regular meeting, the chairperson may extend the meeting after consulting with the executive secretary, or by resolution of the committee.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 54 (Quorums for Proceedings and Decisions of Committee)

The committee shall open the meeting with the attendance of a fifth or more of all the committee members, and make decisions with the attendance of a majority of all the committee members and by the concurrent vote of a majority of the members present. <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

Article 54-2 (Special Case on Intelligence Committee)

(1) The meeting of the Intelligence Committee shall not be open to the public: *Provided*, That in case where a public hearing or a personnel hearing under Article 65-2 is executed, it may be open to the public by a resolution of the Committee. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) No member or employee (including assistants of National Assembly members; hereafter in this Article the same shall apply) of the Intelligence Committee shall disclose or divulge to another person any matters concerning national secrets which he/she has learned in the course of carrying out his/her duties.

(3) With respect to public officials under the control of, and assisting the activities of the Intelligence Committee, security clearance shall be requested of the director of the National Intelligence Service. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) Except as those prescribed by this Act, matters necessary for the composition, operation, etc. of the Intelligence Committee, shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 55 (Attendance to Committee Meeting)

(1) Persons other than National Assembly members may attend a meeting of the committee with permission of the chairperson.

(2) When it is deemed necessary to maintain order in the committee, the chairperson may order any member of the audience to leave the committee meeting.

Article 56 (Opening of Committee Meeting during Plenary Session)

The committee shall not open during the plenary session except when it is decided at the plenary session, or when the Speaker deems it necessary

and consults with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the House Steering Committee.

Article 57 (Sub-committee)

(1) The committee may appoint sub-committees to examine specific matters.

(2) The Standing Committee (excluding the Intelligence Committee) may appoint the standing sub-committees to take partial charge of and examine matters under its jurisdiction. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

(3) The chairperson of the standing sub-committee shall be elected by the committee from among the members of the sub-committee and reported to the plenary session, and if the chairperson of the sub-committee is absent, the member who is designated by him/her from among the members of the sub-committee shall act on his/her behalf.

(4) Activities of the sub-committee shall be limited solely to the scope that the committee determines by resolution.

(5) The meeting of sub-committees shall be open to the public: *Provided*, That it may not be open to the public by its resolution. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(6) The sub-committee may be active even during the closing of session, may request by resolution that Government, administrative agencies, etc. make reports or presentations of documents related directly to the examination of the bills, and may demand the attendance of any testifier, appraiser or reference. In these cases, such request and demand shall be made in the name of the chairperson.

(7) The provisions concerning the committee shall apply to the sub-committees unless this Act prescribes otherwise or it is contrary to the nature thereof. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(8) The Special Committee on Budget and Accounts may, except for the sub-committees as referred to in paragraph (1), be divided into several sectional committees depending on the necessity of its examination.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 58 (Examination by Committees)

(1) In examining any bill, the committee shall hear an explanation on its purpose, and a report of the expert advisor on the examination, and take a vote thereon through a general discussion (referring to a general discussion about problems as to the whole bill and the propriety or impropriety thereof, and including interpellation and answers with the proposer), article-by-article examination, and arguments for and against the bill. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) The Standing Committee shall, in case where it examines any bill, return it to the standing sub-committee under Article 57 (2), and have it examine it and report thereon: *Provided*, That if necessary, it may return it to the sub-committee under Article 57 (1). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(3) When the committee desires to return any bill to a sub-committee, it may not do so unless the general discussion as referred to in paragraph (1) is closed.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3), in case where the cases directly related to those under examination after referring to the sub-committee have been newly referred to the committee, if the chairperson deems it necessary after the consultation with the secretary, it may be directly referred to the relevant sub-committee and examined concurrently. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(5) The article-by-article examination under paragraph (1) may be omitted by resolution of the committee: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the bill for newly made Acts and that for wholly amended Acts. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(6) The committee shall hold a public hearing or a hearing for the bills for newly made Acts and for wholly amended Acts: *Provided*, That it may be omitted by its resolution. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(7) If a bill is concomitant with any budgetary measure, the committee shall hear the opinion of the Government.

(8) The written report on examination of the expert advisor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be distributed to each member of the committee not later than 48 hours before the bill is presented before the committee, except under special circumstances.

(9) The provisions of paragraphs (5) (proviso) and (6) shall not apply to the examination of systems or words and phrases by the Legislation and Judiciary Committee. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 59 (Presentation Time of Bill)

The committee may not place a proposed or introduced bill on the agenda unless 15 days in the case of partially-amended bill and 20 days in the case of the bill for newly made Acts and the bill for wholly amended Acts (5 days in case of the examination of systems or words and phrases by the Legislation and Judiciary Committee) expire after it is returned to the committee: *Provided*, That in case where the committee's resolution

exists under urgent and inevitable circumstances, it may do so. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 60 (Speaking of Member)

(1) Any committee member may speak on the same bill at the committee meeting without any limit to frequency or time, etc.: *Provided*, That if there are two or more National Assembly members desiring to take the floor, the chairperson shall equally allow them to make the first speech within fifteen minutes after consulting with the executive secretary. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(2) An interpellation at the meeting of the committee shall be made in the manner of question and answer: *Provided*, That in case where there is a resolution of the committee, it may be made in the manner of an interpellation *en bloc*. <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

Article 61 (Listening to Speech of National Assembly Member Other Than Member)

The committee may hear a speech of any National Assembly member other than the committee members on a bill.

Article 62 (Inspection of Minutes, etc. of Closed Meeting and Prohibition of Taking Out)

When a National Assembly member requests an inspection of minutes of a closed meeting and other confidential reference materials, the chairperson shall permit it unless it impedes the deliberation, inspection or investigation: *Provided*, That it shall be prohibited to take such minutes or materials out of the National Assembly.

Article 63 (Joint Meeting)

(1) Any competent committee may hold a joint meeting and exchange opinions after consulting with the other committee, but no voting shall be taken at the joint meeting.

(2) The chairperson of the committee which desires to hold a joint meeting shall make such request to the chairperson of another committee by presenting in writing the title of the bill to be debated and the reason for the joint meeting.

(3) The joint meeting shall be the meeting of the committee to which the bill is referred.

(4) Any committee to which a bill related to the revenue budget is referred shall hold a joint meeting when the chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts requests it.

Article 63-2 (Whole House Committee)

(1) The National Assembly shall, in case where there exists a request from not less than a quarter of the registered National Assembly members before or after the presentation of major bills to the plenary session, such as a bill for the Government organizations or bills for taxes or for imposing burdens on the people from among the bills which have gone through the examination by the committee or proposed by the committee, open the Whole House Committee consisted of all the National Assembly members in order to examine them: *Provided*, That the Speaker may, in case where deemed necessary for the examination of major bills, etc., not open the Whole House Committee by obtaining the approval of the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party.

(2) The Whole House Committee may introduce an amendment bill to the bills under paragraph (1). In this case, the chairperson of the Whole House Committee shall be a proposer of the relevant amendment bill.

(3) The Whole House Committee shall have a chairperson, and he/she shall be a Vice-Speaker designated by the Speaker.

(4) The Whole House Committee shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 54, be opened with attendance of not less than one fifth of the registered members, and resolve with the attendance of not less than a

quarter of registered members and with the concurrent votes of a majority of members present.

(5) Deleted. <by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(6) Other matters necessary for the operation of the Whole House Committee shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 64 (Public Hearing)

(1) In order to examine the important bills or other matters requiring expert knowledge, the committee (including sub-committees; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) may, by its resolution or at the request of not less than one third of the registered members, hold a public hearing and hear opinions of the interested parties or men of learning and experience (hereinafter referred to as "persons stating opinion"): *Provided*, That in a case of the bills for newly made Acts and for wholly amended Acts, the provisions of Article 58 (6) shall govern. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) When a committee holds a public hearing, it shall make a report to the Speaker in writing recording the agenda, date, time, place, persons stating opinion, expenses and other reference matters.

(3) The selection and speaking time of persons stating opinion and members shall be determined by the committee, and the speaking of persons stating opinion shall not go beyond the scope of the matter on which the opinion is required. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(4) The public hearing held by a committee shall be considered a meeting of the committee.

(5) Other matters necessary for operation of the public hearing shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

Article 65 (Hearings)

(1) If it is required for examining important matters, inspecting or investigating government offices, the committee (including its sub-committees; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) may hold a hearing, by its resolution, to hear testimony and statements from a witness, an appraiser or a reference witness, and to adopt evidence. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the committee may be opened, in cases of hearings to examine a bill, at the request of not less than one third of the registered members: *Provided*, That in cases of the bills for newly made Acts and for wholly amended Acts, the provisions of Article 58 (6) shall govern. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(3) The committee shall announce publicly necessary matters, such as items, date and time, place, witness, etc., five days before the opening of the hearing. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) The hearing shall be open to the public: *Provided*, That the committee may decide not to open the hearing wholly or partially.

(5) The committee may, if necessary, commission the public officials belonging to the National Assembly Secretariat, the National Assembly Budget Office or the National Assembly Research Service, policy research members of negotiating parties, or specialists, and have them conduct the preliminary investigation required for the hearing. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(6) Except as prescribed otherwise by this Act concerning testimony or appraisal, etc. at the hearing, the Act on Testimony, Appraisal, etc. before the National Assembly shall govern.

(7) The provisions of Article 64 (2) through (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the hearing. <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

(8) Other matters necessary for the operation of the hearing shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

Article 65-2 (Personnel Hearing)

(1) The hearing on personnel affairs (hereinafter referred to as “personnel hearing”) shall be opened in order to conduct an examination or a hearing on personnel affairs pursuant to Article 46-3. *<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>*

(2) Each Standing Committee shall hold a personnel hearing whenever there is a request for the personnel hearing pursuant to other Acts on a public official candidate falling under any of the following subparagraphs:

<Amended by Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007; Act No. 8867, Feb. 29, 2008>

1. A candidate for a Justice of the Constitutional Court, a member of the National Election Commission, a member of the State Council, the Chairperson of the Korea Communications Commission, the Director of the National Intelligence Service, the Commissioner of the National Tax Service, the Prosecutor General of the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office, the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency or the Chairperson of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, respectively appointed by the President;
2. A candidate for a member of the State Council appointed by the President-elect under Article 5 (1) of the Presidential Transition Act;
3. A candidate for a Justice of the Constitutional Court or a member of the National Election Commission, respectively appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(3) Where a request is made for a personnel hearing on a public official candidate falling under any subparagraph of paragraph (2) before each Standing Committee is organized (referring to the time before the chairperson of each Standing Committee is elected under Article 41 (2) after the general election of National Assembly members is held or the term of the chairperson of each Standing Committee expires), any of Special Committees organized pursuant to Article 44 (1) may hold the personnel hearing. In such case, the establishment and organization of the Special Committees shall be suggested by the Speaker through consultation with the representative members of each negotiating party, and Article 3 (3) and (4) of the Personnel Hearing Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the nomination of members, instead of Article 48 (4). *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(4) A personnel hearing held pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be deemed a personnel hearing held by the competent Standing Committee. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(5) Where a candidate for a Justice of the Constitutional Court serves also as a candidate for the President of the Constitutional Court, the personnel hearing of the Special Committee on Personnel Hearing pursuant

to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be held notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) 1. In such cases, it shall be deemed to concurrently hold a personnel hearing of the competent Standing Committee pursuant to paragraph (2). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 8134, Dec. 30, 2006; Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007>

(6) Matters necessary for the procedures and operation of a personnel hearing shall be separately prescribed by other Acts.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 66 (Submission of Report on Examination)

(1) When a committee has completed an examination of a bill, it shall report in writing the process and result of the examination and other necessary matters to the Speaker.

(2) The report referred to in paragraph (1) shall include a summary of the minority opinions and that of the opinion of the related committee.

<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

(3) When the report is submitted, the Speaker shall distribute it to assemblers by printing or entering it into computer network before the matter is put on the agenda of the plenary session of the National Assembly: *Provided*, That in cases of emergency, such process may be omitted. <Amended by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

Article 67 (Report by Chairperson)

(1) When a bill which has completed the examination at the relevant committee is put on the agenda at the plenary session, the chairperson of the committee shall report the process and result of the examination and necessary matters, such as opinions of the minority and the related committee, to the plenary session. <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

(2) The chairperson may have another committee member make the report referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The chairperson may have the chairperson of a sub-committee or executive secretary make a supplementary report.

(4) When the chairperson makes a report referred to in paragraph (1), he/she shall not add his/her opinion thereof.

Article 68 (Report by Chairperson of Sub-committee)

When a sub-committee has completed an examination, the chairperson of the sub-committee shall report on the process and result of examination to the committee. In this case, the chairperson of the sub-committee shall attach the proceedings of the subcommittee or summary thereof to the report on examination. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

Article 69 (Minutes of Committee)

(1) The committee shall prepare the minutes of its meeting and state

therein the following matters: <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

1. The date and time of the opening, suspension and adjournment of the meeting;
2. The agenda;
3. The number and names of committee members present;
4. The names of National Assembly members present who are not committee members;
5. The names of members of the State Council, government delegates, witnesses, appraisers, reference witnesses or persons stating opinions who are present;
6. The titles of bills examined;
7. The proceedings;
8. The number of voting members;
9. The report by the chairperson of the committee;
10. The titles and contents of bills which have completed examination at the committee meeting, or which is decided as unnecessary to refer to the plenary session;
11. Other matters as deemed necessary by the committee or the chairperson of the committee.

(2) The proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in stenography.

<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(3) The minutes of the committee shall be signed and sealed by the chairperson or an executive secretary acting for the chairperson.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the minutes of the sub-committee. <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

Article 70 (Management and Publication of Documents of Committee)

(1) Reports, documents, etc. submitted to the committee shall be documents of the committee concerned.

(2) The chairperson shall separate such documents from other ones in terms of the kinds, nature, etc. of them.

(3) Any member may inspect documents of the committee, or make a copy of unconfidential documents: *Provided*, That if the chairperson permits it, any National Assembly member other than members of the committee may also do so.

(4) If the chairperson deems it necessary, or the committee makes a resolution, the process and result of a public hearing, hearing, etc. held by the committee or documents under the custody of the committee may be published and distributed to the National Assembly members and disseminated to the general public.

(5) The chairperson shall determine the matters which are related to the security and control of any confidential documents produced by or submitted to the committee with the consent of the House Steering Committee, except for those prescribed by this Act. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(6) Other matters necessary for keeping documents of the committee shall be determined by the chairperson.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 71 (Provisions of Applying)

In addition to the provisions of this Chapter, the provisions of Chapters VI and VII shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the committee: *Provided*, That despite the provisions requiring a particularly large number of concurrent votes, a motion may be placed on the agenda with one or more concurrent votes except that of the mover, and the voting may be taken by a show of hands.

CHAPTER VI MEETINGS

SECTION 1 Opening and Adjournment of Meeting and Agenda

Article 72 (Opening of Meeting)

The meeting of the plenary session shall be opened at two o'clock p.m. (on Saturday, at ten o'clock a.m.): *Provided*, That the Speaker may change the opening time after consulting with the representative assemblyman of each negotiating party.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 73 (Quorum for Proceedings)

(1) The plenary session shall be opened with attendance of a fifth or more of all the National Assembly members on the register. <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

(2) If the number of National Assembly members present falls short of the quorum as referred to in paragraph (1) until one hour after the meeting is opened under Article 72, the Speaker may declare an adjournment of the meeting. <Amended by Act No 4385, May 31, 1991>

(3) When the number of National Assembly members present falls short of the quorum as referred to in paragraph (1) during the meeting, the Speaker shall declare a suspension or adjournment of the meeting: *Provided*, That the Speaker may, except for the case where the representative National

Assembly members of negotiating parties request to supplement the quorum, continue the meeting for the efficient proceedings. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

Article 74 (Adjournment of Meeting)

(1) When the proceedings of the items on the agenda have been completed, the Speaker shall declare an adjournment of the meeting.

(2) No meeting shall be reopened on the date an adjournment of the meeting is declared: *Provided*, That this shall not apply where the chairperson has agreed with the representative members of each negotiating parties in cases of internal turmoil, external menace, natural disaster or grave financial or economic crisis, grave state of hostilities affecting national security, or wartime, calamity or the state of national emergency equivalent thereto. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

Article 75 (Sessions Opened to Public)

(1) The plenary session shall be open to the public: *Provided*, That when the plenary session makes a decision by a proposition of the Speaker or a motion made by a joint signature of ten or more National Assembly members, or when the Speaker deems it necessary for the national security through consultation with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, it may not be open to the public.

(2) The proposition or motion as referred to in the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be put to the vote without debate.

Article 76 (Preparation of Agenda)

(1) The Speaker shall prepare the list of bills requested to introduce to the plenary session according to their order, and announce it publicly every week. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(2) The Speaker shall prepare the agenda for whole session stating the date and time of an opening of the plenary session and the summary of the cases subject to examination, and the agenda for the relevant day stating the time of an opening of the plenary session and the order of the cases subject to examination during the session. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(3) In preparing the agenda for whole session from among the agenda under paragraph (2), a consultation shall be held with the House Steering Committee, but if no agreement is reached on the agenda, the Speaker shall determine it. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(4) The Speaker shall notify without delay the National Assembly members of the agenda prepared under paragraphs (2) and (3), and publicly notify it through the electronic networks, etc. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(5) If the Speaker deems it urgent, he/she may open the plenary session by notifying the National Assembly members of the date and time of the meeting only.

Article 77 (Change in Agenda)

When the plenary session adopts a resolution by a motion made by a joint signature of 20 or more National Assembly members, or the Speaker deems it necessary after consultation with a representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, the Speaker may change a part of the agenda for whole session or add the cases of the agenda for the relevant day and change the order. In this case, the motion of a National Assembly member shall be accompanied by a written reason and put to a vote without debate. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

Article 78 (Uncompleted Bills on Agenda)

If no meeting is held or a meeting is not completed with respect to bills included in the agenda, the Speaker shall determine the agenda again.

**SECTION 2 Proposal, Transmission to Committee,
Withdrawal and Change**

Article 79 (Proposal or Introduction of Bills)

(1) Any National Assembly member may propose a bill with the concurrence of 10 or more National Assembly members. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(2) Any National Assembly member who proposes a bill shall prepare it and submit it to the Speaker with an explanatory statement and a joint signature of prescribed supporters. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(3) In case where any National Assembly member proposes a bill, the proposing assemblyman and the concurring National Assembly members shall be divided, and the name of proposing National Assembly member shall be entered as a subtitle to the title of the relevant bill: *Provided*, That if there are two or more proposing National Assembly members, one representative proposing National Assembly member shall be clearly described. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) In case where the bills for newly made Acts or bills for wholly amended Acts which have been resolved at the National Assembly, from among the bills proposed by the National Assembly members, are publicly announced or publicized, the subtitle of the relevant bills may be described together. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

Article 79-2 (Submission of Data, etc. for Estimation of Expenses for Bills)

(1) Where any National Assembly member or committee proposes or suggests a bill accompanying the measures on budgets or funds, the written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on execution of the relevant bill shall be submitted together.

(2) Where the Government submits the bill accompanying the measures on budgets or funds, it shall attach on the bill the written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on execution of the relevant bill and the data for means to create the financial resources corresponding thereto.

(3) Matters necessary for the preparation of estimation on expenses and the means to create the financial resources under paragraph (1) or (2), and submission procedures, etc. shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 80 (Publication of National Assembly Bulletin)

(1) The Speaker shall publish the National Assembly Bulletin specifying the operation and agenda of the plenary session or committee, list of bills initiated or presented or to be examined, major events of the National Assembly and other necessary matters, and distribute it to each assemblyman.

(2) The National Assembly Bulletin as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be published every day during the session unless any special circumstances occur.

(3) Deleted. *<by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

(4) The publication and distribution of the National Assembly Bulletin and other necessary matters shall be determined by the Speaker. *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 81 (Return to Standing Committee)

(1) When a bill is proposed or submitted, the Speaker shall distribute it to the National Assembly members by printing or entering it into computer network, report it to the plenary session, transmit it to the competent Standing Committee, and then refer it to the plenary session after completing an examination of the Standing Committee: *Provided*, That when he/she is unable to report it to the plenary session as the National Assembly is out of session or in recess, etc., it may be transmitted to the Standing Committee, with omitting such report. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

(2) When it is not clear which Standing Committee has jurisdiction over a bill, the Speaker shall refer it to an appropriate Standing Committee after consulting with the House Steering Committee, but if no agreement is reached, the Speaker shall designate a Standing Committee to take charge of it.

(3) Where deemed that any justice in the examination of the relevant bill cannot be expected as the National Assembly members having direct relations of interests in the bill proposed or submitted are the majority of the registered National Assembly members in the competent Standing Committee, the Speaker may have the relevant bill referred to and examined by other committees, by having a consultation with the House Steering Committee, notwithstanding paragraph (1). *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

(4) When the Speaker distributes the bills to National Assembly members under paragraph (1), he/she shall put them in the electronic networks so that they may be accessed by the National Assembly members. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

Article 82 (Return to Special Committee)

(1) With respect to a bill which is deemed particularly necessary, the Speaker shall refer it to a Special Committee with a resolution of the plenary session.

(2) The Speaker may refer to the Special Committee other bills which are related to the bill referred to the Special Committee.

Article 82-2 (Preliminary Announcement on Legislation)

(1) The committee may make a preliminary announcement by inserting the purpose of legislation, major particulars, etc. of the bill to be examined, in the National Assembly Bulletin, etc.: *Provided*, That while the committee is out of session, the chairperson may make such announcement after consulting with the executive secretary.

(2) To make a preliminary announcement under paragraph (1), the chairperson of the committee shall report it in advance to the Speaker.

(3) The method and procedure of the preliminary announcement, and other necessary matters shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

(1) The chairperson shall, after consulting with the executive secretaries of the committee, make a preliminary announcement on legislation by inserting the purpose of legislation, major particulars, etc. of the bills to be examined (excluding the bills returned to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for the examination of systems, forms and wordings), in the

National Assembly Bulletin or by posting them on the internet homepage of the National Assembly, etc.: Provided, That the chairperson may not make the preliminary announcement on legislation after consulting with the executive secretaries, if it falls under any of the following subparagraphs;

1. Where an urgent legislation is required;
 2. Where the preliminary announcement is deemed not necessary or difficult to make by nature of particulars of the bill or due to other causes.
- (2) Period of preliminary announcement shall not be shorter than 10 days: *Provided*, That it may be shortened, if there exists any special reason.
- (3) The **timing**, method and procedure of the preliminary announcement, and other necessary matters shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011]
«Enforcement Date; May 30, 2012»

Article 83 (Return to Related Committee)

(1) Where the Speaker refers any bill to a competent committee, if he/she deems that the bill is related to matters under the jurisdiction of other committees, he/she shall refer it to such related committees, but specify the competent and related committees. This shall also apply when it is deemed necessary where other committees request to refer it to them after it is referred to the competent committee.

(2) When the Speaker refers a bill to related committees under paragraph (1), he/she shall determine the period in which the related committees must present their opinions to the competent committee, and if necessary, he/she may extend such period.

(3) If the related committees fail to present their opinions within the period as referred to in paragraph (2) without any special reason, the competent committee may directly make an examination report.

(4) The competent committee shall respect an opinion advanced by a related committee pursuant to paragraph (2). *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(5) Where a related committee advances its opinion pursuant to paragraph (2), when the competent committee has completed the examination on the bill concerned, the competent committee shall send the details thereof to the related committee concerned before it submits a report on examination to the Speaker. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 83-2 (Consultation with Special Committee on Budget and

Accounts on Bills relating to Budgets)

(1) The competent committee examining the bills related to finance under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the bills accompanying a considerable scale of measures on the budgets or funds shall have in advance a consultation with the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts. *<Amended by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(2) The chairperson of the competent committee shall request the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts to have a consultation by determining the consultation period within the scope of 20 days in examining the bills under paragraph (1): *Provided*, That he/she may extend the relevant period under the request of the chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts.

(3) When there exists a request of the chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts in examining the bills related to finance under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance in consultation with the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts, the competent committee shall open a joint meeting. *<Amended by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(4) Where the consultation under paragraphs (1) through (3) is not held, the competent committee may make at once a report on examination.

(5) Matters necessary for the scope, etc. of the bills accompanying the measures on the budgets or funds of considerable scale under paragraph (1) shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 84 (Return and Examination of Budget Bill and Settlement of Accounts)

(1) The budget bill and the settlement of accounts shall be referred to the competent Standing Committee, and it shall make a pre-examination thereof, and report the results to the Speaker. In this case, the speech of the Government on the administrative policy with respect to the budget bill shall be heard at the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

(2) The Speaker shall refer the budget bill and the settlement of accounts to the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts with the report as referred to in paragraph (1), and after its examination is terminated, he/she shall refer them to the plenary session. When there exist any illegal or unjustifiable matters as a result of the examination of settlement of accounts, the National Assembly shall request, after a resolution of the plenary session, the Government or the relevant agencies to make corrections of the said matters, such as indemnification or disciplinary measures, etc., and the Government or the relevant agencies shall promptly deal

with the matters subjected to a request for corrections, and file a report with the National Assembly on their results. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(3) The examination on the budget bill and the settlement of accounts of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall be voted on after an interpellation on the general policy, examination by the pertinent ministry or subcommittee, having heard arguments for and against the matter, and after hearing an explanation of proposal and the report of an expert advisor on his/her examination. In this case, the chairperson of the Committee shall determine the period of the general policy interpellation in such manner that he/she allots the time of the interpellation by the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party or by each negotiating party, after consulting with the executive secretary.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), the Intelligence Committee shall examine the budget bill and settlement of accounts under the jurisdiction of the National Intelligence Service, and the budget bill and settlement of accounts for information under the jurisdiction of the ministries and agencies which are subject to the planning and coordination of affairs concerning information and security as prescribed in Article 3 (1) 5 of the National Intelligence Service Act, and inform the Speaker of the result in total by the ministry and the agency concerned, and the Speaker shall notify the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts of the budget bills and settlement of accounts in total which have been examined by the Intelligence Committee. In such cases, the examination made by the Intelligence Committee shall be considered equivalent to that made by the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(5) The Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall have to respect the contents of the examination of the competent Standing Committee, and where any amount of each item of the annual expenditure budget, which has been slashed by the competent Standing Committee, is made increased or a new expense item is established, a consent shall be obtained from the competent Standing Committee: *Provided*, That the request for consent to an establishment of a new expense item has been referred to the competent Standing Committee, and a notification of whether or not making a consent thereto has not been made to the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts within 72 hours from the said referral, it shall be deemed that there exists a consent of the competent Standing Committee.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002; Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(6) When the Speaker refers the budget bill and the settlement of accounts to the competent Standing Committee, he/she may determine the period of examination, and if the Standing Committee fails to complete the examination within such period without any justifiable reason, he/she may refer them directly to the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts.

(7) Deleted. <by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(8) No committee may examine the budget bill on estimated revenue submitted in advance on the condition of an enactment or revision of Acts relating to the items or rates of taxation.

Article 84-2 (Reference, etc. of Fund Operation Plans)

(1) The National Assembly shall deliberate and settle a fund operation plan submitted pursuant to Article 68 (1) of the National Finance Act until 30 days before the beginning of the fiscal year. <Amended by Act No. 8050, Oct. 4, 2006>

(2) Article 84 concerning the budget bill shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the reference, etc. of the fund operation plan under paragraph (1) and the draft revised fund operation plan under Article 70 (2) of the National Finance Act. <Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

(3) Where the competent Standing Committee of a Ministry operating and managing the fund is different from the competent Standing Committee of a Ministry performing a project with the fund when a Standing Committee conducts a preliminary examination on the fund operation plan, etc. pursuant to paragraph (2) (including where the competent Standing Committee conducts a preliminary examination on the settlement pursuant to Article 84 (1)), the competent Standing Committee of the Ministry operating and managing the fund shall hear the opinion on the project with the fund from the competent Standing Committee of the Ministry performing the project with the fund: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to cases where the competent Standing Committee of the Ministry performing the project with the fund fails to advance the opinion by the preceding date of the date of decision of the competent Standing Committee of the Ministry operating and managing the fund. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

(4) The competent Standing Committee of the Ministry performing a project with the fund pursuant to paragraph (3) may advance its opinion after hearing an operational report on the project with the fund. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6590, Dec. 31, 2001]

Article 84-3 (Public Hearings on Budget Bills, Fund Operation Plans and Settlement of Accounts)

The Special Committee on Budget and Accounts shall hold a public hearing on a budget bill, a fund operation plan and settlement of accounts: *Provided*, That in cases of a supplementary budget bill, a modified fund operation plan, or the settlement of accounts, it may be omitted by a resolution of the Committee. <Amended by Act No. 10652, Mzy 19, 2011>

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 84-4 (Reference, etc. of Total Limit of Amount for Build-Transfer-Lease Projects)

(1) The National Assembly shall deliberate and decide on the total limits of amount for build-transfer-lease projects which are submitted to the National Assembly pursuant to Article 7-2 (1) of the Act on Private Participation in Infrastructure by 30 days before the each fiscal year begins.

(2) Article 84 concerning budget bills shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the reference, etc. of the total limits of amount for build-transfer-lease projects under paragraph (1).

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 85 (Period of Examination)

(1) The Speaker may designate the examination period on the cases to be referred or to have been referred to the committee. In such cases, he/she shall consult with a representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. <Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) In cases under paragraph (1), if the committee fails to complete the examination within the fixed period without justifiable grounds, the Speaker may refer it to another committee or directly to the plenary session after hearing an interim report.

Article 86 (Examination of System and Wording)

(1) When a bill has been examined or drafted by a committee, it shall be referred to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of the system and wording. In such cases, the chairperson of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee may omit, in such examination, the explanation of the object of proposition by the proposer and a debate, after consulting with the executive secretary.

(2) On the examination as referred to in paragraph (1), the Speaker may, after undergoing a consultation with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party, determine the period for the examination, and if the examination is not completed within such period without any justifiable reason, he/she may refer it directly to the plenary session. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

Article 87 (Abrogated Bill by Committee)

(1) Any bill which has been decided by a committee as unnecessary to be referred to the plenary session, shall not be referred to the plenary session: *Provided*, That when 30 or more National Assembly members request it within seven days, excluding the period of adjournment or recess from the day on which the decision of the committee is reported to the plenary session, the bill shall be referred to the plenary session.

(2) If no request is made under the proviso to paragraph (1), the bill shall be abrogated.

Article 88 (Proposed Bill by Committee)

No bill proposed by a committee shall be referred to the committee: *Provided*, That the Speaker may refer it to another committee according to a decision of the House Steering Committee.

Article 89 (Motion)

Except as otherwise prescribed by this Act, a motion shall become an item on the agenda with the concurrence of one or more National Assembly members, excluding the mover.

Article 90 (Withdrawal of Bill or Motion)

(1) Any National Assembly member may withdraw a bill or motion proposed by him/her: *Provided*, That a bill or motion proposed jointly by not less than two National Assembly members may be withdrawn when not less than 1/2 of the National Assembly members who proposed express their intention of withdrawal. *<Amended by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when a National Assembly member withdraws a bill or motion which has come up for discussion at the plenary session or committee, he/she shall obtain the consent of the plenary session or committee. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(3) When the Government amends or withdraws a Government-proposed bill which has become an item on the agenda at the plenary session or committee, the consent of the plenary session or committee shall be required.

Article 91 (Change)

(1) A motion for change of a bill at the plenary session shall be introduced by the concurrence of 2/3 or more of the proposing National Assembly members and concurrent National Assembly members at the time when the proposing National Assembly member has proposed the relevant bill, and the bill introduced by the Government or the committee shall be introduced by a resolution of the competent committee, respectively by a document containing the bill, and it shall be decided with the attendance of a majority of the registered National Assembly members and by the

concurrent votes of two thirds or more of the National Assembly members present: *Provided*, That, when the bill has been transferred to the Government, no change shall be made.

(2) A motion for change of a bill at the committee shall be introduced by a motion of a member and by a document containing the bill, and it shall be decided with the attendance of a majority of the registered members and by the concurrent votes of 2/3 or more of the members present: *Provided*, That, when the bill has become an item on the agenda at the plenary session, no change shall be made.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

Article 92 (Principle of Not Deliberating Same Bill Twice during Same Session)

A bill which is rejected shall not be proposed or introduced again during the same session.

SECTION 3 Proceedings and Amendment

Article 93 (Deliberation of Bill)

In deliberating a bill, the plenary session shall hear the report on the examination from the chairperson of the committee who examined the bill, and put the bill to a vote through an interpellation and debate: *Provided*, That with respect to a bill which has not been examined by a committee, the proposer of the bill shall explain the point of proposition, and with respect to a bill which has been examined by a committee, the interpellation and debate or one of them may be omitted by resolution.

Article 93-2 (Time to Present Bill to Plenary Session)

(1) The plenary session shall, unless one day elapsed after a committee completes an examination on a bill and submits a report thereof to the Speaker, not present it as the agenda: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to cases where the Speaker has determined it via a consultation with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party on account of a special reason.

(2) Any legislative bills to be referred to the committees or the plenary session during the period of regular sessions shall be limited to the legislative bills annexed to the budget bills for a following fiscal year: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to cases where a resolution of the committee or the plenary session exists due to urgent and inevitable reasons. <Newly

Inserted by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002]

Article 94 (Re-return)

If it is deemed necessary after receiving a report of the chairperson of the committee concerned, the plenary session may, by resolution, again refer the bill to the same or other committees.

Article 95 (Motion for Amendment)

(1) A motion for amendment to a bill shall be submitted by preparing its matter and attaching its reason in advance to the Speaker with joint signatures by thirty or more supporting National Assembly members: *Provided*, That a motion for amendment to a budget bill shall require the concurrence of 50 or more National Assembly members.

(2) An amendment bill which has been examined and reported by the competent committee shall become an item on the agenda without the need for any concurrence.

(3) No committee shall submit any amendment to a bill which is beyond its jurisdiction.

(4) An alternative to a bill shall be submitted while the original bill is being examined by a committee, and the Speaker shall refer the alternative to the committee.

(5) A motion for amendment pursuant to paragraph (1) shall have a direct relation with the effect and details of the original bill or a bill the examination on which has been reported at the committee (including cases where the committee introduces a bill pursuant to Article 51): *Provided*, That this shall not apply to cases where the Speaker agrees with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

Article 96 (Order of Voting on Amendment Bill)

(1) When several amendment bills have been submitted for the same agenda, the Speaker shall determine the order of voting according to the following subparagraphs:

1. Voting shall be held first on the amendment bill which has been submitted last;
2. Voting on an amendment bill submitted by a National Assembly member shall be held in preference to that submitted by a committee;
3. When several amendment bills are submitted by National Assembly members, voting shall be held first on the bill which has many differences from the original one.

(2) When all of the amendment bills are rejected, voting shall be taken on the original bill.

Article 97 (Adjustment of Bill)

When it is required after the vote on a bill to adjust conflicting provisions,

wordings, figures and other matters, the plenary session may entrust it to the Speaker or the committees concerned.

Article 98 (Transfer of Bill)

(1) A bill decided by the National Assembly shall be transferred by the Speaker to the Government.

(2) The Government shall, when the President promulgates the bill, notify the National Assembly thereof without delay. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>

(3) When the President has not promulgated the bill, pursuant to Article 53 (6) of the Constitution, the Speaker shall promulgate it within five days after the period of promulgation lapses. In such cases, the Speaker shall notify the President thereof.

Article 98-2 (Introduction of Presidential Decree, etc.)

(1) The heads of central administrative agencies shall, where the Presidential Decrees, the Ordinances of the Prime Minister, the Ordinances and Instructions of the Ministries, the Established Regulations and the Public Notice, etc., which provide for matters to be entrusted by the Acts or to be necessary for the enforcement of the Acts, are formulated, amended or repealed, submit them to the competent Standing Committee of the National Assembly within 10 days therefrom: *Provided*, That in the case of a Presidential Decree, the draft of the relevant advance notice of legislation shall be submitted within 10 days, even when an advance notice of legislation is made (referring to when a request for examination is made to the Minister of Government Legislation in the case of omitting an advance notice of legislation). <Amended by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(2) Where they fail to submit them within the period under paragraph (1), the reasons therefor shall be notified to the competent Standing Committee. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(3) The Standing Committees shall regularly open the committees or sub-committees, and have them examine the Presidential Decrees, the Ordinances of the Prime Minister, the Ordinances of the Ministries (hereafter referred to as the "Presidential Decrees, etc." in this Article) which have been submitted by the competent central administrative agencies with respect to whether they are in contravention to the Acts, and where deemed that the relevant Presidential Decrees, etc. are not in accord with the purport and content of the Acts, they may notify the heads of the competent central administrative agencies of their contents. In this case, the head of the central administrative agency shall notify without delay the competent Standing Committee of the plans for disposal

of notified details and the results thereof. *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

(4) The expert advisors shall examine the Presidential Decrees, etc. under paragraph (3), and provide the results thereof to the members of the relevant committees. *<Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000]

SECTION 4 Speaking

Article 99 (Permission for Speaking)

(1) When a National Assembly member desires to take the floor, he/she shall notify the Speaker in advance and obtain his/her permission.

(2) A National Assembly member who has not received a notification to speak may take the floor with the permission of the Speaker after the National Assembly member who has received such notification finishes speaking.

(3) In speaking on the proceedings, its summary shall be notified in advance to the Speaker, and the Speaker shall permit immediately those matters related directly to an item on the agenda or deemed necessary to be handled urgently, and with respect to other matters, he/she shall determine the time of permission.

Article 100 (Continuation of Speaking)

No speaking of a National Assembly member shall be stopped by another National Assembly member's speaking, and when the National Assembly member has not completed his/her speaking due to an adjournment or suspension of the session, the Speaker shall have the National Assembly member continue first his/her speaking when the proceedings are re-opened.

Article 101 (Supplementary Report)

When the chairperson of a committee or a National Assembly member holding a minority opinion, as designated by the chairperson, desires to take the floor in order to supplement a report of the committee, the Speaker may allow him/her to speak in preference over other speakers.

Article 102 (Prohibition of Speaking Other Than Agenda)

All speaking shall neither extend beyond an item on the agenda nor speak contrary to the nature of the speaking permitted.

Article 103 (Restriction on Frequency of Speaking)

Any National Assembly member may take the floor only twice on the same item on the agenda except in cases where he/she gives an answer to an interpellation and the chairperson of a committee, proposer or mover

provides an explanation of the point of a proposition or motion.

Article 104 (Principles in Speaking)

(1) The length of speaking of any National Assembly member, excluding the interpellation to the Government, shall be determined by the Speaker within a limit not to exceed fifteen minutes: *Provided*, That any speaking on the proceedings, personal and supplementary speaking may not exceed five minutes, and the speaking in refutation to other National Assembly members' speaking may not exceed three minutes. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(2) When a National Assembly member representing a political party having a negotiating party, or a representative National Assembly member of a negotiating party makes a speech (hereinafter referred to as the "speech by the representative of a negotiating party") or speak on behalf of the political party or negotiating party, he/she may do so for not more than forty minutes. In this case, a speech by the representative of a negotiating party may be made once respectively at the extraordinary and regular session first held each year, but in the case of an extraordinary session for constituting the House of the first or latter half of the year, and the case where the Speaker makes an agreement with each representative National Assembly member of a negotiating party, it may be additionally made once respectively. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(3) The Speaker shall determine the total length of speaking on the same agenda after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, and allot such time to each negotiating party in proportion to the number of National Assembly members belonging to such group. In such cases, the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall determine the number of speakers and length of speaking by each speaker within the limit of allotted time, and notify the Speaker in advance of such.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3), the Speaker may, if necessary, determine the number of speakers on the same agenda, in proportion to the number of the National Assembly members belonging to each negotiating party, after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party.

(5) The length of speaking and the number of speakers for the National Assembly members not belonging to any negotiating party shall be determined by the Speaker after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party.

(6) Any portion of speaking which a National Assembly member was not able to finish due to restricted time may be inserted in the minutes

within the scope recognized by the Speaker.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 105 (Five-Minute Free Speaking)

(1) In case where the plenary session is open, the Speaker may allow the National Assembly members to take the floor for not more than five minutes (hereinafter referred to as “five-minute free speaking”) so as to express their opinions on any bills, petitions and other interested matters under a deliberation of the National Assembly, within the limit not to exceed one hour after the session begins: *Provided*, That the Speaker may, in case

where deemed necessary for the efficient progress of the proceedings such as the case where there exist a numerous bills to be deliberated at the plenary session on that day, allow it during the opened session in consultation with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party. *<Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) Any National Assembly member who desires to make a five-minutes free speaking shall apply for it to the Speaker with the points of such speaking specified briefly, not later than 4 hours prior to the opening of the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(3) The number of speakers and the speaking order for the five-minutes free speaking shall be determined by the Speaker after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, taking the proportion of the number of National Assembly members belonging to each negotiating party into consideration. *<Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>*

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 106 (Notification of Debate)

(1) Any National Assembly member who desires to debate an item on the agenda, shall notify in advance the Speaker of his/her opposition or support thereof.

(2) The Speaker shall have opponents and supporters express their views in turn, after considering the order of the notification as referred to in paragraph (1) and the negotiating parties to which they belong, but he/she shall have one of the opponents express his/her view in preference to any supporter.

Article 107 (Participation of Speaker in Debate)

When the Speaker participates in a debate, he/she shall leave the chair, and he/she shall not take the chair again until a voting for the matter

under debate is finished.

Article 108 (Conclusion of Interpellation or Debate)

(1) When the interpellation or debate is concluded, the Speaker shall proclaim the conclusion thereof.

(2) After one or more National Assembly members of each negotiating party have finished their speaking, the Speaker shall proclaim the conclusion of interpellation or debate: *Provided*, That, National Assembly member who has participated in the interpellation or debate shall not make a motion for conclusion thereof.

(3) The motion as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be voted on without debate.

SECTION 5 Voting

Article 109 (Quorum for Voting)

Except as otherwise prescribed in the Constitution or this Act, the proceedings shall be voted on with the attendance of a majority of all the National Assembly members on the register and by a concurrent vote of a majority of the National Assembly members present.

Article 110 (Proclamation of Voting)

(1) In taking a vote, the Speaker shall proclaim at his/her seat the title of the matter to be voted on. *<Amended by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>*

(2) When the Speaker proclaims the voting, no National Assembly member may take the floor on the matter.

Article 111 (Participation in Voting and Ban on Change of Idea)

(1) Any National Assembly member who is not present at the Assembly at the time of voting, shall not take part in the voting: *Provided*, That, when the voting is held by means of open or secret ballots, any National Assembly member may take part in voting until the ballot box is closed. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) No National Assembly member shall change his/her idea already expressed in voting.

Article 112 (Method of Voting)

(1) In taking a vote, the pros and cons shall be decided by the recorded votes through electronic votes: *Provided*, That the pros and cons may be decided by standing votes in case where there are special reasons such as the mechanical trouble in the voting equipments. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) If the plenary session decides upon a proposal of the Speaker or a motion of the National Assembly members as an important matter, or

1/5 or more of all National Assembly members demands it, such matters shall be decided by an open, name-calling or secret vote. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(3) When the Speaker asks the National Assembly members whether they have any objection to a matter, and he/she deems that there is no objection, he/she may declare that the matter is adopted, but if any objection is introduced, a vote shall be taken by the method as referred to in paragraph (1) or (2).

(4) Any amendments to the Constitution shall be made by an open vote.

(5) Any bill vetoed by the President, or other matters concerning personnel affairs shall be decided by a secret vote: *Provided*, That in cases where the Speaker has consulted with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party on the resignation of any National Assembly member and chairperson due to a concurrent holding of another office, it may not do so. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(6) Except as otherwise prescribed by this Act, various elections by the National Assembly shall be held by a secret vote. If no person is elected as a result of such vote, a final vote shall be taken for two persons who obtained the largest number of votes, and the person of the two who obtains more votes shall be the elected person: *Provided*, That if they obtain an equal number of votes, the elder person shall be the elected person.

(7) When a recommendation to dismiss the Prime Minister or a member of the State Council is taken, the Speaker shall file a report thereon with the plenary session first opened after the recommendation for dismissal is taken, and it shall be voted on by a secret vote between 24 and 72 hours after it is reported to the plenary session. If the voting is not held within this period, the recommendation for dismissal shall be considered to be abrogated. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(8) When not less than 1/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members make a request in taking a vote pursuant to the main sentence of paragraph (1), the vote shall be taken after verifying that all incumbent National Assembly members are legitimate voters by an electronic means. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

(9) When the Speaker agrees with the representative members of each negotiating party, an open vote or secret vote under paragraphs (2) and (4) through (7) may be conducted using an electronic device. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

Article 113 (Declaration of Voting Result)

When the voting is finished, the Speaker shall declare the result of the voting at his/her seat. <Amended by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>

Article 114 (Procedure of Open and Secret Voting)

(1) Each National Assembly member shall, in casting an open or secret vote, cast

first his/her nameplate in the nameplate box, and then cast his/her ballot paper into the ballot box. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) When the open or secret vote is taken, the Speaker shall nominate several ballot inspectors from among the National Assembly members, and have the staff check and count the number of the nameplates and the open or secret ballot papers in the presence of the ballot inspectors. In this case, if any National Assembly member designated as a ballot inspector fails to comply with it, he/she may exclude the relevant National Assembly member, or designate another National Assembly member as a ballot inspector. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>*

(3) If the number of ballot papers is more than that of the nameplates, re-voting shall be held: *Provided*, That in cases where it does not have any effect on the result of the voting, this shall not apply.

Article 114-2 (Free Vote)

Any National Assembly member shall vote according to his/her own conscience as a representative of the nation, without being bound by the intention of a political party whereto he/she belongs.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002]

CHAPTER VII MINUTES

Article 115 (Minutes)

(1) The National Assembly shall prepare the minutes and record the following matters: *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

1. The date and time of opening, suspension and adjournment of meetings;
2. The agenda;
3. The number and names of National Assembly members present;
4. The matters concerning the opening ceremony;
5. The change in the status of the National Assembly members;
6. The assignment and change of seats;
7. The matters concerning proposition, introduction, return, veto, transfer and withdrawal of bills;
8. The names of the members of the State Council and the Government delegates who are present;
9. The matter for discussion and contents thereof;
10. The report of the Speaker;

11. The report of the committee;
 12. The proceedings;
 13. The number of votes;
 14. The names of those who have taken the open, electronic, or name-calling vote, and those who are the pros and cons;
 15. The supplementary report of the National Assembly members;
 16. The written questions and answers;
 17. The report of the Government on the result of settlement of petitions;
 18. The report of the Government on the settlement of results of the inspection or investigation of the State administration;
 19. Other matters which are deemed necessary by the plenary session or the Speaker.
- (2) The proceedings of the plenary session shall be recorded in stenography.
- (3) The minutes shall be signed and sealed by the Speaker, Vice-Speaker who has acted for the Speaker, or Speaker *pro tempore*, and Secretary General, or his/her substitute, and shall be preserved in the National Assembly.

Article 116 (Insertion of Reference Documents)

When a National Assembly member desires to insert in the minutes a brief document which serves as reference for his/her speaking, he/she shall first obtain the permission of the Speaker.

Article 117 (Correction of Words and Decision on Objection)

(1) Any National Assembly member who has made a speech may request the Speaker to correct words of his/her speaking until five o'clock in the afternoon of the day following the day on which the minutes are distributed: *Provided*, That the purpose of his/her speaking shall not be changed.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall also apply to the Prime Minister, members of the State Council and Government delegates who have made speeches at sessions of the National Assembly.

(3) Any contents of the minutes prepared in the stenographic means shall not be deleted, and in case where a speech is made to correct or revoke the words, the said speech shall be entered into the minutes. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(4) If a National Assembly members of the minutes, such objection shall be decided by a resolution of the plenary session without debate.

Article 118 (Distribution of Minutes)

(1) The minutes shall be distributed to the National Assembly members and the general public: *Provided*, That parts which the Speaker deems necessary to be kept secret or necessary for the national security need

not be included in the minutes after consulting with the speaker or National Assembly member representing the negotiating party to which he/she belongs.

(2) If a National Assembly member requests inspection, copy, etc. of a part of the minutes which is not inserted in the minutes under paragraph (1), the Speaker shall not refuse it unless there is any justifiable reason.

(3) The National Assembly member who obtained the permission under paragraph (2) shall not allow other persons to inspect, reprint or copy it.

(4) The contents of a meeting not opened to the public shall not be published: *Provided*, That in cases where it is judged by a resolution of the plenary session or a decision of the Speaker that the cause as referred to in the provisions of paragraph (1) is no longer applicable, it may be published.

(5) The publishable minutes may be distributed for consideration to the general public.

(6) The period, procedure and other pertinent matters concerning publication of the minutes shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

CHAPTER VIII PRIME MINISTER, MEMBERS OF STATE COUNCIL, GOVERNMENT DELEGATES AND INTERPELLATION

Article 119 (Notification of Appointment and Dismissal of Prime Minister, Members of State Council and Government Delegates)

When the Government has appointed or dismissed the Prime Minister, member of the State Council or public official who is a Government delegate, it shall notify the National Assembly of such.

Article 120 (Speech of Member of State Council, etc.)

(1) When the Prime Minister, member of the State Council or Government delegate desires to make a speech at the plenary session or a committee, he/she shall obtain in advance the permission of the Speaker or chairperson of the committee.

(2) The Director of the Office of Court Administration, Secretary General of the Constitutional Court, Secretary General of the National Election Commission, may speak of matters under his/her control at the plenary session or committee with the permission of the Speaker or chairperson.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 5530, Mar. 18, 1998>

Article 121 (Request for Attendance of Members of State Council, etc.)

(1) The plenary session may request by its resolution the attendance of the Prime Minister, member of the State Council or Government delegate. In this case, the proposal shall be made in writing by 20 or more National Assembly members with its reason specified.

(2) The committee may demand by resolution that the Prime Minister, a member of the State Council, or a government delegate attend the committee. In this case, the chairperson of the committee shall report it to the Speaker. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

(3) In cases where there is a request as referred to in paragraph (1) or (2), the Prime Minister, member of the State Council or Government delegate shall attend and answer. When the Prime Minister or member of the State Council receives a request for attendance, the Prime Minister may have a member of the State Council attend and answer on his/her behalf, and the member of the State Council may have a Government delegate attend and answer on his/her behalf with the approval of the Speaker or the chairperson of the committee concerned. In this case, the Speaker shall consult with the National Assembly member representing each negotiating party, and the chairman of the committee shall consult with the executive secretary.

(4) In order to make an interpellation on a special case, the plenary session or committee may request the attendance of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Constitutional Court, the Chairperson of the National Election Commission, the Chairperson of the Board of Audit and Inspection or his/her substitute. In this case, the chairperson of the committee shall report it to the Speaker. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

Article 122 (Written Interpellation to Government)

(1) When a National Assembly member desires to make in writing an interpellation to the Government, he/she shall submit a written interpellation to the Speaker.

(2) The Speaker shall, in receiving a written interpellation under paragraph (1), transfer it to the Government without delay.

(3) The Government shall give an answer within ten days after receiving the written interpellation. If it fails to give an answer within such period, it shall notify the National Assembly of the reason and the time-frame in which it is able to give an answer.

(4) When the Government gives an answer to a written interpellation, it shall submit to the National Assembly distinguishing the written answer

to be placed in the minutes and other materials related to such answer.
<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

(5) Any National Assembly member who desires to make a supplementary interpellation as to the answer under paragraph (3) may re-interpellate in writing.

Article 122-2 (Interpellation to Government)

(1) The plenary session may place, during the session, any interpellation to the Government (hereinafter referred to as "interpellation"), fixing the period with respect to the general or special fields of the State administration.

(2) The interpellation shall be done in a question and answer form, and the time for an interpellation by a National Assembly member shall not exceed 20 minutes. In this case, the time for an answer shall not be included in the time for an interpellation. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2), where a National Assembly member having a physical handicap such as vision handicap, etc. makes an interpellation, the Speaker may permit a separate additional interpellation time after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(4) The number of the interpellating National Assembly members for each item of the agenda shall be determined by the Speaker after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(5) The Speaker shall allot the number of the interpellating National Assembly members for each item of the agenda as stipulated in paragraph (4), in proportion to the number of National Assembly members belonging to each negotiating party. In this case, the number of interpellants of those not belonging to any negotiating party shall be determined by the Speaker after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

(6) The Speaker shall pay attention to maintaining the interpellation of the National Assembly members and the answer of the Government alternatively and harmoniously.

(7) Any National Assembly member who desires to make an interpellation shall definitely prepare in advance a written purport of his/her interpellation specifying a gist of the question, and submit it to the Speaker, and the Speaker shall forward it so that it may reach the Government not later than 48 hours before the interpellation. <Amended by Act No. 6266,

Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

(8) The representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party shall notify the Speaker of the interpellating National Assembly members and the order of an interpellation not later than the date preceding that of interpellation. In this case, the Speaker shall determine the order of interpellation according to the contents notified by the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party, and then notify the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party and the Government of such before the plenary session begins. *<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 122-3 (Urgent Interpellation on Pending Matters)

(1) Any National Assembly member may, supported by 20 or more National Assembly members, demand the Speaker that he/she be allowed to make an interpellation to the Government during the session on the important pending matters (hereafter referred to as the "interpellation on urgent pending matters" in this Article). *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(2) Any National Assembly member requesting the interpellation on urgent pending matters as referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit to the Speaker a written request for interpellation specifying the reason and points of interpellation and the Prime Minister or Members of the State Council to be present, not later than 24 hours before the plenary session begins. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(3) The Speaker shall, in receiving the written request for interpellation, determine whether it is to be made, and the agenda, after consulting with the House Steering Committee: *Provided*, That the Speaker may, if necessary, determine whether it is to be made, through a vote in the plenary session.

(4) When the determination of the Speaker or the resolution of the plenary session is made under paragraph (3), it shall be considered that a resolution to demand the Prime Minister or the Member of the State Council concerned to be present is made. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(5) The hours of the interpellation on urgent pending matters shall be 120 minutes in total: *Provided*, That the Speaker may extend it after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(6) In making an urgent interpellation on pending matters, any interpellation of a National Assembly member may not exceed ten minutes: *Provided*, That any supplementary interpellation may not exceed five minutes.

(7) Except as provided in this Article, the provisions of Article 122-2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the procedure, etc. of the urgent interpellation on pending matters.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

CHAPTER IX PETITION

Article 123 (Presentation of Petition)

(1) Any person who desires to make a petition to the National Assembly shall present a written petition along with the introduction of an assemblyman.

(2) The petition shall contain the domicile and name of the petitioner (in case of a juristic person, its title and the name of its representative), and shall be signed and sealed by the petitioner.

(3) Any petition which interferes with any trial of the court or profanes any organ of the State shall not be accepted.

Article 124 (Preparation and Return of Summary of Petition)

(1) The Speaker shall, in receiving a petition, prepare a summary of the petition and distribute it by printing or entering it into computer network, and at the same time refer the petition to the applicable committee for examination. *<Amended by Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

(2) The summary of petition shall contain the domicile and name of the petitioner, essential points of the petition, the name of the National Assembly member who has introduced, and the date of receipt of the petition.

Article 125 (Examination, Report, etc. concerning Petition)

(1) The committee shall establish a sub-committee to examine the petition.

(2) In case where the committee is closed, or where it is necessary to do so, the chairperson may refer the petition directly to the petition examination sub-committee and have it examine and report on the petition.

(3) In case where there is a request by the applicable committee or the petition examination sub-committee, the National Assembly member who has introduced the petition shall explain the purpose of the petition.

(4) The committee may send by its resolution a member or expert advisor of the committee to the place or related agency, etc. to understand and make a report on necessary matters. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(5) When the committee has decided to refer the petition to the plenary session, it shall notify the Speaker and send its opinion.

(6) If the committee has decided not to refer the petition to the plenary session, it shall report the result of its settlement to the Speaker, and the Speaker shall thus notify the petitioner: *Provided*, That if 30 or more National Assembly members so request within seven days, excluding the period of recess or adjournment, the petition shall be referred to the plenary session.

(7) Other matters necessary for petition examination shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations.

Article 126 (Transfer to Government and Report on Settlement)

(1) A petition which is accepted by the National Assembly and deemed proper to be settled by the Government shall be transferred to the Government with the opinion of the National Assembly.

(2) The Government shall settle the petition as referred to in paragraph (1), and report without delay the result of settlement to the National Assembly.

CHAPTER X RELATION BETWEEN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND
PEOPLE OR ADMINISTRATIVE
AGENCIES

Article 127 (Inspection and Investigation of State Administration)

Except as otherwise prescribed by this Act, the inspection and investigation of the State administration by the National Assembly shall be carried out under the conditions as prescribed by the Act on the Inspection and Investigation of State Administration.

Article 127-2 (Request for Audit to Board of Audit and Inspection)

(1) The National Assembly may, by resolution, request the Board of Audit and Inspection to conduct the audit by specifying the case from among the matters belonging to the scope of duties of the Board of Audit and Inspection under the Board of Audit and Inspection Act. In such cases, the Board of Audit and Inspection shall file a report on the results of its audit with the National Assembly within three months from the date of receiving the request for an audit. *<Amended by Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>*

(2) When the Board of Audit and Inspection fails to complete its audit within the period stipulated in paragraph (1) due to special reasons, it shall file an interim report, and request for an extension of its audit period. In such cases, the Speaker may extend the audit period within the limit of two months.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003]

Article 128 (Request for Report and Presentation of Documents)

(1) The plenary session, committees or sub-committees may request by resolution that the Government, administrative agencies, and others report or present documents related directly to the deliberation of bills, or inspection or investigation of the State administration: *Provided*, That if any committee requests a presentation of documents related to the public hearing, inspection or investigation of the State administration, it may do so by its resolution or at the request of not less than 1/3 of the registered members. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(2) Any presentation of documents under paragraph (1) may be demanded to be made in writing, electronic documents, or under the status of being recorded in the magnetic tapes or magnetic discs of computers, or being recorded in other similar media or being input in the computer networks.

<Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), where a request exists from any National Assembly member for the presentation of documents while the session is out, the Speaker or the chairperson may make such request after consulting with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party or the executive secretary concerned. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) In making the request as referred to in paragraph (1), the committee (including sub-committees; hereafter in this Chapter, the same shall apply) shall report it to the Speaker. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(5) When requested as referred to in paragraph (1), unless the period is designated separately, a report or documents shall be presented within ten days from the day on which such request is received: *Provided*, That if any special reason exists, the period may be extended after reporting the reasons thereof to the Speaker or the chairperson. In such cases, the Speaker or the chairperson shall notify thereof to the National Assembly member who makes such request as referred to in paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

(6) Other necessary procedures for the report, request for presentation of documents, etc. under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the conditions as prescribed by other Acts. <Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994]

Article 128-2 (Deadline for Deliberation on Settlement of Accounts)

The National Assembly shall complete its deliberation and resolution on the settlement of accounts before its regular session opens.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 129 (Request for Attendance of Witness, Appraiser or Reference Witness)

(1) The plenary session or committee may request, by its resolution, the attendance of any witness, appraiser or reference witness for the purpose of deliberation of bills or an inspection or investigation of the State administration.

(2) In making the request as referred to in paragraph (1), the committee shall report it to the Speaker. *<Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

(3) The procedure concerning the testimony, appraisal, etc. as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the provisions of other Acts.

CHAPTER XI IMPEACHMENT

Article 130 (Proposition of Impeachment Prosecution)

(1) When a proposition of impeachment prosecution is made, the Speaker shall report it to the plenary session first opened after the proposition, which may refer it to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for an investigation, by its resolution. *<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>*

(2) If the plenary session fails to decide to refer to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee under paragraph (1), a secret vote shall be taken to determine whether the impeachment is brought between 24 and 72 hours after the motion is reported to the plenary session. If it fails to take votes within this period, the relevant proposition of impeachment prosecution shall be deemed as abolished. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>*

(3) For a proposition of impeachment prosecution, the name and position of the person to be impeached, the reason and evidence of impeachment and other materials to serve for reference on investigation shall be presented.

Article 131 (Investigation of Referred Impeachment Case)

(1) In receiving the motion under Article 130, the Legislation and Judiciary Committee shall make an investigation and a report without delay. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(2) The method of investigation and the duty of attention for investigation as prescribed by the Act on the Inspection and Investigation of State Administration shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the investigation as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 132 (Cooperation with Investigation)

Any organ of the State which is subject to an investigation shall provide sufficient cooperation to complete the investigation rapidly.

Article 133 (Resolution for Impeachment Prosecution)

The resolution for impeachment prosecution by the plenary session shall be made in writing stating the name and position of the person who is to be impeached, and the reason for impeachment (hereinafter referred to as “resolution for prosecution”).

Article 134 (Delivery and Effect of Resolution for Prosecution)

(1) When a resolution for impeachment is made, the Speaker shall deliver, without delay, the original of the resolution for prosecution to the chairperson of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee who is a member of the impeachment committee, and copies to the Constitutional Court, the person who is to be impeached, and the head of the agency to which the impeached person belongs.

(2) When the resolution for prosecution is delivered, the exercise of authority by the person to be impeached shall be suspended, and the appointing authorities shall not receive the resignation of the person to be impeached or dismiss him/her.

CHAPTER XII RESIGNATION, RETIREMENT, VACANCY AND EXAMINATION OF QUALIFICATION

Article 135 (Resignation)

(1) The National Assembly may permit by resolution a resignation of a National Assembly member: *Provided*, That when the National Assembly is in recess, the Speaker may permit it.

(2) When a National Assembly member desires to resign, he/she shall submit to the Speaker a resignation signed and sealed by him/her.

(3) The matter on whether or not a resignation is permitted shall be voted on without debate.

Article 136 (Retirement)

(1) If a National Assembly member has taken a post prohibited to be held concurrently, or has exercised the authority of an office from which he/she was released after his/her term began under Article 29 (2), or has been registered as a candidate for a public official’s election by submitting a letter of resignation under Article 53 of the Public Official Election Act, he/she shall be retired from the office of National Assembly member.

<Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(2) When a National Assembly member loses his/her eligibility for election as prescribed by the Act, he/she shall be retired from office.

(3) The court which has sentenced a National Assembly member to a penalty falling under the reason by which he/she becomes ineligible for election under paragraph (2) shall notify the National Assembly of the judgment without delay as soon as such judgment is decided. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>*

Article 137 (Notification of Vacancy)

When a vacancy has occurred in the National Assembly, the Speaker shall notify it to the President and the National Election Commission within fifteen days of such vacancy.

Article 138 (Request for Examination of Qualification)

When a National Assembly member has an objection to the qualification of another National Assembly member, he/she may submit to the Speaker a request for examination of the qualification with a joint signature of thirty or more National Assembly members.

Article 139 (Return of Request to Committee and Presentation of Answer)

(1) The Speaker shall refer a request as provided for in Article 138 to the Special Committee on Ethics, and deliver a copy thereof to the National Assembly member who is the subject of the examination and have such person present an answer within a prescribed period. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(2) When the National Assembly member who is examined has failed to present an answer by the due date because of natural disasters, diseases or other unavoidable events, the Speaker may have him/her present the answer within another fixed period.

Article 140 (Examination by Committee on Answer)

(1) In receiving an answer, the Speaker shall refer it to the Special Committee on Ethics. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(2) The Special Committee on Ethics shall conduct the examination on the basis of the request and answer thereto. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(3) If no answer is presented within the fixed period, the Special Committee on Ethics may conduct the examination with only the request. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

Article 141 (Interrogation and Speaking of Person Concerned)

(1) The Special Committee on Ethics may, if necessary, have the requesting National Assembly member and the National Assembly member to be interrogated be present for interrogation. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(2) The requesting National Assembly member and the National Assembly

member to be interrogated may attend, and speak at, the committee with the permission of the committee. In such cases, the National Assembly member to be interrogated may have another National Assembly member attend and speak on his/her behalf.

Article 142 (Resolution)

(1) When the Special Committee on Ethics has submitted to the Speaker a report on the examination, the Speaker shall refer it to the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

(2) Any National Assembly member who is subject to an interrogation may personally provide an explanation or may have another National Assembly member provide the explanation for him/her at the plenary session.

(3) The plenary session shall decide by resolution whether the National Assembly member to be interrogated is qualified or not, and a resolution of disqualification shall be required by a concurrent vote of not less than 2/3 of all the National Assembly members.

(4) When a decision referred to in paragraph (3) has been made, the Speaker shall deliver in writing it to the requesting National Assembly member and the National Assembly member to be interrogated.

CHAPTER XIII ORDER AND GUARD

Article 143 (Speaker's Power of Guard)

In order to maintain order inside the National Assembly during the session, the Speaker shall have the power of guard in the National Assembly.

Article 144 (Security Guards and Policemen)

(1) For the purpose of security and guarding of the National Assembly, security guards shall be assigned to the National Assembly.

(2) When it is deemed necessary for the security and guarding of the National Assembly, the Speaker may request that the Government dispatch necessary national police officials for a prescribed period with the consent of the House Steering Committee. *<Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>*

(3) The security guards and dispatched national police officials shall be under the direction of the Speaker, and the former shall keep order inside the building in which the session is held, and the latter outside the building. *<Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>*

Article 145 (Maintenance of Order on Floor)

(1) When a National Assembly member disturbs the order on the floor of the plenary session or committee in contravention of this Act or the

National Assembly Regulations, the Speaker or chairperson may give him/her a warning or keep him/her from continuing to do so.

(2) If any National Assembly member does not comply with the measures referred to in paragraph (1), the Speaker or chairperson may prohibit him/her from speaking at the meeting held on that day or send him/her out from the floor.

(3) If it is deemed difficult to maintain order due to disturbances in the meeting place, the Speaker or chairperson may suspend the meeting or declare an adjournment of the meeting.

Article 146 (Prohibition from Speaking Such as Contempt, etc.)

No National Assembly member shall insult other National Assembly members, or make a speech about their private lives at the plenary session or committee meeting.

Article 147 (Prohibition of Disturbing Speaking, etc.)

No National Assembly member shall interfere with the speaking of another National Assembly member by using violence, or speaking without permission or engaging in a clamorous act during a meeting.

Article 148 (Prohibition of Carrying in Goods, etc. Obstructing Meeting Progress)

No National Assembly member shall carry the goods or food and drink which may obstruct the meeting progress into the place where the plenary session or the committee meeting is held.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 149 (Broadcasting by National Assembly)

(1) The National Assembly shall secure the broadcasting channel, and provide and operate the systems to broadcast the proceedings of the plenary session or committees by means of sound or image and in addition the legislative activities, etc. of the National Assembly and the National Assembly members.

(2) The broadcasting as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be fair and objective, and shall not be used for any political or commercial purposes.

(3) The House Steering Committee shall deliberate the necessary matters, such as formulation and management, etc. of the basic principles on the broadcasting as referred to in paragraph (1), and a Subcommittee for National Assembly Broadcasting Deliberation shall be established for this purpose.

(4) The procedures, objects and other necessary matters for the broadcasting as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 149-2 (Allowance, etc. of Relay Broadcasting)

(1) Except for the cases where no opening shall be made by the resolution of the plenary session or committees, the Speaker or the chairperson of the committee may allow the recording, videotaping, photographing and relay broadcasting within a meeting place (in case of the meeting place of the plenary session, limited to the audience gallery) under the conditions as provided by the National Assembly Regulations.

(2) A person making the recording, videotaping, photographing and relay broadcasting under paragraph (1) shall not disturb the order in the meeting place.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 150 (Arrest of Person in Flagrant Delict)

If there is a person in flagrant delict inside the National Assembly, the security guards or national police officials shall arrest him/her and then await the instructions of the Speaker: *Provided*, That no National Assembly member shall be arrested in the meeting place without the order of the Speaker. *<Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>*

Article 151 (Restriction on Access to Meeting Place)

No person other than the National Assembly members, the Prime Minister, members of the State Council, government delegates, persons necessary for examining bills, and those permitted by the Speaker shall have access to any meeting place.

Article 152 (Admission to Audience Gallery)

(1) The Speaker shall issue admission tickets for the audience gallery.

(2) If it is deemed necessary for maintaining order, the Speaker may restrict the number of audience members admitted.

Article 153 (Prohibition of Admission and Physical Checkup)

(1) Any person who carries any dangerous weapon, who is under the influence of liquor, who is in a mental disorder, or who is deemed suspicious of his/her behavior, shall not be admitted to the audience gallery.

(2) The Speaker may, if necessary, have a security guard or a national police official make a physical inspection of any member of the audience.

<Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

Article 154 (Order of Leaving to Audience)

(1) The Speaker may order an audience who disturbs the order in the meeting place, to leave the place and if necessary, submit him/her to the national police agencies. *<Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>*

(2) When the audience gallery is disturbed, the Speaker may order the

entire audience to leave the National Assembly.

CHAPTER XIV DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Article 155 (Disciplinary Action)

(1) When a member of the National Assembly commits any of the following acts, the National Assembly may take disciplinary action against him/her by resolution, following an examination by the Special Committee on Ethics:

1. When he/she violates Article 46 (1) or (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea;
2. When he/she violates Article 54-2 (2);
3. When he/she extends beyond an item on the agenda or speaks contrary to the nature of the speaking permitted, in violation of Article 102, or interferes significantly with the proceedings violating the provisions concerning the restriction on speaking hours as prescribed in this Act;
4. When he/she allows another person to inspect, reprint and copy non-published materials, in violation of Article 118 (3);
5. When he/she publishes the details of a closed meeting, in violation of Article 118 (4);
6. When he/she disturbs the order in a meeting place under Article 145 (1), or fails to comply with any measure taken by the Speaker or chairperson;
7. When he/she insults other National Assembly members, or makes a speech about their private lives at the plenary session or committee meeting, in violation of Article 146;
8. When he/she fails to attend the plenary session or committee without justifiable grounds within seven days from the date on which a meeting of the National Assembly is held or within five days after he/she receives a written request for attendance from the Speaker or chairman;
9. When he/she commits an act contrary to the duty of attention to investigation under the Act on the Inspection and Investigation of State Administration in the course of investigating a case on impeachment prosecution;
10. When he/she falls under any of the grounds for disciplinary action under Article 17 of the Act on the Inspection and Investigation of State Administration;
11. When he/she falls under any of the grounds for disciplinary action under Article 22 of the Public Service Ethics Act;

12. When he/she violates general ethics principles of members of the National Assembly or rules governing ethical practice of members of the National Assembly.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 156 (Request for and Reference of Disciplinary Action)

(1) If there is a National Assembly member who is subject to disciplinary action (hereinafter referred to as “person to be disciplined”) falling under any subparagraph of Article 155, the Speaker shall refer it to the Special Committee on Ethics, and report it to the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(2) If there is a person to be disciplined among those National Assembly members under his/her control, the chairperson shall report it to the Speaker. In such cases, the Speaker shall refer it to the Special Committee on Ethics, and report it to the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(3) When a National Assembly member desires to request disciplinary action against a person to be disciplined, he/she shall submit to the Speaker a written request specifying the reason thereof with the consent of 20 or more National Assembly members. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(4) If a National Assembly member who has been insulted desires to request disciplinary action against a person to be disciplined, he/she is not required to obtain any consent of other National Assembly members, but he/she shall submit to the Speaker a written request specifying the reason thereof. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(5) In receiving a request for disciplinary action under paragraphs (3) and (4), the Speaker shall refer it to the Special Committee on Ethics and report it to the plenary session. *<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(6) If the chairperson or five or more members of the Special Committee on Ethics request disciplinary action against those to be disciplined, the Special Committee on Ethics may report such review to the Speaker and examine it. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

(7) Deleted. *<by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>*

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 157 (Deadline, etc. of Request for or Reference of Disciplinary Action)

(1) The Speaker shall refer discipline to the Special Committee on Ethics within three days excluding the period, during which the session is closed or adjourned from any of the following days:

1. In cases under Article 156 (1): The date such ground has occurred or the Speaker becomes aware of the fact that a person to be disciplined exists;

2. In cases under Article 156 (2): The date the Speaker receives a report from the chairperson;

3. In cases under Article 156 (5): The date the Speaker receives a request for disciplinary action.

(2) Any report of the chairperson on a person to be disciplined under Article 156 (2) and any request for discipline under Article 156 (3), (4) and (6), shall be made within ten days from the date on which its reason occurs or the Speaker becomes aware of the fact that a person to be disciplined exists: *Provided*, That if a person to be disciplined is found during the period of a closed session, it shall be made within three days after the following meeting of the National Assembly is held.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 158 (Proceedings of Discipline)

No meeting as to discipline shall be opened to the public: *Provided*, That where the plenary session or committee makes a resolution to the contrary, it may do so. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 159 (Interrogation)

The Special Committee on Ethics may have the person to be disciplined and related National Assembly members attend to interrogate them.

<Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991]

Article 160 (Vindication)

A National Assembly member may attend the plenary session or a committee on his/her disciplinary action and vindicate himself/herself, or have other National Assembly members vindicate for him/her. In such cases, the National Assembly member shall leave the meeting place after the vindication has completed. <Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005]

Article 161 Deleted. <by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

Article 162 (Decision on Discipline)

Upon receiving an examination report on discipline from the Special Committee on Ethics, the Speaker shall promptly refer it to the plenary session and make a decision thereon: *Provided*, That when the Speaker receives an examination report from the Special Committee on Ethics that it has decided not to proceed with the discipline, the Speaker shall immediately report it to the plenary session.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010]

Article 163 (Sort and Proclamation of Disciplinary Action)

(1) The sorts of disciplinary action, as referred to in Article 155, shall

be as follows: <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

1. Warning at an open meeting;
2. Apology at an open meeting;
3. Suspension of attendance at meetings for a period not exceeding thirty days. In such cases, the allowances, expenses for legislative activities and special activities as prescribed by the Act on Allowances, etc. for National Assembly Members, which falling under the attendance suspension period, shall be reduced in half from the total amount;
4. Expulsion.

(2) In cases under paragraph (1) 1 and 2, the Special Committee on Ethics shall prepare a draft and submit it to the Speaker with the report. <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

(3) If an expulsion is not decided upon, the plenary session may decide another sort of discipline.

(4) When the discipline is decided upon, the Speaker shall announce it at an open meeting.

Article 164 (Restriction on Candidacy of Person Expelled)

Any person who is expelled by the discipline under the provisions of Article 163 shall not be a candidate for a special election to fill the vacancy which is caused by the discipline action against him/her. <Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

CHAPTER XV SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 165 (Initial Date in Counting of Period)

In counting the period as prescribed in this Act, the first day shall be included.

Article 166 (Establishment of Regulations)

(1) The National Assembly may establish the regulations concerning proceedings and internal discipline within the scope of not contrary to the Constitution and Acts.

(2) The committee may provide the committee's operational regulations on the meeting and case examination, etc. in consultation with the House Steering Committee within the scope of not contrary to this Act and paragraph (1). <Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

ADDENDA

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

(2) (Transitional Measures) The Library of the National Assembly Secretariat established under the National Assembly Secretariat Act at the time when this Act enters into force shall continue to exist until the National Assembly Library Act is enacted and entered into force under Article 22 (5).

(3) (Relation with Other Acts) In cases where the previous provisions of this Act are quoted in other Acts at the time when this Act enters into force, if there are corresponding provisions in this Act, such provisions of this Act shall be considered to be quoted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 4237, Jun. 29, 1990>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the revised provisions of Articles 37 (1) 2, 139 through 142, 156 through 163 (limited only to matters concerning the ethical review or the Special Committee on Ethics) and 155 (1) and (2) 8 shall enter into force on the date the Special Committee on Ethics is established under this Act, and the revised provisions of Article 37 (1) 4, on the date the first Seoul Special Metropolitan City Council is established after this Act enters into force.

(2) (Relation with Other Acts) In cases where the previous provisions of this Act are quoted in other Acts at the time when this Act enters into force, if there are corresponding provisions in this Act, such provisions of this Act shall be considered to be quoted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4542, Mar. 6, 1993>

(1) (Enforcement Date) The enforcement date of this Act shall be the day as referred to in the provisions of Article 1 of the Addenda of the Amendment of the Government Organization Act No. 4541.

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and the chairmen of the Education, Sports and Youths Committee, the Culture and Information Committee and the Trade and Industry Committee at the time when this Act enters into force shall be considered to have been elected as members and chairmen of the Education Committee, the Culture, Sports and Information Committee, and the Trade, Industry and Energy Committee as prescribed by this Act

respectively, and their term shall be the remaining period of their predecessors' term.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures on Development)

(1) Notwithstanding the revised provisions of Articles 9, 40, 41 and 46, the term of the Speaker, Vice-Speaker, members and chairperson of each Standing Committee, members and chairperson of the Special Ethics Committee, who are in office at the time when this Act enters into force, shall be up to June 28, 1994.

(2) Notwithstanding the revised provisions of Articles 15, 41 and 4, the election for the first Speaker, Vice-Speaker, chairmen of Standing Committees, and chairperson of the Special Committee on Ethics after this Act enters into force may be held by the day on which the term as referred to in paragraph (1) expires.

Article 3 (Relation with Other Acts)

In cases where the previous provisions of this Act are quoted in other Acts at the time when this Act enters into force, if there are corresponding provisions in this Act, such provisions of this Act shall be considered to be quoted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4943, Mar. 3, 1995>

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

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and chairmen of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee, the Administrative and Economic Committee, the Finance Committee, the Trade, Industry and Resources Committee, the Health and Social Affairs Committee, the Labor and Environment Committee, and the Communication, Science and Technology Committee, at the time when this Act enters into force, shall be considered to have been elected under this Act, as members and chairmen of the National Unification and Foreign Affairs Committee, the Administration Committee, the Finance and Economy Committee, the Trade, Industry and Energy Committee, the Health and Welfare Committee, the Environment and Labor Committee, and the Telecommunication, Science and Technology Committee, respectively.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5154, Aug. 8, 1996>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force on the enforcement date under Article 1 of the Addenda of the revised Government Organization Act No. 5153.

[This Act is in force beginning with the date of its promulgation pursuant to the Presidential Decree No. 15135 enacted on August 8, 1996]

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and chairmen of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee, at the time when this Act enters into force, shall be considered to have been elected under this Act as members and chairperson of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Committee.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997>

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation, but the revised provisions of Article 39 (1) shall enter into force on May 30, 1998.

ADDENDA <Act No. 5530, Mar. 18, 1998>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 37 (1) 3 (d) shall enter into force on April 1, 1998.

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and chairperson of the Administration Committee, the National Unification and Foreign Affairs Committee, the Home Affairs Committee, the Culture, Sports and Information Committee, the Trade, Industry and Energy Committee, or the Telecommunication, Science and Technology Committee, at the time when this Act enters into force, shall be deemed to have been elected under this Act, as members and chairperson of the Political Affair Committee, the National Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee, the Government Administration and Home Affairs Committee, the Culture and Tourism Committee, the Commerce, Industry and Energy Committee, or the Science, Technology, Information and Communication Committee respectively, and their term shall be the remaining period of their predecessors' term.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

This Act shall enter into force on May 30, 2000.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6590, Dec. 31, 2001>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on March 1, 2002. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 6 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002>

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

(2) (Application of Prohibition of Retaining Party Register by Speaker) The amended provisions of Article 20-2 shall apply to the Speaker at the time of enforcement of this Act. In this case, the term “date next to that on which he/she is elected” shall be read as “date next to the enforcement date of this Act”.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amendment to Article 128-2 shall enter into force on January 1, 2004.

Article 2 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 6930, Jul. 18, 2003>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 7311, Dec. 31, 2004>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 16 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Articles 40-2 and 69 (4) shall enter into force on June 1, 2006.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

The members and chairperson of the Gender Equality Committee at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been elected to the members and chairperson of the Gender Equality and Family Committee under this Act.

Article 3 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on July 1, 2006. (Proviso Omitted.)
Articles 2 through 41 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 8050, Oct. 4, 2006>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on January 1, 2007. (Proviso Omitted.)
Articles 2 through 12 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8134, Dec. 30, 2006>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8261, Jan. 24, 2007>

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

ADDENDUM <Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 8857, Feb. 29, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.
Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 8867, Feb. 29, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation. (Proviso Omitted.)
Articles 2 through 12 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 9129, Aug. 25, 2008>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10047, Mar. 12, 2010>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 37 (1) shall enter into force on March 19, 2010.

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and chairpersons of the Health, Welfare and Family Affairs Committee and Gender Equality Committee at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been elected as the members and chairpersons of the Health and Welfare Committee and Gender Equality and Family Committee respectively under this Act, and their term of office shall be the remaining period of term of office of the former members.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 112 (8) shall enter into force on January 1, 2011.

(2) (Applicability) The amended provisions of Article 46 (2) shall begin applying to the first draft for discipline bill referred to the Special Committee on Ethics after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 10339, Jun. 4, 2010>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 82-2 shall enter into force on May 30, 2012.