

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

Act No. 11453, May 25, 2012

Act No. 11717, Mar. 23, 2013

Act No. 11820, May 22, 2013

Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013

Act No. 12422, Mar. 18, 2014

Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014

Act No. 12582, May 14, 2014

Act No. 12677, May 28, 2014

Act No. 12845, Nov. 19, 2014

Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016

Act No. 14840, Jul. 26, 2017

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 body of the people, by prescribing matters necessary for the

organization and proceedings of the National Assembly and other matters.

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 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 day 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 (Special Session)

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

(2) The Speaker may, notwithstanding paragraph (1), publicly announce 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 first special session to be held 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 (including inspection of state administration) for the following year in order to operate the National Assembly at all times throughout a year, following consultation with the National Assembly members representing each negotiating party, not later than December 31 each year: *Provided*, That the basic schedule on the operation of the first National Assembly for the relevant year, which is comprised after the general election for members of the National Assembly, shall be determined not later than June 30. *<Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

(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; Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

1. Special sessions shall be convened on February 1, April 1, June 1 and August 16: *Provided*, That in cases of the month when the general election for the National Assembly members is held, the foregoing shall not apply, and where the date on which a special session is convened is a public holiday, the special session shall be convened on the following day;

2. A regular session shall be for 100 days, and a special session under subparagraph 1 shall be for 30 days (a special session convened on August 16 shall be held until August 31);

3. The interpellation to the Government shall be made under Article 122-2 for one week from among the session of special 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)

Except for the unavoidable cases, the Government shall notify the National Assembly not later than January 31 each year of the plans for legislative bills to be introduced in the relevant year. Where such plans are modified, 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 when a session is convened: *Provided*, That in cases of special 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 (Days in Session)

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

(2) Days in session of the National Assembly shall be determined immediately after a session is convened.

Article 8 (Recess)

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

(2) The National Assembly shall reconvene 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 at least 1/4 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 Deputy Speaker)

(1) The term of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be two years: *Provided*, That the term of the Speaker and Deputy 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 Deputy Speaker elected by a by-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 Voice of Speaker at Meetings of Committees)

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

Article 12 (Deputy Speaker Acting for Speaker)

(1) In cases of an accident to the Speaker, the Deputy 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 performed by proxy in the order of Deputy Speaker from a negotiating party having more National Assembly members. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 6657, Mar. 7, 2002⟩*

Article 13 (Speaker Pro Tempore)

In cases of accidents to both the Speaker and Deputy 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 announcement for a special session after the general election for members of the National Assembly until the election of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, the Secretary General shall act for the Speaker. The same shall also apply to cases where the Speaker or Deputy Speaker are not elected, due to unavoidable reasons, until such time when the term of the first elected Speaker or Deputy Speaker expires and where the offices of both the Speaker

and Deputy 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 Deputy Speaker)

(1) The Speaker and Deputy 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 Deputy 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 number of the votes as referred to in paragraph (1), a second vote shall be taken; and if no person has obtained the number of 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 at least two 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 (By-Election)

In cases of a vacancy in the office of the Speaker or Deputy 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 National Assembly members elected for the greatest number of times are two or more, the senior 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 Deputy Speaker are held for the first time after the general election for members of the National Assembly;
2. When elections for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are taken after expiration of the term of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, where the term of the Speaker or Deputy 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 Deputy Speaker are vacant, and a by-election for them is held;
4. When both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are unable to perform their duties due to an accident in a by-election for them;
5. When both the Speaker and Deputy 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 Deputy Speaker)

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

Article 20 (Restriction on Concurrent Office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker)

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

(2) If a National Assembly member holding concurrently another position is elected as Speaker or Deputy 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 as 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 21-2

[Previous Article 21-2 moved to Article 22-2]

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 Chief Librarian and other necessary public officials shall be assigned to the National Assembly Library.

(3) The Chief Librarian of the National Assembly Library shall be appointed or dismissed by the Speaker with the consent of the House Steering Committee.

(4) The Chief Librarian 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 Budget Office)

(1) There shall be established a National Assembly Budget 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 Budget Office shall have one Chief 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 Budget Office shall be prescribed separately by other Acts.

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

Article 22-3 (National Assembly Research Service)

(1) The National Assembly Research Service 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 Research Service shall have one Chief and other necessary public officials.

(3) The Chief 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 Research Service 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 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: *Provided*, That where the request for consent to arrest is not voted within 72 hours, it shall be put on the agenda of the first plenary session convened thereafter and be voted. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005; Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

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)

Where National Assembly members desire to propose the release of a National Assembly member arrested or detained, a request for release signed jointly by at least 1/4 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 (Prohibition of Concurrent Office)

(1) No National Assembly member shall concurrently hold office, except office as Prime Minister or as a member of the State Council: *Provided*, That the forgoing shall not apply to the following cases:

1. A honorary position for public interest;
2. A position specified by other Acts as one to which a National Assembly member may be appointed or commissioned;
3. A position in a political party under the Political Parties Act.

(2) If a National Assembly member has held any position other than the positions specified in paragraph (1) since before he/she was elected as a National Assembly member, he/she shall

resign or take a leave of absence from the position before the beginning of his/her term of office (referring to the day immediately following the date on which his/her election is confirmed in cases of an reelection or by-election; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph): *Provided*, That a National Assembly member who holds any of the following positions shall resign from the position before the beginning of his/her term of office:

1. An executive officer or employee of a public institution provided for in Article 4 of the Act on the Management of Public Institutions (including the Bank of Korea);

2. An executive officer or employee of a cooperative or the national federation established under the Agricultural Cooperatives Act or the Fisheries Cooperatives Act or a subsidiary (including a second-tier subsidiary) of such national federation;

3. A teaching staff member who is allowed to become a member of a political party under Article 22 (1) of the Political Parties Act.

(3) If a National Assembly member has held a position specified in any subparagraph of paragraph (1) (excluding a position specified in subparagraph 3; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article) since before he/she was elected as a National Assembly member, he/she shall report it in writing to the Speaker within one month after the beginning of his/her term of office or immediately if he/she takes a position specified in any subparagraph of paragraph (1) during his/her term of office.

(4) The Speaker shall determine whether a position reported by a member pursuant to paragraph (3) (excluding a position to which a member is appointed or commissioned by resolution at the plenary session or upon recommendation or designation of the Speaker) is a position specified in paragraph (1), hearing the opinion thereon from the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee under Article 46-2, and shall notify the member of the results thereof. In such cases, the Speaker shall respect the opinion of the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee.

(5) The Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee shall present its opinion to the Speaker within one month after receipt of a request to present its opinion: *Provided*, That the period may be extended by up to one month only once, if necessary.

(6) Upon receipt of the notice from the Speaker that the position concurrently held is not a position specified in any subparagraph of paragraph (1), the National Assembly member shall

resign or take a leave of absence from the position within three months after receipt of such notice.

(7) The Speaker shall disclose facts relevant to a position concurrently held by a member within 15 days after giving a notice to the member (or 15 days from the date the member files a report, where he/she is appointed or commissioned to the position by resolution at the plenary session or upon recommendation or designation of the Speaker) by publishing the facts in the official bulletin or web-site of the National Assembly.

(8) If a National Assembly concurrently holds a position specified in any subparagraph of paragraph (1), he/she shall not receive any remuneration therefor (excluding reimbursement for actual expenses).

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013]

Article 29-2 (Prohibition of Engagement in Profit-Making Business)

(1) No National Assembly member shall engage in any profit-making business other than his/her duty: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply where a member engages in a profit-making business with his/her own land, building, or any other asset, such as a leasing business, if such business does not hinder the performance of his/her duty as a National Assembly member.

(2) A National Assembly member who has engaged in a profit-making business other than such a business as specified in the proviso to paragraph (1) since before he/she was elected as a National Assembly member shall temporarily or permanently close the profit-making business within six month after the beginning of his/her term of office.

(3) If a National Assembly member has engaged in such a profit-making business as specified in the proviso to paragraph (1) since before he/she was elected as a National Assembly member, he/she shall report it in writing to the Speaker within one month after the beginning of his/her term of office or immediately if he/she begins to engage in such a profit-making business as specified in any subparagraph of paragraph (1) during his/her term of office.

(4) The Speaker shall determine whether a profit-making business reported by a member pursuant to paragraph (3) is a profit-making business specified in the proviso to paragraph (1), hearing the opinion thereon from the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee under Article 46-2, and shall

notify the member of the results thereof. In such cases, the Speaker shall respect the opinion of the Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee.

(5) The Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee shall present its opinion to the Speaker within one month after receipt of a request to present its opinion: *Provided*, That the period may be extended by up to one month only once, if necessary.

(6) Upon receipt of the notice from the Speaker that the profit-making business in which a National Assembly member engages is not a profit-making business specified in the proviso to paragraph (1), the National Assembly member shall temporarily or permanently close the profit-making business within six months after receipt of such notice.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013]

Article 30 (Allowances and Travel Expenses)

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

Article 31 Deleted. *<by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

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 at least twenty members who belong to it in the National Assembly, shall organize a negotiating party: *Provided*, That at least twenty 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 Matters within their Jurisdictions)

(1) The Standing Committees and their respective jurisdictions shall be as follows: <Amended by Act No. 11717, Mar. 23, 2013; Act No. 12845, Nov. 19, 2014; Act No. 14840, Jul. 26, 2017>

1. The House Steering Committee:

- (a) Matters regarding the operation of the National Assembly;
- (b) Matters regarding the National Assembly Act and other regulations of the National Assembly;
- (c) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Secretariat;
- (d) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Library;
- (e) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Budget Office;
- (f) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly Research Service;
- (g) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President, the Office of National Security, and Presidential Security Service;
- (h) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea;

2. The Legislation and Judiciary Committee:

- (a) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice;
- (b) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Government Legislation;
- (c) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Board of Audit and Inspection;
- (d) Matters regarding administrative affairs of the Constitutional Court;
- (e) Matters regarding judicial administration of courts and military courts;
- (f) Matters regarding impeachment;
- (g) Examination of the structure, form, and wording of each legislative bill for an Act or Regulation of the National Assembly;

3. The National Policy Committee:

- (a) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Office of Government Policy Coordination and the Office

of the Prime Minister;

(b) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs;

(c) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Fair Trade Commission;

(d) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Financial Services Commission;

(e) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission;

4. The Strategy and Finance Committee:

(a) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance;

(b) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Bank of Korea;

5. The Science, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Broadcasting and Communications Committee:

(a) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and ICT;

(b) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Korea Communications Commission;

(c) Matters under the jurisdiction of the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission;

6. The Education, Culture, Sports and Tourism Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism;

7. The Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Unification;

(c) Matters concerning affairs of the National Unification Advisory Council;

8. The National Defense Committee: Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense;

9. The Public Administration and Security Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior and Safety;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel Management;

(c) Matters regarding administrative affairs of the National Election Commission;

(d) Matters regarding local governments;

10. The Agriculture, Food, Rural Affairs, Oceans and Fisheries Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries;

11. The Trade, Industry, Energy, SMEs and Startups Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of SMEs and Startups;

12. The Health and Welfare Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Welfare;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety;

13. The Environment and Labor Committee:

(a) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment;

(b) Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Employment and Labor;

14. The Land, Infrastructure and Transport Committee: Matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport;

15. The Intelligence Committee:

(a) Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Intelligence Service;

(b) Examination of budget bills and reports on settlement accounts for intelligence service within the jurisdiction of ministries and agencies involved in planning and coordination in affairs relating to intelligence and national security, as provided for in Article 3 (1) 5 of the National Intelligence Service Act;

16. The Gender Equality and Family Committee: Matters within 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 at least two 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 "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 (Use of Experts)

(1) The committee may, if necessary, commission, by resolution, up to 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 such cases, 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 at 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 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⟩*

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), if a Special Committee does not hold a meeting for at least three consecutive months during the term of its activities, the activities of the Special Committee may be terminated by resolution at the plenary session. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 12582, May 14, 2014⟩*

(5) Where it is deemed necessary to extend the term of its activities, a Special Committee shall submit an interim report on its activities and the reasons for the extension of the term of its activities to the House Steering Committee no later than 15 days before the termination of the term of its activities. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 12582, May 14, 2014⟩*

(6) A Special Committee shall submit a report on the results of its activities to the House Steering

Committee within 15 days after the termination of the term of its activities (in cases of falling under the proviso to paragraph (3) or paragraph (4), referring to a day on which a resolution is made on the relevant agenda at the plenary session). After the examination of the report, the House Steering Committee shall make public the examination results by posting them in the National Assembly Bulletin or on the website of the National Assembly. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12582, May 14, 2014>

[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 number of National Assembly members belonging to each 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 disciplinary action against 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; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(4) Article 44 (2) and (3) shall not be applied to the Special Committee on Ethics. <Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(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; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>

(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) There shall be established an Ethics Investigation Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as "Advisory Committee" in this Article) under the Special Committee on Ethics to advise the

Speaker on the concurrent office of National Assembly members and their engagement in profit-making businesses and to advise the Special Committee on Ethics on disciplinary actions against the National Assembly members. *<Amended by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013>*

(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 in proportion to the 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 most senior advisor among the advisors shall act on behalf of the chairperson until the chairperson is elected.

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

(6) Other necessary matters in relation to 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 to hold 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 each negotiating party. In such 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 special session after the general election for members of the National Assembly, and if the term of the Standing Committee members first appointed after the general election expires, not later than three days prior to the expiration of such term, and if no request is made within the said period, the Speaker may appoint the Standing Committee members. *⟨Amended by Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005⟩*

(2) The appointment of a 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 Deputy 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 appointed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2). In such cases, such appointment shall be made within five days after a 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 cases of an special session, nor shall he/she be re-elected within 30 days after his/her appointment or re-election in cases of a regular session: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply where permission has been obtained from the Speaker due to inevitable causes, such as the disease of the Committee member. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003⟩*

(7) If the Speaker or the representative member of a negotiating party has a sufficient reason to believe that a National Assembly member is not expected to be impartial if the National Assembly member is appointed as a member of a particular Standing Committee, he/she shall not appoint, or request the appointment of, the National Assembly member as a member of the Standing Committee. *⟨Amended by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013⟩*

[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 49-2 (Standards for Preparation of Agenda for Meetings of Committee)

The chairperson of a committee (including the chairperson of a subcommittee) shall determine the agenda and the date and time of the meetings of the committee under Article 49 (2) in accordance with the following standards for the predictable operation of the National Assembly unless there are extenuating circumstances:

1. Date and time of meetings of the committee: At two in the afternoon. on every Monday and Tuesday;

2. Date and time of meetings of the subcommittee: At ten in the morning on every Wednesday.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016]

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, an executive secretary shall act on his/her behalf in the order of a negotiating party 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 bills 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 at least 1/4 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 (including subcommittees; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) shall hold meetings for a week on a regular basis (hereinafter referred to as "regular meeting") from Monday in the third week of March and May (limited to meetings when the National Assembly is out of session; hereinafter the same shall apply in this paragraph): *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the House Steering Committee, and the Intelligence Committee shall hold meetings at least once a month in March and May. *<Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

(2) Deleted. *<by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

(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) Deleted. *<by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>*

[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 at least 1/5 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 made public: *Provided*, That where a public hearing or a personnel hearing under Article 65-2 is held, it may be made 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; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) 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, identity check shall be requested of the director of the National Intelligence Service. <Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000>

(4) Except as otherwise provided for in 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, etc. to Committee Meetings)

(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 at a meeting of the committee, the chairperson may order any member of the audience to leave the committee meeting.

Article 56 (Opening of Committee Meetings during Plenary Session)

The committee shall not open during the plenary session unless it is determined at the plenary session or 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-Committees)

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

(2) The Standing Committee (excluding the Intelligence Committee) may establish standing sub-

committees to take partial charge of and examine matters under its jurisdiction. In such cases, necessary personnel, budget, etc. for the standing sub-committees may be provided, as prescribed by the National Assembly Regulations. *⟨Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005; Act No.11453, May 25, 2012⟩*

(3) The chairperson of each 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 designated by the chairperson of the sub-committee from among the members of the sub-committee shall act for him/her.

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

(5) The meetings of a sub-committee shall be open to the public: *Provided*, That each sub-committee may choose not to open such meetings to the public by its resolution. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000⟩*

(6) Sub-committees may be active even during the closing of session, may request, by resolution, that the Government, administrative agencies, etc. submit reports or documents, and photographs and videos owned by the relevant agencies related directly to the examination of the bills, and may request the attendance of any testifier, appraiser or reference. In such cases, the request shall be made in the name of the chairperson. *⟨Amended by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014⟩*

(7) The provisions concerning the committee shall apply to the subcommittees 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 be divided into several sectional committees, other than the sub-committees referred to in paragraph (1), depending on the necessity of its examination.

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

Article 57-2 (Agenda Coordination Committee)

(1) The committee may constitute an agenda coordination committee (hereinafter referred to as "Coordination Committee" in this Article) upon request of at least 1/3 of all incumbent committee

members to examine the matters necessary to coordinate different opinions (excluding the legislative bills tabled to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee to examine a budget bill, a fund operation plan, the total limits of amount for build-transfer-lease projects and the system and wording thereof; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) and may table the relevant agenda to the Coordination Committee after a general discussion pursuant to Article 58 (1): *Provided*, That with respect to the agenda which has undergone the Coordination Committee, no Coordination Committee for deliberation on such agenda may be required.

(2) The term of activities of the Coordination Committee shall be 90 days from the date of its constitution: *Provided*, That the chairperson of the committee may separately determine the term of activities within 90 days with agreement thereto by the executive secretary of the committee, when constituting each Coordination Committee.

(3) The Coordination Committee shall consist of six members (hereinafter referred to as "members of the Coordination Committee" in this Article), including one chairperson (hereinafter referred to as "chairperson of the Coordination Committee" in this Article).

(4) When constituting the Coordination Committee pursuant to paragraph (3), the number of members of the Coordination Committee belonging to the negotiating party which has the largest number of members of the National Assembly (hereinafter referred to as "the first negotiating party" in this Article) and the number of members of the Coordination Committee not belonging to the first negotiating party shall be equal: *Provided*, That where the number of the first negotiating party are at least two, the chairperson may determine the number of members of the Coordination Committee belonging to each negotiating party and that of those members not belonging to any negotiating party, with agreement by the executive secretary of the committee.

(5) The chairperson shall appoint members of the Coordination Committee from among the committee members after consultation with the executive secretary, and appoint the chairperson of the Coordination Committee, at the Coordination Committee, from among the members of the Coordination Committee belonging to the first negotiating party and report the appointed chairperson to the Speaker.

(6) The Coordination Committee shall pass a resolution on a proposal of coordination on the agenda tabled under paragraph (1) with consent of at least 2/3 of all incumbent members of the Coordination Committee. In such cases, the chairperson of the Coordination Committee shall,

without delay, report a determined proposal of coordination to the committee.

(7) An agenda, the coordinate proposal of which is determined at the Coordination Committee, shall be deemed deliberated upon by the sub-committee and the committee shall take a vote on the agenda within 30 days from the date on which the proposal of coordination is determined.

(8) Where an agenda is not coordinated or a proposal of coordination for the agenda is voted down within the term of activities of the Coordination Committee, the chairperson of the Coordination Committee shall report details of deliberation by the Coordination Committee to the committee. In such cases, the chairperson shall table the relevant agenda (excluding an agenda already deliberated upon by the sub-committee) to the sub-committee.

(9) A Coordination Committee which reviews the agenda to be expeditiously processed under Article 85-2 (2) shall, when the agenda is deemed tabled to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee or directly tabled to the plenary session pursuant to Article 85-2 (4) or (5), terminate its activities notwithstanding the term of activities provided in paragraph (2).

(10) Unless otherwise provided in this Act or against the spirit of this Act, the provisions on the committee or sub-committee shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Coordination Committee.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

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, where it examines any bill, return it to the standing sub-committee under Article 57 (2), and require it to examine such bill and report thereon: *Provided*, That if necessary, it may return the bill 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 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 enactment and whole amendment of 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 enactment and whole amendment of 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 opinions of the Government, and, if deemed necessary, the committee may hear the opinions of the National Assembly Budget Office about expenses anticipative to be attendant on the execution of the bill. *〈Amended by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014〉*

(8) Where items on the agenda are bills to be enacted or amended pursuant to Article 58-2, the committee may seek the opinion of the Secretariat of the National Assembly. *〈Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016〉*

(9) 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. *〈Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016〉*

(10) The proviso to paragraph (5) and paragraph (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 58-2 (Committee's Examination on Decision on Unconstitutionality of Constitutional Court of Korea)

(1) Where the final decision is related to the enactment or amendment of a law, the Constitutional Court of Korea shall send a certified copy of the written decision to the National Assembly.

(2) The Speaker shall send a certified copy of the written decision delivered pursuant to paragraph (1) to the committee having jurisdiction over the relevant law and committees related thereto.

(3) Where the chairperson of the committee deems it necessary to enact or amend the relevant law as a result of his/her review of the final decision delivered pursuant to paragraph (2), he/she shall send the final decision to the subcommittee under Article 57 (1) so that it may examine the final decision.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016]

Article 59 (Presentation Time of Bills)

The committee may not present a bill when the following applicable periods do not pass from the date the presented bill (excluding a budget bill, a fund operation plan and the total limits of amount for build-transfer-lease projects; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) is tabled to the committee: *Provided*, That this shall not apply where the committee passes a resolution on grounds of urgency or inevitability:

1. A bill for partial amendment of Acts: 15 days;
2. A bill for enactment, whole amendment, and repeal of Acts: 20 days;
3. A bill referred to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of systems and wording: 5 days;
4. A bill, other than legislative bills: 20 days.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 59-2 (Automatic Presentation of Bills, etc.)

A bill (excluding a budget bill, a fund operation plan and a proposal for the ceiling amount of a build-transfer-lease project) and petition not introduced to the committee though they were referred to the committee shall be deemed introduced to the committee which holds its first meeting after the date on which 30 days have passed (in the case of a petition, the date on which 30 days have passed after it was referred to the committee) after the periods based on the

classification under the subparagraphs of Article 59 elapsed: *Provided*, That this shall not apply where the chairperson agrees otherwise with the executive secretary. *⟨Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016⟩*

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 60 (Speaking of Members)

(1) Any committee member may speak on the same bill at the committee meeting without any limit to the frequency, time, etc.: *Provided*, That if there are at least two 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 questions and answers: *Provided*, That 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 Members, 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 to peruse 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 may, in case where there exists a request from at least 1/4 of the registered National Assembly members before or after the presentation of major bills to the plenary session, such as a legislative bill for the Government organizations or taxes, or a legislative bill to impose burdens on the people from among the bills which have gone through the examination or have been 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 a bill of amendments to the bills under paragraph (1). In such cases, 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 Deputy Speaker designated by the Speaker.

(4) The Whole House Committee shall, notwithstanding Article 54, convene a meeting with the attendance of at least 1/5 of the registered members, and resolve with the attendance of at least 1/4 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 Hearings)

(1) In order to examine the important bills or other matters requiring expert knowledge, the

committee (including sub-committees; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article) may, by its resolution or at the request of at least 1/3 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 cases of the bills for enactment and whole amendment of Acts, 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 file 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 necessary for examining important matters, or conducting inspections or investigations of State administration, the committee (including its subcommittees; hereinafter 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 person for reference, and to adopt evidence. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011>*

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the committee may hold a hearing, in cases of examination of a legislative bill, at the request of at least 1/3 of the registered members: *Provided*, Article 58 (6) shall apply to the bills for enactment and whole amendment of Acts. *<Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000; Act No. 7614, Jul. 28, 2005>*

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

(4) Hearings shall be made public: *Provided*, That the committee may decide not to open the hearing wholly or partially by its resolution.

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

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

(7) 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 held 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 on any of the following public official candidates, pursuant to other Acts: *<Amended by Act No. 8685, Dec. 14, 2007; Act No. 8867, Feb. 29, 2008; Act No. 11416, Mar. 21, 2012; Act No. 12422, Mar. 18, 2014; Act No. 12677, May 28, 2014>*

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 Chairperson of the Fair Trade Commission, the Chairperson of the Financial Services Commission, the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, the Commissioner of the National Tax Service, the Prosecutor General of the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency, the Chairperson of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Governor of the Bank of Korea, the

Special Inspector, or the President of the Korea Broadcasting System 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 cases, 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; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010>

(6) Matters necessary for the procedures for, 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) Where the bill referred to in paragraph (1) is concomitant with measures on budgets or funds and is amended by a committee, a written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on the execution of the relevant bill prepared by the National Assembly Budget Office shall be attached to the report referred to in paragraph (1): *Provided*, That in urgent cases, such process may be omitted by resolution of a committee. *<Newly Inserted by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

(4) When the report is submitted, the Speaker shall distribute it to the National Assembly members by printing or inputting it into computer network before the matter is put on the agenda of the plenary session of the National Assembly: *Provided*, That in urgent cases, 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 such cases, 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, persons for reference 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 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 documents not confidential: *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 Applicable Mutatis Mutandis)

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 at least one 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. (at ten o'clock a.m. on Saturday): *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 at least 1/5 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 Made 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 at

least ten 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 made 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 76-2 (Standards for Preparation of Agenda for Whole Session)

The Speaker shall prepare the agenda for the whole session under Article 76 (2) in accordance with the following standards unless there are extenuating circumstances:

1. Date and time of the opening of the plenary session: At two in the afternoon. on every Thursday;
2. Date and time of the opening of the plenary session to submit formal questions to the

government under Article 122-2: At two in the afternoon. on the opening day.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016]

Article 77 (Change in Agenda)

When the plenary session adopts a resolution by a motion made by a joint signature of at least 20 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 such cases, 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 at least ten 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) Where any National Assembly member proposes a legislative 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 legislative bill: *Provided*, That if there are at least two proposing National Assembly members, one representative proposing National Assembly member shall be clearly described. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000⟩*

(4) Where the bills for enactment and whole amendment of 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 a National Assembly member proposes a bill accompanying measures on budgets or funds, the written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on the execution of the relevant bill prepared by the National Assembly Budget Office or a request for the written estimation made to the National Assembly Budget Office shall be submitted together: *Provided*, That where a request for the written estimation of expenses made to the National Assembly Budget Office is submitted, the written estimation for expenses prepared by the National Assembly Budget Office shall be submitted before examination by a committee under Article 58 (1). <Amended by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>

(2) Where a committee suggests a bill accompanying measures on budgets or funds, the written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on the execution of the relevant bill prepared by the National Assembly Budget Office shall be submitted together: *Provided*, That in urgent cases, such process may be omitted by resolution of a committee. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>

(3) Where the Government submits a bill accompanying measures on budgets or funds, it shall attach to the bill the written estimation for expenses anticipative to be attendant on the execution of the relevant bill and the documents for a plan to create financial resources corresponding thereto. <Amended by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>

(4) Matters necessary for the preparation of estimation for expenses and the plan to create financial resources and submission procedures, etc. under paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be provided by the National Assembly Regulations. <Amended by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>

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

Article 79-3 (Submission of Evaluation Materials of Special Taxation of Legislative Bills Related to Special Taxation)

(1) Where a National Assembly member or a committee proposes or suggests a legislative bill

which newly introduces special taxation under the Restriction of Special Taxation Act, evaluation materials prepared by the National Assembly Budget Office, and other specialized survey and research institutes prescribed by the National Assembly Regulations with regard to the matters prescribed by the National Assembly Regulations, including the necessity, timeliness, expected effects, and anticipated problems of special taxation, shall be submitted together when an annual amount of special taxation is not less than a specific amount determined by the National Assembly Regulations: *Provided*, That for a legislative bill suggested by a committee, in urgent cases, such process may be omitted by resolution of a committee.

(2) Matters necessary for the preparation and submission of the evaluation materials of special taxation under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by the National Assembly Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014]

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 introduced, the Speaker shall distribute it to the National Assembly members by printing or inputting 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 Chairperson shall, after consulting with the executive secretaries of the committee, make a preliminary announcement on legislation by posting the purpose of legislation, major particulars, etc. of the legislative bills to be examined (excluding the legislative bills returned to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for the examination of systems, forms and wordings) on 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 details of the bill or due to other causes.

(2) The period of preliminary announcement shall not be shorter than ten days: *Provided*, That if any special reason exists, the period may be shortened.

(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]

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 Legislative Bills Relating to Budgets)

(1) The competent committee examining the legislative bills related to finance under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the legislative 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 the chairperson of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts makes a request in examining the legislative 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 legislative 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 such cases, 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 such cases, 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 added, a consent shall be obtained from the competent Standing Committee: *Provided*, That the request for consent to adding 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 of 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 where the competent Standing Committee of the Ministry performing the project with the fund fails to offer the opinion by the date before 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 state 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, May 19, 2011>*

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

Article 84-4 (Referral, etc. of Ceiling Amount of Build-Transfer-Lease Projects)

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

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

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

Article 85 (Examination Period)

(1) In any of the following cases, the Speaker may designate the examination period on the cases to be tabled or to have been tabled to the committee. In such cases, in cases falling under subparagraphs 1 or 2, the Speaker may designate the examination period only on the cases related to the applicable subparagraph in consultation with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party: *<Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

1. Where a natural disaster occurs;
2. Where a war, an incident, or a national emergency occurs;
3. Where the Speaker reaches an agreement with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party.

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

Article 85-2 (Expeditious Processing of Agendas)

(1) Where it is intended to designate any agenda referred to the committee (including an agenda referred to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of systems and wording) as the agenda to be expeditiously processed under paragraph (2), a National Assembly member shall submit to the Speaker the motion for request for designation of the agenda for expeditious processing which was signed by a majority of all incumbent National Assembly members (hereinafter referred to as "motion for designation of the agenda for expeditious processing" in this Article), and members of the competent committee responsible for an agenda shall submit to the chairperson of the competent committee the motion for designation of the agenda for expeditious processing signed by a majority of all incumbent National Assembly members of the competent committee. In such cases, the Speaker or the chairperson of the competent committee responsible for an agenda shall without delay pass a resolution on the motion for designation of the agenda for expeditious processing by secret vote, with the affirmative votes of at least 3/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members or of at least 3/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members of the competent committee responsible for the agenda.

(2) When the motion for designation of the agenda for expeditious disposition is approved under the later part of paragraph (1), the Speaker shall designate the relevant agenda as the one to be examined within the period specified under paragraph (3). In such cases, when the committee formulates an alternative to the agenda designated under the former part of this paragraph (hereinafter referred to as "agenda for expeditious processing"), the aforementioned alternative shall be deemed an agenda for expeditious processing.

(3) The committee shall finish the examination on any agenda for expeditious processing within

180 days from the date of designation of such agenda: *Provided*, That the Legislation and Judiciary Committee shall finish the examination of systems and wording of any agenda for expeditious processing within 90 days from the date of designation of such agenda, the date deemed referred to under paragraph (4) or from the date referred to under Article 86 (1).

(4) When a committee (excluding the Legislation and Judiciary Committee) fails to finish examination on any agenda for expeditious processing within the period specified under the main sentence of paragraph (3), it shall be deemed that the competent committee has finished the examination on the date after expiration of the aforementioned period and the agenda is referred to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of its system and wording: *Provided*, That the agenda, other than legislative bills and draft regulations of the National Assembly, shall be deemed directly referred to the plenary session.

(5) When the Legislation and Judiciary Committee fails to finish examination on any agenda for expeditious processing (including any agenda for expeditious processing that is deemed referred to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of its system and wording or deemed referred to pursuant to paragraph (4)) within the period specified under paragraph (3), it shall be deemed that the Legislation and Judiciary Committee has finished the examination on the date after expiration of the aforementioned period and the agenda is deemed directly referred to the plenary session.

(6) Any agenda for expeditious processing referred to in the proviso to paragraph (4) or paragraph (5) shall be presented to the plenary session within 60 days from the date on which the agenda is deemed referred to the plenary session.

(7) When any agenda for expeditious processing fails to be presented to the plenary session within 60 days pursuant to paragraph (6), it shall be presented to the plenary session which first opens after the expiration of the aforementioned period.

(8) Where the Speaker reaches an agreement with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party, paragraphs (2) through (7) shall not apply to agendas for expeditious processing.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 85-3 (Automatic Submission, etc. of Budget Bills to Plenary Session)

(1) Each committee shall complete the examination of budget bills, fund management plans, the ceiling amount of build-transfer-lease projects (hereinafter referred to as "budget bills, etc.") and of the legislative bills annexed to the budget bills on estimated revenue designated under paragraph (4) by not later than November 30 each year.

(2) If a committee fails to complete the examination of budget bills, etc. and the legislative bills annexed to the budget bills on estimated revenue designated under paragraph (4) (including legislative bills forwarded to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for examination of structures and wording) by the deadline specified in paragraph (1), the committee shall be deemed to complete the examination on the immediately following day and submit the bills, etc. directly to the plenary session: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply where the Speaker reaches an agreement thereon otherwise with the representative member of each negotiating party.

(3) If at least two legislative bills have an identical name, among legislative bills referred to in the main sentence of paragraph (2), the Speaker may submit legislative bills for partial amendments to the plenary session in consultation thereon with chairpersons of the competent committees, notwithstanding the main sentence of paragraph (2).

(4) A National Assembly member or the Government shall propose or introduce a legislative bill annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue indicating whether the proposed or introduced bill is a legislative bill annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue, and the Speaker shall designate the bill as the one annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue in consultation thereon with the National Assembly Budgetary Policy Office.

(5) If a committee prepares an alternative to a legislative bill annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue, which has been designated under paragraph (4), the alternative shall be deemed the legislative bill annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue designated under the same paragraph.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 86 (Examination of System and Wording)

(1) When a legislative 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) In any of the following cases with respect to examinations referred to in paragraph (1), the Speaker may designate the examination period, and if the Legislation and Judiciary Committee fails to complete the examination within the designated period without any justifiable grounds, he/she may refer it directly to the plenary session. In such cases, in cases falling under subparagraph 1 or 2, the Speaker may designate the examination period only with respect to the agenda relevant to the corresponding subparagraph, after consultation with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party: *<Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

1. Where a natural disaster occurs;
2. Where a war, an incident, or a national emergency equivalent thereto occurs;
3. Where the Speaker reaches an agreement with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party.

(3) When the Legislation and Judiciary Committee fails to complete without any justifiable grounds the examination under paragraph (1) within 120 days from the date on which the legislative bill is referred to the committee, the chairperson of the competent committee for the legislative bill shall, if he/she has no objection after consultation with the executive secretary, file a written request with the Speaker seeking that the relevant legislative bill be referred to the plenary session: *Provided*, That if the Speaker has any objection thereto, whether to refer the relevant legislative bill to the plenary session shall be decided by secret vote, with the affirmative votes of at least 3/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members of the competent committee. *<Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

(4) Upon a request for reference to the plenary session made under paragraph (3), the Speaker shall immediately refer the relevant legislative bill to the plenary session after he/she reaches an agreement thereto with the representative National Assembly members of each negotiating party: *Provided*, That if no agreement is reached within 30 days from the date on which the request for reference to the plenary session is made under pursuant to paragraph (3), whether to refer the relevant legislative bill to the plenary session shall be decided by secret vote, in the plenary

session which first opens after the expiration of the aforementioned period. *<Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

Article 87 (Repealed Bills 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 at least 30 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 repealed.

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 expressly prescribed by this Act, a motion shall become an item on the agenda with the concurrence of at least one 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 at least 2/3 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 at least 2/3 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 at least 2/3 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 (Timing for Presenting Bills to Plenary Session)

The plenary session shall, unless one day elapses after a committee completes an examination on a legislative bill and submits a report thereof to the Speaker, not present it as the agenda: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply where the Speaker has determined it through

consultation with the representative National Assembly member of each negotiating party on justifiable grounds. <Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>

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

Article 94 (Re-Refer)

If it is deemed necessary after receiving a report of the chairperson of the relevant committee, the plenary session may, by resolution, re-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 stating its reason in advance to the Speaker with joint signatures by at least 30 supporting National Assembly members: *Provided*, That a motion for amendment to a budget bill shall require the concurrence of at least 50 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 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 a legislative 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 ten 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 a prior announcement 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 (hereinafter 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 such cases, 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 "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 such cases, a speech by the representative of a negotiating party may be made once respectively at the special and regular session first held each year, but in the case of an special 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) 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 (Notice 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 106-2 (Implementation, etc. of Filibuster)

(1) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Act, where a National Assembly member who desires to debate on an item on the agenda referred to the plenary session without any time limit (hereinafter referred to as "filibuster" in this Article), he/she shall submit to the Speaker a letter of request therefor signed by at least 1/3 of all incumbent National Assembly members. In such cases, the Speaker shall implement the filibuster on such agenda.

(2) The letter of request referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted for each item on the agenda before the date of opening of the plenary session which is stated on the agenda including such item: *Provided*, That where an item on the agenda is additionally added to the agenda for any relevant day during the plenary session, the letter of request may be submitted before termination of the debate on the relevant item is declared.

(3) When the letter of request referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted, National Assembly members may engage in an filibuster on the relevant item. In such cases, a National Assembly member may debate one time only.

(4) A plenary session implementing a filibuster shall continue its meeting without adjourning until

termination of the filibuster is declared under paragraph (7). In such cases, even where at least 1/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members are not present at the meeting, the meeting shall continue, notwithstanding the main sentence of Article 73 (3).

(5) With respect to the item on which the filibuster is being implemented, a National Assembly member may submit to the Speaker a motion for termination of the filibuster signed by at least 1/3 of all incumbent National Assembly members.

(6) The motion for termination of the filibuster referred to in paragraph (5) shall be decided by secret vote after 24 hours from the time on which the motion is submitted, with the affirmative votes of at least 3/5 of all incumbent National Assembly members. In such cases, no debate is required for such decision on the motion for termination of the filibuster.

(7) With respect to an item on the agenda on which the filibuster is to be implemented, where there is no more National Assembly member to participate in the filibuster or where the motion for termination of the filibuster is approved under paragraph (6), the Speaker shall without delay decide the relevant item by voting after he/she declares termination of the filibuster.

(8) When a session of National Assembly terminates whilst the filibuster is being implemented, the filibuster shall be deemed declared as terminated. In such cases, the relevant item on the agenda shall, without delay, be decided by voting in the following session of National Assembly.

(9) No request for an filibuster may be made with respect to the item on the agenda on which termination of the filibuster is declared or deemed declared under paragraphs (7) or (8).

(10) Paragraphs (1) through (9) shall apply to the budget bills, etc. and the legislative bill annexed to the budget bill on estimated revenue designated pursuant to Article 85-3 (4) until December first each year, and the examination procedures, etc. for the motion for termination of the filibuster, on-going plenary session and submitted filibuster that are being implemented pursuant to Article 85-3 (4) shall terminate at midnight of the December first.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 107 (Speaker's Participation in Debate)

When the Speaker participates in a debate, he/she shall leave the chair, and he/she shall not re-take the chair 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 declare the conclusion thereof.

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

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

SECTION 5 Voting

Article 109 (Quorum for Voting)

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

Article 110 (Declaration of Voting)

(1) In taking a vote, the Speaker shall declare 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 declares 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 at least 1/5 of all National Assembly members demand 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 legislative 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 the 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 such 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, revoting 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. Matters concerning the opening ceremony;
5. The change in the status of the National Assembly members;
6. The assignment and change of seats;
7. 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 results 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 deemed necessary at the plenary session or by 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, Deputy Speaker who has acted for the Speaker, or Speaker *pro tempore*, and Secretary General, or his/her substitute, and shall be kept 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 may 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 from 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 such cases, the proposal shall be made in writing by at least 20 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 such cases, the Chairperson of the committee shall report it to the Speaker. *⟨Amended by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994⟩*

(3) 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 such cases, 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 such cases, 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 such cases, 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 physical disabilities including visual disability, 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 National Assembly members who interpellate 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 National Assembly members who interpellate 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 such cases, 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 interpellate 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 National Assembly members who interpellate and the order of an interpellation not later than the date preceding that of interpellation. In such cases, 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 at least 20 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 (hereinafter referred to as "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 cases 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 State organ shall not be accepted.

Article 124 (Preparation and Referral of Summary of Petition)

(1) The Speaker shall, in receiving a petition, prepare a summary of the petition and distribute it by printing or inputting it into computer networks, 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) 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) 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 dispatch a member or expert advisor of the committee to the site or related agency, etc. following its resolution and require him/her to understand necessary matters and make a report thereon, and hear statements of a petitioner, interested persons or those who have extensive knowledge and experience, where necessary. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016⟩*
- (5) The committee shall report the results of examination to the Speaker within 90 days from the date on which a petition is referred to it: *Provided*, That where the committee fails to complete the examination of the petition within the aforesaid period due to compelling reasons, the chairperson of the committee may make an interim report to the Speaker and request the Speaker to extend the examination period only once up to 60 days. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016⟩*
- (6) Notwithstanding paragraph (5), where there are extenuating circumstances under which the committee cannot complete the examination of a petition within the period under the aforesaid paragraph which takes much time to examine, the committee may request the Speaker to approve an additional extension of the examination period following its resolution. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016⟩*
- (7) When the committee has decided to refer the petition to the plenary session, it shall notify the Speaker and send its opinion. *⟨Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016⟩*
- (8) 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 at least 30 National Assembly members so request within seven days, excluding the period of recess or adjournment, the petition shall be referred to the plenary session. *⟨Amended by Act*

No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016〉

(9) Other matters necessary for petition examination shall be determined by the National Assembly Regulations. 〈Amended by Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016〉

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, etc.)

(1) The plenary session, committees, or sub-committees may request by resolution that the Government, administrative agencies, etc. report or present documents, and photographs and videos owned by the relevant agencies (hereinafter referred to as "documents, etc." in this Article) 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, etc. related to a 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; Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

(2) Any presentation of documents, etc. under paragraph (1) may be demanded to be made in writing, electronic documents, or under the state 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; Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), where a request is made by any National Assembly member for the presentation of documents, etc. 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; Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

(4) In making the request as referred to in paragraph (1), the committee (including sub-committees; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Chapter) 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, etc. 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; Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>*

(6) Other necessary procedures for the report, request for presentation of documents, etc. and

other matters under paragraph (1) shall be as prescribed by other Acts. *⟨Amended by Act No. 5293, Jan. 13, 1997; Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014⟩*

[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 an impeachment bill is proposed, the Speaker shall report it to the plenary session first opened after the proposal, 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 does not decide to refer to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee under paragraph (1), a secret vote shall be taken to determine whether a motion for impeachment is adopted 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 impeachment bill shall be deemed as abolished. *⟨Amended by Act No. 6266, Feb. 16, 2000⟩*

(3) For a proposal of a motion for impeachment, the name and position of the person against

whom the motion for impeachment has been proposed, the reason and evidence of the motion 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 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 "impeachment resolution").

Article 134 (Delivery and Effect of Impeachment Resolution)

(1) When a resolution for impeachment is made, the Speaker shall deliver, without delay, the authentic copy of the impeachment resolution to the chairperson of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee who is a member of the impeachment committee, and certified copies to the Constitutional Court, the person against whom a motion for impeachment has been passed, and the head of the agency to which the impeached person belongs.

(2) When the impeachment resolution is delivered, the person against whom a motion for impeachment has been passed shall be suspended from exercising his/her power, and the appointing authorities shall not accept his/her resignation nor dismiss him/her.

CHAPTER XII RESIGNATION, RETIREMENT, VACANCY AND 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) When a National Assembly member has submitted his/her resignation and is registered as a candidate for an election of public officials pursuant to Article 53 of the Public Official Election Act, he/she shall be retired from office as a National Assembly member. <Amended by Act No. 6855, Feb. 4, 2003; Act No. 10652, May 19, 2011; Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013>

(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 at least thirty 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 against Speaking, Such as Contempt)

No National Assembly member shall insult other National Assembly members, or make a speech about the privacy of any third person at the plenary session or committee meeting.

Article 147 (Prohibition against 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 against Carrying in Goods, etc. Obstructing Meeting Progress)

No National Assembly member shall carry the goods, food or 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 148-2 (Prohibition against Illegal Occupation of Seat of Speaker or Chairperson)

No National Assembly member shall illegally occupy the seat of the Speaker at the place where the plenary session is held or that of the chairperson at the place where a committee is held.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

Article 148-3 (Prohibition against Obstructing Access to Meeting Places)

No person shall obstruct a National Assembly member in accessing to the place where a plenary session or committee is held in order to attend the plenary session or the committee.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012]

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

(4) Procedures, objects and other necessary matters for the broadcasting 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 flagrant offender 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 ACTIONS

Article 155 (Disciplinary Actions)

If a National Assembly member engages in any of the following conducts, the National Assembly may take a disciplinary action against him/her by resolution, subject to prior examination by the Special Committee on Ethics: *Provided*, That if a National Assembly member engages in the conduct referred to in subparagraph 7-2, the National Assembly may take a disciplinary action against him/her by resolution without examination by the Special Committee on Ethics: *⟨Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012; Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013⟩*

1. When he/she violates Article 46 (1) or (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea;

1-2. When he/she violates Article 29 that prohibits him/her from holding concurrent office;

- 1-3. When he/she violates Article 29-2 that prohibits him/her from engaging in a profit-making business;
2. When he/she violates Article 54-2 (2);
3. When he/she extends beyond an agenda item or speaks contrary to the nature of the speaking permitted, in violation of Article 102, or substantially interferes with the proceedings for violating the provisions concerning the restriction on speaking hours as prescribed in this Act;
4. When he/she allows any third 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 third person, or makes a speech about the privacy of any third person at the plenary session or committee meeting, in violation of Article 146;
- 7-2. When he/she illegally occupies the seat of the Speaker or the chairperson, in violation of Article 148-2 and fails to comply with the measures taken by the Speaker or Chairperson pursuant to Article 145 to disarm the illegal occupation;
- 7-3. When he/she obstructs access by a National Assembly member to the meeting place of a plenary session or a committee in violation of Article 148-3;
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 engages in a conduct in breach of 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 at least 20 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) Upon receipt of a request for disciplinary action made under paragraph (3) or (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 at least five members of the Special Committee on Ethics request a disciplinary action against those to be disciplined, the Special Committee on Ethics may report it to the Speaker and examine it. *⟨Newly Inserted by Act No. 4761, Jun. 28, 1994; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010⟩*

(7) Where a disciplinary action is required due to an act falling under subparagraph 7-2 of Article 155, the Speaker shall, without delay, decide the disciplinary action against the relevant member of National Assembly upon immediately referring the same to the plenary session, notwithstanding paragraph (1), later part of paragraph (2), paragraphs (5) and (6). *<Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

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

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

(1) The Speaker shall refer a disciplinary action (excluding the disciplinary action required due to an act falling under subparagraph 7-2 of Article 155) 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: *<Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

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

3. In cases falling 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 disciplinary action referred to in Article 156 (3), (4) and (6), shall be made within ten days from the date on which the relevant grounds occur 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 Disciplinary Actions)

No meeting as to disciplinary actions shall be opened to the public: *Provided*, That this shall not apply where the plenary session or committee pass a resolution otherwise. *<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 Disciplinary Actions)

Upon receipt of an examination report on disciplinary actions from the Special Committee on Ethics, the Speaker shall, without delay, 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 without delay report it to the plenary session.

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

Article 163 (Types and Announcements of Disciplinary Actions)

(1) The types of disciplinary actions referred to in Article 155 are as follows: *⟨Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No. 10328, May 28, 2010; Act No.11453, May 25, 2012; Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013⟩*

1. A warning at an open meeting;
2. An apology at an open meeting;
3. Suspension of attendance at meetings for a period of up to 30 days (90 days in cases of a

National Assembly member subject to a disciplinary action referred to in subparagraph 1-2 or 1-3 of Article 155). In such cases, the allowances, expenses for legislative activities and special activities (hereinafter referred to as "allowances, etc.") prescribed by the Act on Allowances, etc. for National Assembly Members shall be reduced by 1/2 thereof during the suspension period of attendance;

4. Expulsion.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the types of disciplinary actions against a National Assembly Member who has engaged in a conduct referred to in subparagraphs 6, 7-2 or 7-3 of Article 155 are as follows: *<Newly Inserted by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

1. A warning or an apology at an open meeting. In such cases, 1/2 of the monthly allowances, etc. shall be reduced from the total amount of allowances, etc. for the month in which the disciplinary action is taken and for the following month, and if the allowances, etc. is already paid, the amount of such reduction shall be recovered.

2. Suspension of attendance at meetings for a period of up to 30 days. In such cases, the allowances, etc. for three months including the month in which the disciplinary action is taken shall not be paid, and if the allowances, etc. is already paid, the total amount of such paid allowances, etc. shall be recovered;

3. Expulsion.

(3) In cases falling under paragraphs (1) 1 and 2, (2) 1, the Special Committee on Ethics shall prepare a draft and submit it to the Speaker with the report: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to any disciplinary action to be directly referred to the plenary session because it falls under subparagraph 7-2 of Article 155. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991; Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

(4) If expulsion is not decided upon, the plenary session may decide another type of discipline. *<Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

(5) When the disciplinary action is decided upon, the Speaker shall announce it at an open meeting. *<Amended by Act No.11453, May 25, 2012>*

Article 164 (Restriction on Candidacy of Person Expelled)

No person expelled by a disciplinary action under Article 163 shall become a candidate for a by-election to fill the vacancy which occurred by the discipline action against him/her. *<Amended by Act No. 4385, May 31, 1991>*

CHAPTER XV PROHIBITION OF OBSTRUCTION OF MEETINGS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 165 (Prohibition of Obstruction of Meetings of National Assembly)

No person shall commit violence in or near the National Assembly with intent to obstruct a meeting of the National Assembly (referring to a meeting during a plenary session or a meeting of a committee or subcommittee, including the inspection or investigation of the State administration; the same shall apply hereafter in this Chapter).

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013]

Article 166 (Unlawful Obstruction of Meetings of National Assembly)

(1) Any person who commits violence, such as assault, false arrest, unlawful confinement, intimidation, intrusion upon another's building or room, refusal to leave another's building or room, or destruction of another's property in or near the National Assembly with intent to obstruct a meeting of the National Assembly, or who obstructs the access of a National Assembly member to the National Assembly or the performance of official duties by committing such violence, in violation of Article 165 shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than five years, or by a fine not exceeding ten million won.

(2) Any person who inflicts bodily harm on another person, injures another person by violence, or commits violence against another person or destroys another's property by demonstrating force in a group or mob or by carrying a dangerous article, in or near the National Assembly or who deteriorates the usefulness of a document or any other article used in a public office or records in a special medium, such as electronic data, by destroying or concealing such document, article or records or by other means, with intent to obstruct a meeting of the National Assembly in violation of Article 165, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than seven years, or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013]

Article 167 (Notification of Final Judgments)

When a judgment that convicts a person who committed a crime specified in Article 166 becomes final and conclusive, the competent court shall notify the institution or organization to which the person convicted by the final judgment belongs of the details of the final judgment.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013]

CHAPTER XVI SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 168 (Initial Date in Counting Period)

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

Article 169 (Establishment of Regulations)

(1) The National Assembly may establish the regulations concerning proceedings and internal discipline within the extent 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 extent not contrary to this Act and the regulations established under 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) Where the former 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 amended 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 amended 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) Where the former 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 chairpersons 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 chairpersons 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 amended provisions of Articles 9, 40, 41 and 46, the term of the Speaker, Deputy 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 amended provisions of Articles 15, 41 and 46, the election for the first Speaker, Deputy Speaker, chairperson 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 (Relationship with other Acts)

Where the former 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 chairpersons 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 chairpersons 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 amended Government Organization Act No. 5153.

(2) (Transitional Measures) The members and chairpersons 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 amended 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 such cases, 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 apply from 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.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11416, Mar. 21, 2012>

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 65-2 (2) 1 shall enter into force on May 30, 2012.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11453, May 25, 2012>

This Act shall enter into force on May 30, 2012: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Article 85-3 and 106-2 (10) shall enter into force on May 30, 2014. <*Amended by Act No. 11820, May 22, 2013*>

ADDENDA <Act No. 11717, Mar. 23, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Appointment of Members and Chairperson of each Committee)

The members and chairperson of the Committee on Culture, Sports, Tourism, Broadcasting and Communications, the Education, Science and Technology Committee, the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee, the Public Administration and Security Committee, the Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee, the Knowledge Economy Committee, and the Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs Committee as at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been appointed as the members and chairperson of the Science, ICT, Future Planning, Broadcasting and Communications Committee, the Education, Culture, Sports and Tourism Committee, the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee, the Security and Public Administration Committee; the Agriculture, Food, Rural Affairs, Oceans and Fisheries Committee, the Trade, Industry and Energy Committee, and the Land, Infrastructure and Transport Committee, respectively.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Legislative Bills, etc.)

The legislative bills, bills for agenda issues, or examination reports presented by each standing committee and legislative bills forwarded to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for the

examination of the structure, form, and wording thereof under the former provisions before this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been presented or forwarded by each standing committee under the amended provisions of Article 37 (1).

Article 4 Omitted.

ADDENDUM <Act No. 11820, May 22, 2013>

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

ADDENDA <Act No. 12108, Aug. 13, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Articles 29, 29-2, 46-2, 48, 136, 155, and 163 shall enter into force six months after the date of its promulgation.

Article 2 (Applicability to Prohibition of Concurrent Office)

(1) If a National Assembly member concurrently holds any position other than a position specified in the amended provisions of Article 29 (1) (excluding office as the Prime Minister or as a member of the State Council, but including positions specified in the amended provisions of Article 29 (2) 3) as at the time the amended provisions of Article 29 enter into force, he/she shall temporarily or permanently resign from the position within three months after the amended provisions enter into force: *Provided*, That if a National Assembly member concurrently holds a position specified in the amended provisions of Article 29 (2) 1 or 2 as at the time the amended provisions of Article 29 enter into force, he/she shall permanently resign from the position within three months after the amended provisions enter into force.

(2) If a National Assembly member concurrently holds a position specified in the amended provisions of Article 29 (1) as at the time the amended provisions of Article 29 enter into force, he/she shall file a report on the position with the Speaker within one month after the amended provisions enter into force, and such report shall be deemed a report filed pursuant to the

amended provisions of Article 29 (3).

Article 3 (Applicability to Prohibition of Engagement in Profit-Making Businesses)

(1) If a National Assembly member engages in any profit-making business other than a profit-making business specified in the amended provisions of the proviso to Article 29-2 (1) as at the time the amended provisions of Article 29-2 enter into force, he/she shall temporarily or permanently close the business within six months after the amended provisions enter into force.

(2) If a National Assembly member engages in a profit-making business specified in the amended provisions of the proviso to Article 29-2 (1) as at the time the amended provisions of Article 29-2 enter into force, he/she shall file a report on the profit-making business with the Speaker within one month after the amended provisions enter into force, and such report shall be deemed a report filed pursuant to the amended provisions of Article 29-2 (3).

ADDENDA <Act No. 12422, Mar. 18, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12502, Mar. 18, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation: *Provided*, That the amended provisions of Articles 58 (7), 66 (3) and 79-2 shall enter into force one year after the date of its promulgation, and the amended provisions of Article 79-3 shall enter into force on January 1, 2015.

Article 2 (Applicability to Request for Submission of Documents, etc.)

The amended provisions of Article 128 shall apply beginning with the first documents, etc. which are requested to be submitted after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12582, May 14, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Special Committee)

The amended provisions of Article 44 (4) and (6) shall apply beginning with the first Special Committee which is established after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12677, May 28, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Articles 2 through 5 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 12845, Nov. 19, 2014>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

The enforcement date of this Act shall be the date as referred to in the provisions of Article 1 of the Addenda of the Government Organization Act (Act No. 12844).

Article 2 (Transitional Measures Concerning Legislative Bills, etc.)

Bills such as legislative bills or examination reports presented by competent Standing Committees and legislative bills forwarded to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for the examination of the structure and wording thereof under the previous provisions before this Act enters into force shall be deemed to be presented or forwarded by a competent Standing Committee under the amended provisions of Article 37 (1).

ADDENDA <Act No. 14376, Dec. 16, 2016>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Applicability to Automatic Presentation of Petitions)

A petition not introduced in the committee though it was referred to the committee at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed introduced in the committee which holds its first meeting after the date on which 30 days have passed after this Act enters into force.

Article 3 (Applicability to Examination of Petitions)

The amended provision of Article 125 (5) shall apply beginning with the first petition referred to the committee after this Act enters into force.

ADDENDA *⟨Act No. 14840, Jul. 26, 2017⟩*

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

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

Article 2 (Transitional Measures on the Appointment of Members and Chairperson of Each Committee)

The members and chairperson of the Science, ICT, Future Planning, Broadcasting and Communications Committee; the Security and Public Administration Committee; and the Trade, Industry and Energy Committee at the time this Act enters into force shall be deemed to have been appointed as the members and chairperson of the Science, ICT, Broadcasting and Communications Committee; the Public Administration and Security Committee; and the Trade, Industry, Energy, SMEs and Startups Committee, respectively.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures on Legislative Bills)

Legislative or agenda-related bills, examination reports presented by each standing committee, and legislative bills forwarded to the Legislation and Judiciary Committee for inspection of the structure, form and wording thereof under the former provisions before this Act takes effect shall be deemed to have been presented to or forwarded by each standing committee under the amended provisions of Article 37 (1).

Article 4 Omitted.