

CIVIL PROCEDURE ACT

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PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Ideal of Civil Procedure and Principle of Sincerity and Faithfulness)

- (1) A court shall endeavor to have the litigation procedures progress fairly, swiftly and economically.
- (2) The parties concerned and participants of litigation shall perform the litigation sincerely and faithfully.

CHAPTER I COURTS

SECTION 1 Jurisdiction

Article 2 (General Forum)

A lawsuit is subject to the jurisdiction of a court at the place where a defendant's general forum is located.

Article 3 (General Forum of Person)

General forum of a person shall be determined by his/her domicile: *Provided*, That where the person has no domicile in the Republic of Korea or his/her domicile is unknown, it shall be determined pursuant to his/her residence, and if the residence is unfixed or unknown, it shall be determined pursuant to his/her last domicile.

Article 4 (General Forum of Ambassador or Minister, etc.)

In cases where an ambassador, a minister and other citizens of the Republic of Korea who are exempted from an exercise of foreign jurisdiction have no general forum under [Article 3](#), their general forums shall be the place where the Supreme Court is located.

Article 5 (General Forum of Juristic Person, etc.)

- (1) General forum of a juristic person or any other association or foundation shall be determined pursuant to the place where its principal office or business place is located, and in cases where there exists no office and business place, it shall be determined pursuant to the domicile of the person principally in charge of its duties.

(2) In cases where the provisions of paragraph (1) are applied to a foreign juristic person and any other foreign association or foundation, their general forums shall be determined pursuant to their offices, business places, or the domiciles of the persons in charge of their duties, in the Republic of Korea.

Article 6 (General Forum of State)

General forum of the State shall be the seat of the government agency, which represents the State in the relevant litigation, or that of the Supreme Court.

Article 7 (Special Forum of Workplace)

A lawsuit against a person who works continuously in an office or business place may be brought to the court having the jurisdiction over the seat of such office or business place.

Article 8 (Special Forum of Place of Residence or Place of Obligation Performance)

A lawsuit concerning a property right may be brought to the court having the jurisdiction over the place of residence or the place of obligation performance.

Article 9 (Special Forum of Payment Place of Bills or Checks)

A lawsuit concerning bills or checks may be brought to the court located in the place of payment thereof.

Article 10 (Special Forum for Seamen, Military Servicemen or Military Service Officials)

(1) A lawsuit concerning a property right against a seaman may be brought to the court located in the place of the registry of a ship.

(2) A lawsuit concerning a property right against a military serviceman or military service official may be brought to the court located in the place of a military installation or in the place of a military ship's registry.

Article 11 (Special Forum of Location of Property)

A lawsuit concerning a property right against a person who has no domicile in the Republic of Korea or against a person whose domicile is unknown, may be brought to the court located in the place of the objects

of a claim or those of the security, or any seizable property of a defendant.

Article 12 (Special Forum of Location of Office or Business Place)

A lawsuit concerning the affairs of an office or business place against a person who keeps such an office or business place may be brought to the court located in the place of such an office or business place.

Article 13 (Special Forum of Place of Registry of Ship)

A lawsuit concerning a ship or voyage against the ship-owner or any other person utilizing the ship may be brought to the court located in the place of the ship's registry.

Article 14 (Special Forum of Location of Ship)

A lawsuit concerning a claim on a ship and other claims secured on a ship may be brought to the court in the place of a ship's location.

Article 15 (Special Forum for Company Employees, etc.)

(1) A lawsuit by a company or any other association against its employee, or by an employee against another employee may be brought to the court in the place of the general forum of such a company or such other association, if such lawsuit is attributable to the qualification of such an employee.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a lawsuit by an association or foundation against its officer or a lawsuit by a company against its promoter or inspector.

Article 16 (Special Forum for Company Employees, etc.)

A lawsuit by a creditor of a company or any other association against its employee may be brought to the court as referred to in [Article 15](#), if such lawsuit is attributable to the qualification of such an employee.

Article 17 (Special Forum for Company Employees, etc.)

The provisions of [Articles 15](#) and [16](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a lawsuit by a company or other association or foundation, or an employee thereof or a creditor of an association against the person who was an employee, officer, promoter, or inspector thereof, and to a lawsuit by a former employee thereof against a present employee thereof.

Article 18 (Special Forum for Locus Delicti)

- (1) A lawsuit concerning a tort may be brought to the court in the place of an act.
- (2) A lawsuit for damages due to a collision of ships or aircraft or any other accident may be brought to the court in the place where the ships or aircraft involved in accidents first arrived.

Article 19 (Special Forum for Salvage)

A lawsuit concerning a salvage may be brought to the court in the place where the salvage was effected or where the salvaged ship first arrived.

Article 20 (Special Forum of Location of Immovables)

A lawsuit concerning immovables may be brought to the court in the place where such immovables are located.

Article 21 (Special Forum for Register or Registration)

A lawsuit concerning a register or registration may be brought to the court having

jurisdiction over the location of a public agency in charge of such a register or registration.

Article 22 (Special Forum for Inheritance, Bequest, etc.)

A lawsuit concerning an inheritance, or a bequest and other acts becoming effective by a death may be brought to the court in the place where the general forum of the deceased was located at the time when such inheritance commenced.

Article 23 (Special Forum for Inheritance, Bequest, etc.)

A lawsuit concerning an inherited claim and other liability for inherited assets, which does not correspond to [Article 22](#), if the whole or part of the inherited assets is located in a jurisdictional district of the court under [Article 22](#), may be brought to such court.

Article 24 (Special Forum for Intellectual Property Rights, etc.)

A lawsuit concerning an intellectual property right and an international transaction may be brought to a district court in the jurisdictional area of a high court which has jurisdiction over the location of a competent court pursuant to [Articles 2](#) through [23](#).

Article 25 (Correlated Forum)

(1) In case where several claims are joined in one lawsuit, it may be brought to the court having jurisdiction over one of these several claims pursuant to the provisions of [Articles 2 through 24](#).

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the right or duty becoming the subject-matter of a lawsuit is common to many persons, or where these many persons become parties thereto as co-litigants due to the same factual or legal causes.

Article 26 (Computation of Value of Subject-Matter of Lawsuit)

(1) In case where any jurisdiction is determined by the value of a subject-matter of a lawsuit in the [Court Organization Act](#), such value shall be determined by calculating on the basis of the benefits as alleged by the lawsuit.

(2) In case where the value under paragraph (1) is not calculable, such value shall be governed by the provisions of the Act on the Stamps Attached for Civil Litigation, etc.

Article 27 (Value of Subject-Matter of Lawsuit in Case of Joinder of Claims)

(1) In case where many claims are joined in one lawsuit, the value of subject-matter of such lawsuit shall be determined by summing up all values of these many claims.

(2) In case where a claim for proceeds, compensation for damages, penalty for breach of contract, or costs is an incidental object of a lawsuit, such values shall not be included in the value of subject-matters of the lawsuit.

Article 28 (Designation of Jurisdiction)

(1) If it falls under any one of the following subparagraphs, an immediately superior court being common to relevant courts shall determine the competent court by its ruling, upon request

of the relevant courts or the concerned parties:

1. When the competent court is legally or factually unable to exercise its jurisdiction; or
 2. When the jurisdictional districts of the courts are not evident.
- (2) The ruling under paragraph (1) shall be subject to no appeal.

Article 29 (Jurisdiction by Agreement)

- (1) Parties to a lawsuit may decide by agreement the competent court of the first instance.
- (2) The agreement referred to in paragraph (1) shall be valid only when it is made in writing with respect to a lawsuit based on a specific legal relationship.

Article 30 (Jurisdiction by Pleading)

If a defendant pleads as to the merits of a case without putting in a demurrer against any lack of jurisdiction before the court of the first instance, or makes statements during the preparatory date for pleading, the said court shall have the jurisdiction thereof.

Article 31 (Exclusion by Exclusive Jurisdiction)

The provisions of [Articles 2, 7 through 25, 29](#) and [30](#) shall not apply to the lawsuits for which an exclusive jurisdiction has been determined.

Article 32 (Ex Officio Investigation on Jurisdiction)

A court may investigate *ex officio* the matters concerning the jurisdiction.

Article 33 (Time to Become Standard for Jurisdiction)

The jurisdiction of a court shall be determined on the standard of the time when a lawsuit has been filed.

Article 34 (Transfer Due to Lack of Jurisdiction or by Discretion)

- (1) In case where a court finds that the whole or part of a lawsuit does not fall under its jurisdiction, it shall transfer it by its ruling to the competent court.
- (2) A single judge of a district court may, if he deems it proper even in a case where a lawsuit falls under his jurisdiction, transfer the whole or part of the lawsuit to the collegiate panel of the same district court, either *ex officio* or by its ruling upon request of the concerned parties.
- (3) The collegiate panel of a district court may, if it deems it proper even in a case where a lawsuit does not fall under its jurisdiction, deliberate and judge the whole or part of such lawsuit, either *ex officio* or upon request of the concerned parties.
- (4) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to a lawsuit for which an exclusive jurisdiction has been determined.

Article 35 (Transfer to Avoid Damage or Delay)

A court may, if deemed necessary to avoid any significant damage or delay even in a case where a lawsuit falls under its jurisdiction, transfer the whole or part of such lawsuit to another competent court either *ex officio* or by its ruling upon request of the concerned parties: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case of a lawsuit for which an exclusive jurisdiction has been determined.

Article 36 (Transfer of Lawsuit about Intellectual Property Right, etc.)

(1) A court may, where a lawsuit on an intellectual property right or an international transaction is filed, transfer the whole or part of such lawsuit to the competent court under [Article 24](#), either *ex officio* or by its ruling upon request of the concerned parties: *Provided*, That where this causes any significant delay in the proceedings, the same shall not apply.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to the case of a lawsuit for which an exclusive jurisdiction has been determined.

Article 37 (Urgent Disposition after Final Ruling of Transfer)

Even after a ruling of transferring a case has become final and conclusive, the court may, when there exist any imminent circumstances, make a necessary disposition either *ex officio* or upon request of the concerned parties: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply after the record thereof has been already transferred.

Article 38 (Effect of Ruling of Transfer)

- (1) A court in receipt of a transfer of a lawsuit shall comply with the ruling of a transfer.
- (2) A court in receipt of a transfer of a lawsuit shall not transfer the case again to another court.

Article 39 (Immediate Appeal)

An immediate appeal may be raised against a ruling of a transfer and that of the rejection of a request for transfer.

Article 40 (Effect of Transfer)

- (1) When a ruling of a transfer has become final and conclusive, it shall be deemed that the lawsuit has been pending from the beginning before the court in receipt of a transfer.
- (2) In cases of paragraph (1), a court administrative officer, junior administrative officer, chief clerk or senior clerk of the court rendering a ruling of a transfer (hereinafter referred to as the "junior administrative officer, etc. of a court") shall attach the authentic copy of such ruling to the record of a case, and forward it to the court which is to receive such transfer.

SECTION 2 Exclusion, Challenge and Avoidance of Judge, etc.

Article 41 (Cause of Exclusion)

A judge shall be excluded from performing his duties if he falls under any of the following subparagraphs: <Amended by Act No. 7427, Mar. 31, 2005>

1. When a judge, his spouse, or his former spouse becomes a party to a case, or is related to a party to the case as a co-creditor, co-debtor or a person liable for redemption;
2. When a judge is, or has been, related to a party to a case as a relative;
3. When a judge has made a testimony or appraisal on a case;
4. When a judge was, or becomes, an attorney for a party to a case; or
5. When a judge has taken part in the trial of previous instance level for the appeal case: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where he has performed his duties pursuant to an entrustment by another court.

Article 42 (Judgment on Exclusion)

A court shall, when there exists any cause for exclusion, render a judgment on exclusion, either *ex officio* or upon request of the concerned parties.

Article 43 (Right to Challenge by Parties)

(1) When there exist any circumstances under which it is difficult to expect a fair trial by a judge, any concerned party may challenge him.

(2) In case where any party has pleaded for the merits of a case or made statements during the preparatory date for pleading, while he is aware of the existence of reasons for challenging a judge, he shall not challenge such judge.

Article 44 (Method of Motion for Exclusion or Challenge)

(1) A motion for exclusion or challenge of a judge in a collegiate panel shall be made to the said collegiate panel by clarifying the reasons therefor, and a motion for exclusion or challenge of a commissioned judge, entrusted judge, or single judge shall be made to the said judge by clarifying the same.

(2) Reasons for the exclusion or challenge and the method for vindication thereof shall be presented in writing within three days from the date of filing the motion.

Article 45 (Dismissal, etc. of Motion for Exclusion or Challenge)

(1) In case where it is obvious that a motion for exclusion or challenge violates the provisions of [Article 44](#) or aims at retarding a lawsuit, a court or a judge in receipt of such motion shall dismiss it by the ruling.

(2) Any judge against whom a motion for exclusion or challenge has been made shall, except for the case of paragraph (1), present promptly his opinion in writing on the motion for exclusion or challenge.

Article 46 (Judgment on Motion for Exclusion or Challenge)

(1) A judgment on the motion for exclusion or challenge shall be rendered by a ruling of the collegiate panel of a court whereto belongs the judge, against whom such motion has been filed.

(2) Any judge against whom the motion for exclusion or challenge has been made shall not participate in the judgment under paragraph (1): *Provided*, That he may state his opinion.

(3) In case where a court whereto belongs the judge, against whom the motion for exclusion or challenge has been filed, is unable to constitute a collegiate panel, the immediately superior court shall decide thereon.

Article 47 (Appeal)

(1) The ruling to the effect that the motion for exclusion or challenge is justifiably well-grounded shall be subject to no appeal.

(2) An immediate appeal may be raised against the ruling of dismissal under [Article 45](#) (1), or against the ruling to the effect that the motion for exclusion or challenge is groundless.

(3) No immediate appeal to the ruling of dismissal under [Article 45](#) (1) shall have the effect to suspend the execution.

Article 48 (Suspension of Proceedings)

A court shall, in case where a motion for exclusion or challenge has been filed, suspend the proceedings until the time when the judgment on such motion becomes final and conclusive: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply in the case of the dismissal of the motion for exclusion or challenge, the sentence of a final judgment, and such acts as may require urgency.

Article 49 (Avoidance of Judge)

In case where there exists any reason under [Article 41](#) or [43](#), a judge may be avoided by obtaining permission from the court having the right of supervision.

Article 50 (Exclusion, Challenge and Avoidance of Junior Administrative Officer, etc. of Court)

(1) The provisions of this Section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court.

(2) A judgment on the exclusion or challenge of the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court under paragraph (1) shall be rendered by the ruling of the court whereto belongs such officer, etc.

CHAPTER II PARTIES

SECTION 1 Capacity for being Party and Litigation Capacity **Article 51 (Principles as to Capacity for being Party and Litigation Capacity, etc.)**

Unless otherwise prescribed in this Act, the capacity for being a party, the litigation capacity, the granting of authorization required for the legal representation of, and for the procedural acts for, the persons lacking litigation capacity, shall be governed by the [Civil Act](#) and other Acts.

Article 52 (Capacity for being Party in Case of Other Association, etc. Than Juristic Person)

Other association or foundation than a juristic person may, in case where it has a representative or administrator, become a party to a lawsuit in the name of such association or foundation.

Article 53 (Appointed Party)

(1) Many persons having a common interest may, in case where they do not fall under the provisions of [Article 52](#), appoint from among them one or more persons to act as a party or parties for the entire persons, or alter such appointment.

(2) When the person to act as a party has been altered under the provisions of paragraph (1) subsequent to the pendency of a lawsuit to a court, the former party shall be deemed to have deservedly withdrawn from a lawsuit.

Article 54 (Loss of Party Capacity by Some of Appointed Parties)

In case where there exist anyone who dies or who loses his capacity, from among many parties appointed under [Article 53](#), the remaining parties shall conduct the procedural acts for the sake of entire persons.

Article 55 (Litigation Capacity of Minor, Quasi-Incompetent Person or Incompetent Person)

A minor, a quasi-incompetent person, or an incompetent person may conduct procedural acts only through his legal representative: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to cases where a minor or a quasi-incompetent person is able to independently conduct procedural acts.

Article 56 (Special Provisions for Procedural Acts by Legal Representative)

(1) In case where a legal representative conducts the procedural acts in regard to a lawsuit or appeal filed by the other party, he does not need to obtain a special authorization from the family council.

(2) In order that a legal representative may effect any withdrawal of a lawsuit, compromise, waiver or recognition of a claim, or a secession under the provisions of [Article 80](#), he shall obtain a special authorization.

Article 57 (Special Provisions for Litigation Capacity of Foreigners)

In case where a foreigner has a litigation capacity under the laws of the Republic of Korea, he shall be deemed to have a litigation capacity, even in case where he does not have such capacity pursuant to the laws of his home country.

Article 58 (Attestation of Authority etc. of Legal Representation)

- (1) The fact of having an authority of legal representation, or that of having obtained an authorization for procedural acts, shall be attested in writing. The same shall also apply to the case of an appointment or alteration of a party under the provisions of [Article 53](#).
- (2) The documents under paragraph (1) shall be attached to the record of the case.

Article 59 (Measures for Defects in Litigation Capacity, etc.)

In case where there exist any defects in the granting of a litigation capacity, authority of legal representation, or authorization required for procedural acts, a court shall issue an order, with fixing a period, to have them revised, and where there exists any concern about causing damages by a delay in revising, the court may allow the party or legal representative before the revisal to temporarily conduct the procedural acts.

Article 60 (Defects in Litigation Capacity, etc. and Ratification Thereof)

Subsequent to any procedural acts conducted by a person having defects in the granting of a litigation capacity, authority of legal representation, or authorization required for the procedural acts, in case where the revised party or legal representative ratifies them, such procedural acts shall take effect retroactively at the time when they have been conducted.

Article 61 (Application Mutatis Mutandis to Appointed Parties)

The provisions of [Articles 59](#) and [60](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the party under [Article 53](#) conducts the procedural acts.

Article 62 (Special Representative)

- (1) Any person who intends to conduct procedural acts against a minor, a quasi-incompetent person or an incompetent person who does not have any legal representative or whose legal representative is unable to exercise his right of representation, may file a request with the court of a lawsuit to appoint a special representative, by vindicating that there exists a concern about the damages to be inflicted by a delay in the procedural acts.
- (2) In the case of paragraph (1) where it is needed by a minor, a quasi-incompetent person or an incompetent person to conduct the procedural acts, his relative, an interested party or a public prosecutor may file a request with the court of a lawsuit to appoint a special representative, by vindicating that there exists a concern about the damages to be inflicted by a delay in the procedural acts.
- (3) The court may replace the special representative at any time.
- (4) In order that the special representative may conduct the procedural acts, he shall obtain the authorization identical with that for a guardian.
- (5) An appointment or replacement of a special representative shall be made by a ruling of the court, and such ruling shall be served on the special representative.
- (6) Costs for the appointment of a special representative and those for the procedural acts by a special representative may be ordered to be borne by the applicant.

Article 63 (Notice of Termination of Authority for Legal Representation)

(1) In case where an authority for legal representation was terminated while the litigation procedures were in progress, the effect of such termination shall not be alleged unless the principal or his representative notifies the other party of the fact of such termination: *Provided*, That after the court has become aware of the fact of termination of such authority for legal representation, the relevant legal representative shall not conduct any procedural acts under [Article 56](#) (2).

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the parties are changed pursuant to the provisions of [Article 53](#).

Article 64 (Status of Representatives of Organizations, such as Juristic Persons, etc.)

The provisions relating to the legal representation and legal representatives in this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the representative of a juristic person, or the representative or administrator under [Article 52](#).

SECTION 2 Co-Litigation

Article 65 (Requisite for Co-Litigation)

In case where the rights or liabilities forming the object of a lawsuit are common to many persons, or are generated by the same factual or legal causes, these many persons may join in the lawsuit as co-litigants. The same shall also apply in case where the rights or liabilities forming the object of a lawsuit are of the same sort, or are generated by the same sort of factual or legal causes.

Article 66 (Status of Ordinary Co-Litigants)

Procedural acts by one of the co-litigants, or those by the counter party against them, and the matters regarding one of the co-litigants, shall not affect other co-litigants.

Article 67 (Special Provisions for Indispensable Co-Litigation)

(1) In the case of a co-litigation in which the objects of such lawsuit are to be unitedly decided on all co-litigants, the procedural acts by anyone of them shall take effect only for the benefits of all such co-litigants.

(2) In the co-litigation under paragraph (1), the procedural acts by the counter party against one of the co-litigants shall take effect to all of them.

(3) In the co-litigation under paragraph (1), in case where there exists any cause for interruption or suspension of the litigation procedures to one of the co-litigants, such interruption or suspension shall take effect to all co-litigants.

Article 68 (Addition of Indispensable Co-Litigants)

(1) In case where some of the co-litigants under [Article 67](#) (1) are omitted, the court may permit an addition of a plaintiff or defendant by its ruling, upon request of the plaintiff, not later

than the closure of pleadings at the first instance: *Provided*, That an addition of a plaintiff may be permitted only where a consent is obtained from the person to be added.

(2) When the ruling of permission under paragraph (1) has been rendered, the authentic copy of such ruling of permission shall be served on all the parties, and the duplicates of the written complaint shall also be served on the parties to be added.

(3) In case where any co-litigants are added under paragraph (1), the lawsuit shall be deemed to have been raised with such persons included at the time when the first lawsuit was instituted.

(4) Any interested parties may raise an immediate appeal against the ruling of permission under paragraph (1) only in the case of making the fact that the plaintiff to be added has not agreed to it, as the ground therefor.

(5) The immediate appeal under paragraph (4) shall not take any effect to suspend the execution.

(6) An immediate appeal may be raised against a ruling to dismiss the request under paragraph (1).

Article 69 (Special Provisions for Indispensable Co-Litigation)

In case where any one of co-litigants under [Article 67](#) (1) has raised an appeal, the provisions of [Article 56](#) (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the procedural acts conducted by other co-litigants at such appellate instance.

Article 70 (Special Provisions for Preliminary or Selective Co-Litigation)

(1) To the case where any claim by a part of co-litigants is legally incompatible with that by other co-litigants, or any claim against a part of co-litigants is legally incompatible with that against other co-litigants, [Articles 67 through 69](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case of the waiver or recognition of the claim, compromise between the parties, and the withdrawal of the lawsuit.

(2) In the litigation under paragraph (1), a judgment shall be rendered on the claims related to all co-litigants.

SECTION 3 Litigation Intervention

Article 71 (Supplementary Intervention)

Any third person interested in the result of a lawsuit may intervene in the lawsuit pending before the court in order to assist either party: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where it may retard the litigation procedures significantly.

Article 72 (Methods to Apply for Intervention)

(1) An application for intervention shall be filed with the court where a lawsuit intended to intervene is pending, by clarifying the purport and ground for such intervention.

(2) In case where an application for intervention has been filed in writing, the court shall serve such an application on both parties.

(3) An application for intervention may be filed simultaneously with the procedural acts performable as an intervenor.

Article 73 (Judgment on Whether or Not to Permit Intervention)

(1) When a party raises any objection against intervention, the intervenor shall vindicate the grounds for such intervention, and the court shall render a ruling as to whether or not to permit the intervention.

(2) The court may order *ex officio* the intervenor to vindicate the ground for such intervention, and when it is not admitted that there exists any ground for such intervention, it shall render a ruling of the non-permission for intervention.

(3) An immediate appeal may be raised against the ruling under paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 74 (Forfeiture of Right to Object)

In case where a party pleads without raising any objection against an intervention, or makes statements during the preparatory date for pleading, his right to object shall be forfeited.

Article 75 (Intervenor's Participation in Proceedings)

(1) An intervenor may conduct his procedural acts not later than the time when the ruling to disapprove an intervention becomes final and conclusive, even in case where an objection has been raised against his intervention.

(2) In case where a party has invoked an intervenor's procedural acts, such procedural acts shall be effective, even if the ruling to disapprove an intervention has become final and conclusive.

Article 76 (Intervenor's Procedural Acts)

(1) An intervenor may conduct the attack, defense, objection, appeal and all other procedural acts as to a lawsuit: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the procedural acts which are not performable pursuant to the level of lawsuit's progress at the time of intervention.

(2) In case where the intervenor's procedural acts are contrary to those acts of the intervenee, such intervenor's procedural acts shall not take any effect.

Article 77 (Effect of Judgment on Intervenor)

A judgment shall also be binding on an intervenor, if it does not fall under any one of the following subparagraphs:

1. When the intervenor is unable to conduct any procedural acts, or such procedural acts do not become effective, pursuant to Article 76;

2. When the intervenee has obstructed the intervenor's procedural acts; and

3. When the intervenee has failed, by intention or negligence, to conduct the procedural acts which are not performable by the intervenor.

Article 78 (Supplementary Intervention alike of Co-Litigation)

In case where the judgment also becomes effective for the intervenors, the provisions of [Articles 67](#) and [69](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such intervenors and intervenees as well.

Article 79 (Intervention as Independent Party)

(1) Any third person who claims that the whole or part of the object of lawsuit is his own right, or that his rights are likely to be infringed pursuant to the result of lawsuit, may intervene in the lawsuit as a party by making either side or both sides of the parties the other party.

(2) The provisions of [Articles 67](#) and [72](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of paragraph (1).

Article 80 (Withdrawal from Lawsuit Intervened by Independent Party)

In case where there exists a person who has intervened in a lawsuit in order to claim his rights under the provisions of [Article 79](#), the plaintiff or defendant prior to his intervention may withdraw from the lawsuit subject to the consent of the other party: *Provided*, That the judgment shall also become effective for the party who has so withdrawn.

Article 81 (Successor's Intervention)

In case where a third person has intervened in a lawsuit under [Article 79](#), while the lawsuit is pending before the court, by claiming that he succeeded to the whole or part of the right or obligation, which is the object of lawsuit, such intervention shall take effect of an interruption of prescription or an observance of a statutory period, retroactively from the first pendency of lawsuit before the court.

Article 82 (Successor's Takeover of Lawsuit)

(1) When a third person has succeeded to the whole or part of the right or obligation which is the object of lawsuit, while the lawsuit is pending before the court, the court may cause such third person to take over the lawsuit, upon motion of either party.

(2) When rendering the ruling under paragraph (1), the court shall examine the parties and the third person.

(3) To the case of taking over a lawsuit under paragraph (1), the provisions of [Article 80](#) concerning the withdrawal and the effect of judgment and the provisions of [Article 81](#) concerning the effect of intervention shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 83 (Intervention into Co-Litigation)

(1) In case where the objects of lawsuit are to be unitedly decided on

either party and a third person, such third person may intervene in the lawsuit as a co-litigant.

- (2) The provisions of [Article 72](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of paragraph (1).

Article 84 (Requirements for Notice of Lawsuit)

- (1) In case where a lawsuit is pending before a court, the parties may give a notice of a lawsuit to the third person who is entitled to intervene.
- (2) The person who has received a notice of lawsuit may in turn give the same notice.

Article 85 (Methods of Notice of Lawsuit)

- (1) In order to give a notice of lawsuit, a document stating the reason therefor and the level of the lawsuit's progress shall be submitted to a court.
- (2) The document under paragraph (1) shall be served on the other party.

Article 86 (Effect of Notice of Lawsuit)

Even in case where any person who has received a notice of lawsuit has failed to intervene, he shall be deemed to have intervened at the time when he was able to intervene, in case where the provisions of [Article 77](#) are applied.

SECTION 4 Attorneys

Article 87 (Qualification of Attorney)

Except for representatives entitled to conduct the judiciary acts pursuant to Acts, no person may become an attorney, other than the lawyers.

Article 88 (Exceptions to Qualification of Attorney)

- (1) In the cases for which the value of a lawsuit's object falls short of a specific amount, from among the cases to be examined and tried by a single judge, [Article 87](#) shall not be applicable to the time when such persons have obtained a permit from the court, as those who keep a close living relation with the party and are in a kinship within a specific scope, or those who are in a specific relationship under an employment contract, etc. with the party, such as the handling of, or assistance in, the regular affairs concerning such cases.
- (2) Detailed matters concerning the scope of cases permissible by the court under paragraph (1) and the qualification of representatives, etc. shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.
- (3) The court may revoke the permit under paragraph (1) at any time.

Article 89 (Attestation of Powers of Attorney)

- (1) Powers of attorney shall be attested in writing.
- (2) In case where the writing under paragraph (1) is a private document, the court may order the attorney to have it authenticated by a notary public or other persons engaged in the notarial

business (hereinafter referred to as the "notarial office").

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to the case where a party has orally appointed his attorney, and the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court has entered such statement in the protocol.

Article 90 (Scope of Powers of Attorney)

(1) An attorney may, for the case delegated to him, conduct all the procedural acts relating to a counteraction, intervention, compulsory execution, provisional seizure, provisional disposition, etc. and receive any payment.

(2) An attorney shall separately obtain a particular authority for the matters falling under any of the following subparagraphs:

1. Filing a counteraction;
2. Withdrawal of a lawsuit, compromise, waiver or recognition of a claim, or withdrawal pursuant to the provisions of [Article 80](#);
3. Filing an appeal or the withdrawal thereof; and
4. Appointment of a representative.

Article 91 (Limitations on Powers of Attorney)

No limitation shall be imposed on the powers of attorney: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to an attorney who is not a lawyer.

Article 92 (Powers of Attorney under Acts)

The provisions of [Articles 90](#) and [91](#) shall not apply to the authority of an attorney entitled to conduct the judicial acts under Acts.

Article 93 (Principles of Individual Representation)

- (1) In case where there exist many attorneys, each of them shall represent the party.
- (2) In case where the parties have concluded an agreement in contrary to the provisions of paragraph (1), such agreement shall not take any effect.

Article 94 (Right of Party to Rectify)

Any *de facto* statement by an attorney shall lose its effect when it is immediately cancelled or rectified by the party.

Article 95 (Cases of Non-Extinction of Powers of Attorney)

Powers of attorney shall not be extinguished even if they fall under any one of the following subparagraphs:

1. Death of the party, or a loss of his litigation capacity;
2. Extinction by merger of a juristic person which is a party;
3. Termination of the trust duties of the trustee who is a party; or
4. Death of a legal representative, loss of his litigation capacity, or extinction or alteration of his representative authority.

Article 96 (Cases of Non-Extinction of Powers of Attorney)

(1) Powers of an attorney of a person who has become a party to a lawsuit in his own name for another person by virtue of a specific qualification shall not be extinguished even if the party loses his qualification.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where the party appointed under [Article 53](#) has lost his qualification.

Article 97 (Mutatis Mutandis Application of Provisions concerning Legal Representative)

The provisions of [Articles 58](#) (2), [59](#), [60](#) and [63](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the attorney involved.

CHAPTER III COSTS OF LAWSUIT

SECTION 1 Imposition of Costs of Lawsuit

Article 98 (Principle of Bearing Costs of Lawsuit)

Costs of a lawsuit shall be borne by the losing party.

Article 99 (Exception to Principles)

A court may, depending on circumstances, charge the winning party with the whole or part of the costs arising from the acts unnecessary for an extension or defense of his rights, or of the costs arising from the acts necessary for an extension or defense of the other party's rights.

Article 100 (Exception to Principles)

When a litigation was delayed due to the failure of either party to produce a means of attack or defense at an appropriate time, or to neglect an observance of the appointed date or period, or due to any other causes attributable to either party, the court may charge the winning party with the whole or part of the costs of lawsuit incurred due to such delay.

Article 101 (Case of Partial Defeat)

The costs of lawsuit to be borne by the parties in the case of a partial defeat shall be determined by the court: depending on circumstances, the court may charge either of the parties

with the whole of the costs.

Article 102 (Case of Co-Litigation)

(1) Co-litigants shall share the costs of lawsuit equally: *Provided*, That the court may, depending on circumstances, cause the co-litigants to bear the costs of lawsuit jointly or through any other means.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the court may cause the party who has undertaken the acts unnecessary for an extension or defense of rights, to bear the costs of lawsuit incurred by such acts.

Article 103 (Case of Lawsuit by Intervention)

The provisions of [Articles 98 through 102](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the sharing of the costs of lawsuit by intervention between the intervenor and the other party, and to the sharing of the costs of lawsuit for an objection against intervention between the intervenor and the objecting party.

Article 104 (Judgment in Each Instance on Costs of Lawsuit)

A court shall, in a judgment closing a case, render *ex officio* a decision on the whole costs of lawsuit in the particular instance: *Provided*, That at a trial on a part of the case or on an interlocutory dispute, it may render a decision on such costs, depending on circumstances.

Article 105 (Judgment on Whole Costs of Lawsuit)

In the case where a higher court alters the judgment on the merits of a case, or where the court to which a case has been remanded or transferred renders a decision closing such case, it shall render a decision on the whole costs of the lawsuit.

Article 106 (Sharing of Costs in Case of Compromise)

Where parties reach a compromise in court (including the case of [Article 231](#)), such costs shall be shared by the parties individually, unless there exist any particular provisions as to the sharing of the costs of compromise and those of lawsuit.

Article 107 (Reimbursement of Costs by Third Person)

(1) In case where a legal representative, an attorney, a junior administrative officer, etc. of a court, or an executive officer causes one to pay any useless costs by intention or gross negligence, the court of lawsuit may order, either *ex officio* or upon request of the party, the said person to reimburse the costs.

(2) In case where the person having conducted procedural acts as a legal representative or an attorney, fails to attest that he has obtained a power of attorney or an authority required for the procedural acts, or to obtain the ratification thereof, the provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the costs of lawsuit incurred by such procedural acts.

(3) An immediate appeal may be raised against the rulings under paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 108 (Bearing of Costs by Unauthorized Representative)

In case where a lawsuit has been dismissed in the case of [Article 107](#) (2), the costs of lawsuit shall be borne by the representative who have conducted such procedural acts.

Article 109 (Fee of Lawyer and Costs of Lawsuit)

(1) A fee paid or to be paid by a party to a lawyer who performs a lawsuit on behalf of the party shall be admitted as the costs of lawsuit within the limit of the amounts as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

(2) When calculating the costs of lawsuit under paragraph (1), even if several lawyers have performed the lawsuit on behalf of the party, it shall be deemed to be a vicarious act of a single lawyer.

Article 110 (Ruling to Fix Amount of Costs of Lawsuit)

(1) In case where the amount of costs of lawsuit has not been fixed in the trial to determine the bearing of such costs, the court of first instance shall fix the amount of such costs of lawsuit by its ruling, upon receipt of a request of a party, after the judgment of the case has become final, or the judgment on the bearing of costs of lawsuit has come to hold an executive force.

(2) When filing a request for the ruling to fix the amount under paragraph (1), the statement of costs and its certified copy, and the documents necessary for vindicating the amount of costs, shall be submitted.

(3) An immediate appeal may be raised against the ruling as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 111 (Peremptory Notice to Other Party)

(1) A court shall deliver to the other party a certified copy of the statement of costs before fixing the amount of costs of lawsuit, and give him a peremptory notice to state an opinion thereon and to submit the statement of costs and the documents necessary for vindicating the amount of costs within a specific period.

(2) When the other party has failed to submit the documents under paragraph (1) within the fixed period, the court may render a ruling only on the costs of the requesting party: *Provided*, That this shall not prevent the other party from filing a request for the ruling of confirmation under [Article 110](#) (1).

Article 112 (Setoff of Costs to be Borne)

In case where a court decides on the costs of lawsuit, the costs to be borne by the parties shall be deemed to have been set off against the corresponding amount: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case of [Article 111](#) (2).

Article 113 (Fixing of Amount of Costs in Case of Compromise)

(1) When, in the case of [Article 106](#), the parties have decided only on the principle of bearing the costs of lawsuit, but failed to decide on the amounts thereof, the court shall fix such amounts by its ruling, upon request of a party.

(2) The provisions of [Articles 110](#) (2) and (3), [111](#) and [112](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to

the case of paragraph (1).

Article 114 (Cases where Lawsuit has been Concluded without Depending upon Judgment)

(1) In case where a lawsuit has been concluded without depending upon a judgment except for the case of [Article 113](#), or where an intervention or an objection against it has been withdrawn, the court shall fix by its ruling the amount of costs of lawsuit upon request of a party, and order the party to bear it.

(2) The provisions of [Articles 98 through 103](#), [110](#) (2) and (3), [111](#) and [112](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of paragraph (1).

Article 115 (Calculation by Junior Administrative Officer, etc. of Court)

A court shall, when there exists a request under [Article 110](#) (1), have the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court calculate the amount of costs of lawsuit.

Article 116 (Prepayment of Costs)

(1) In regard to the procedural acts incurring costs, the court may have the party make a prepayment of such costs.

(2) When the costs have not been prepaid, the court may refuse to do such procedural acts.

SECTION 2 Security for Costs of Lawsuit

Article 117 (Obligation to Furnish Security)

(1) Where a plaintiff has no domicile, office or business place in the Republic of Korea, or where it is recognized that furnishing security for the costs of lawsuit is necessary because it is obvious that the claim is groundless based on the complaints, briefs, or other records on lawsuit, the court shall order the plaintiff to furnish security for the costs of lawsuit, upon request from a defendant. This shall also apply where the security is insufficient. <Amended by Act No. 10373, Jul. 23, 2010>

(2) In cases of paragraph (1), the court may *ex officio* order the plaintiff to furnish security for the costs of lawsuit. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 10373, Jul. 23, 2010>

(3) Where a part of the claim is not contested, paragraph (1) shall not apply if the amount thereof is sufficient for the security.

Article 118 (Forfeiture of Right to Demand Security due to Responding to Lawsuit)

In case where a defendant has pleaded for the merits of a case or made statements during the preparatory date for pleading, while he knows that there exists a cause for furnishing a security, he shall not file a request for furnishing a security.

Article 119 (Defendant's Right to Refuse)

A defendant who has filed a request for furnishing a security may refuse to respond to the

lawsuit until a plaintiff furnishes such security.

Article 120 (Ruling of Furnishing Security)

(1) A court shall, in its ruling to order a furnishing of security, fix the amount of such security and the period within which such security is to be furnished.

(2) The amount of security shall be fixed on the basis of the gross amount of costs to be disbursed by the defendant in each instance.

Article 121 (Appeal)

An immediate appeal may be raised against a decision as to a request for furnishing a security.

Article 122 (Method of Furnishing Security)

Furnishing of a security shall be made by depositing money or such securities as acknowledged by a court, or by submitting a document concluding an entrustment contract to the effect that a payment is guaranteed under the conditions as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations: *Provided*, That if otherwise agreed upon between the parties, it shall prevail.

Article 123 (Defendant's Rights over Security)

A defendant shall have, in respect of the costs of lawsuit, the same right as a pledgee over the security given under [Article 122](#).

Article 124 (Effect of Failure to Furnish Security)

When a plaintiff has failed to furnish a security within the period to furnish it, the court may dismiss the lawsuit by its judgment without holding any pleading: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to a case where the security has been furnished prior to the judgment.

Article 125 (Cancellation of Security)

(1) If the person who has furnished a security files a request for the cancellation thereof while attesting that the cause for providing the security has been extinguished, the court shall render a ruling to cancel such security.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall also apply when the person who has furnished the security attests that he has obtained a consent from the security right holder to the cancellation of security.

(3) If the person who has furnished a security makes a request therefor after the lawsuit concerned has been closed, the court shall urge the security right holder to exercise such right within a specific period, and when the security right holder has failed to exercise such right, he shall be deemed to have consented to the cancellation of security.

(4) An immediate appeal may be filed against the rulings under paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 126 (Change of Security)

A court may, upon request of a person who has furnished a security, order by its ruling to change an object deposited for security: *Provided*, That when a party makes a request for a change of object deposited for security according to a contract, such contract shall prevail.

Article 127 (Provisions to Apply Mutatis Mutandis)

The provisions of [Articles 119, 120](#) (1), and [121 through 126](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the security to be furnished in regard to filing a lawsuit pursuant to other Acts.

SECTION 3 Litigation Aid

Article 128 (Requisites for Aid)

(1) A court may grant a litigation aid, either *ex officio* or upon request of a person who falls short of the solvency to pay the costs of lawsuit: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where it is obvious that the lawsuit will fail.

(2) The applicant under paragraph (1) shall vindicate the reason for such aid.

(3) A judgment on the litigation aid shall be rendered by the court which keeps the record of litigation.

(4) Detailed matters on the concrete contents of the requisites for litigation aid as stipulated in paragraph (1) and the procedures for such aid shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 129 (Objective Scope of Aid)

(1) Scope of the litigation aid for a lawsuit and a compulsory execution shall be as follows: *Provided*, That a court may, when there exists a proper reason therefor, render a litigation aid within the limit of part of the following subparagraphs:

1. Deferment of a payment of litigation costs;
2. Deferment of a payment of fees and substitute payment for a lawyer and an execution officer;
3. Exemption of the security for the costs of lawsuit; and
4. Deferment or exemption of such other expenses as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

(2) In the case of paragraph (1) 2, if a lawyer or an execution officer fails to receive any fees, a reasonable amount shall be paid to him from the National Treasury.

Article 130 (Subjective Scope of Effect of Aid)

(1) Effect of a litigation aid shall extend only to the persons who have received it.

(2) The court may order the successor to a litigation to pay the costs deferred so far.

Article 131 (Cancellation of Aid)

When a person who has been granted a litigation aid is found to have the solvency to pay the costs of lawsuit, or comes to have such solvency, the court which keeps the record of litigation may cancel the aid at any time, either *ex officio* or upon request of an interested person, and order him to pay the costs of lawsuit deferred so far.

Article 132 (Collection of Deferred Costs)

(1) The costs deferred so far for the person who has been granted a litigation aid, may be collected directly from the other party who has been judged to pay them.

(2) In the case of paragraph (1), a lawyer or an execution officer may file a request for the final decision on the amount of his fees and substitute payment, and may proceed to a compulsory execution, by virtue of the executive titles of a person who has been granted a litigation aid.

(3) A lawyer or an execution officer may, in subrogation of the party concerned, file a request for a decision under [Article 113](#) or [114](#) on the fees and substitute payment.

Article 133 (Appeal)

An immediate appeal may be made against such judgments as stipulated in this Section: *Provided*, That the other party is not entitled to lodge such an appeal, except for the ruling of a litigation aid under [Article 129](#) (1) 3.

CHAPTER IV LITIGATION PROCEDURES

SECTION 1 Pleadings

Article 134 (Necessity of Pleadings)

(1) The parties shall conduct pleadings in the court in regard to the litigation: *Provided*, That with respect to the case to be concluded by a ruling, the court shall determine whether or not any pleadings are to be held.

(2) In case where any pleading is dispensed with under the proviso of paragraph (1), the court may examine the parties, interested persons

and other reference persons.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to the case where otherwise provided in this Act.

Article 135 (Directive Right of Presiding Judge)

(1) Pleadings shall be directed by the presiding judge (referring to the presiding judge of collegiate panel or a single judge; hereinafter the same shall apply).

(2) The presiding judge may allow a person to speak, or prohibit a person from speaking when he does not comply with his order.

Article 136 (Right to Request Elucidation, Right to Ask Questions, etc.)

(1) The presiding judge may, in order to clarify the litigation relations, ask the parties questions, and urge them to testify, on the factual or legal matters.

(2) A judge of the collegiate panel may perform the acts under paragraph (1) after informing the presiding judge thereof.

(3) Each party may, if deemed necessary, request the presiding judge to ask questions necessary for elucidation of the other party.

(4) The court shall give the parties an opportunity to state their opinions on the legal matters, which are deemed to have been evidently overlooked by them.

Article 137 (Order to Prepare for Elucidation)

The presiding judge may, under the provisions of [Article 136](#), indicate to the parties the matters to be elucidated or testified, or for which their opinions are to be stated, and may order them to make the preparations therefor prior to the date for pleadings.

Article 138 (Supervision by Collegiate Panel)

In case where the parties have raised any objection against the presiding judge's order concerning the direction of pleadings, or against any measures taken by the presiding judge or other judges of the collegiate panel under the provisions of [Articles 136](#) and [137](#), the court shall render by its ruling a decision on such objection.

Article 139 (Designation of and Entrustment to Commissioned Judge)

(1) In case where a commissioned judge is to perform his duties, the presiding judge shall designate such a judge.

(2) Except as otherwise prescribed, any entrustment by a court shall be effected by the presiding judge.

Article 140 (Measures of Court for Elucidation)

(1) A court may take the following measures in order to clarify the litigation relations:

1. To order an appearance of the party himself or his legal representative;
2. To order a presentation of the litigation papers or the documents quoted in the litigation and other articles, which are held by the parties;
3. To retain in the court the documents and other articles presented by a party or a third party;
4. To effect an inspection and to order an expert examination; and

5. To entrust the required investigation.

(2) The provisions in this Act concerning an investigation of evidence shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the inspection, expert examination, and entrustment of investigation, under paragraph (1).

Article 141 (Limitation, Separation or Combination of Pleadings)

A court may order a limitation, separation or combination of pleadings, or may cancel such order.

Article 142 (Reopening of Pleadings)

A court may order the reopening of a pleading which has been closed.

Article 143 (Interpretation)

(1) In the event that any person taking part in pleadings does not speak Korean languages, or has any impediment in hearing or speaking, the court shall have an interpreter conduct the interpretation: *Provided*, That the court may make the person having the said impediment to ask questions, or to make statements, in writing.

(2) The provisions in this Act concerning expert witnesses shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the interpreters.

Article 144 (Measures for Persons Lacking Ability to Plead)

(1) A court may prohibit a party or a representative, who is unable to make the statements required for clarifying the litigation relations, from speaking, and may set a new date for continuing the pleadings.

(2) In the event that a court prohibits making statements under paragraph (1), the court may order the appointment of a lawyer when it is deemed necessary.

(3) When any statement by a representative has been prohibited or the appointment of a lawyer has been ordered under paragraph (1) or (2), the principal shall be notified of such purports.

(4) When a person who filed a lawsuit or an appeal has failed to appoint a lawyer not later than the new date under paragraph (1), while he received an order under paragraph (2), the court may dismiss by its ruling such lawsuit or appeal.

(5) An immediate appeal may be made against the decision as referred to in paragraph (4).

Article 145 (Recommendation of Compromise)

(1) A court may, irrespective of the progress of litigation, recommend a compromise, or have a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge recommend it.

(2) In the case of paragraph (1), the court, a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge may order the principal party or his legal representative to appear before the court.

Article 146 (Principle of Timely Presentation)

The method of attack or defense shall be produced at the pertinent time pursuant to the progress of litigation.

Article 147 (Restriction on Presentation Period)

(1) The presiding judge may, upon hearing the opinions of the parties, set the period to produce an averment or to apply for examination of evidence for either side or both sides of the parties, in respect of the specified matters.

(2) When the parties have passed the period under paragraph (1), they shall not produce an averment, nor apply for examination of evidence: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where the parties have vindicated that they failed to produce or apply within such period due to the justifiable reasons.

Article 148 (Case of Non-appearance of Either Party)

(1) When a plaintiff or a defendant has failed to appear on the date of pleadings or failed to make any pleadings on the merits of the case in spite of his appearance, it shall be deemed that the matters stated in the written complaint, written defence and other briefs submitted by him have been stated, and the other party who has appeared may be ordered to make pleadings.

(2) When the written defence and other briefs, which are deemed to have been stated by the parties under paragraph (1), contain an indication of intent of a waiver or recognition of claim, and are authenticated by a notarial office, the waiver or recognition of claim shall be deemed to have been constituted pursuant to such purports.

(3) In case where the written defence and other briefs, which are deemed to have been stated by the parties under paragraph (1), contain an indication of intent of a compromise, and are authenticated by a notarial office, if the other party himself appears on the date of pleadings and accepts such indication of intent of compromise, it shall be deemed that the compromise has been constituted.

Article 149 (Dismissal of Inopportune Offence and Defense)

(1) Where it is deemed that a party has, in contravention of [Article 146](#), caused a delay of the conclusion of litigation by belatedly producing the means of offence or defence by intention or gross negligence, the court may dismiss it by its ruling, either *ex officio* or upon motion of the other party.

(2) Where the purport of the means of offence or defence produced by a party is not clear, if the party has failed to make a required elucidation or to appear on the date of elucidation, the court may dismiss it by its ruling, either *ex officio* or upon motion of the other party.

Article 150 (Regarding as Confession)

(1) When a party has failed to evidently contest at his pleading the facts alleged by the other party, he shall be deemed to have confessed such facts: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where it is deemed that a contest has been made against such facts, in view of the purports of entire pleadings.

(2) When a party has professed that he was not aware of the facts alleged by the other party, it shall be presumed that he has contested against such facts.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in a case where a party fails to appear on the date of pleading: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply in the case where the party, on whom a written notice of date has been served by means of service by public notice, has failed to appear.

Article 151 (Right to Object against Litigation Procedures)

If a party fails to promptly raise any objection in case where he is aware of, or may have become aware of, the contravention of the provisions regarding litigation procedures, he shall lose the right for doing so: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where the said right is what shall not be waived.

Article 152 (Preparation of Protocol of Pleadings)

(1) The junior administrative officer, etc. of a court shall, by presenting himself on the dates of pleading, prepare a protocol for each date of pleading: *Provided*, That the date of pleading may be opened without having any junior administrative officer, etc. of a court participated, in case where the pleading is tape-recorded or stenographed, and where there exist other special circumstances corresponding thereto.

(2) The presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, open the date other than the date of pleading and that of preparatory pleading, without having any junior administrative officer, etc. of the court participated.

(3) In the case of the proviso of paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court shall, subsequent to the end of such date, prepare the protocol pursuant to an explanation of the presiding judge, and additionally enter such purports.

Article 153 (Formal Matters to be Entered)

The following matters shall be entered in a protocol by the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court, and the presiding judge and the said officer, etc. shall sign and seal thereto: *Provided*, That in case where there exists any reason by which the presiding judge is unable to sign and seal, a judge of the collegiate panel shall sign and seal after entering such reason, and in case where there exists any reason by which all judges thereof are unable to sign and seal, the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court shall enter the reasons therefor:

1. Indication of the case;
2. Names of the judges and the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court;
3. Name of the public prosecutor present;
4. Names of the parties, representatives, and interpreters who have attended, and names of parties absent;
5. Date and place of the pleading; and

6. Whether or not the pleading is openly held, and in case where it was held in closed session, the reason therefor.

Article 154 (Substantial Matters to be Entered)

The gist of pleading shall be entered in the protocol, but matters falling under each of the following subparagraphs shall be specially clarified:

1. Compromise, waiver or recognition of claim, withdrawal of litigation, and confession;
2. Oaths and testimonies by witnesses and expert witnesses;
3. Results of inspection;
4. Matters to be entered under an order of the presiding judge, and those to be entered under a permit of the said judge upon motion of the parties;
5. Judgments which have not been prepared in writing; and
6. Pronouncement of the judgment.

Article 155 (Omission, etc. of Entry in Protocol)

(1) Matters to be entered in a protocol may be omitted under the conditions as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply if any objection has been raised by the parties.

(2) Provisions of the text of paragraph (1) shall not apply to an observance of provisions regarding a method of pleading, compromise, waiver or recognition of claim, withdrawal of litigation, and confession.

Article 156 (Quotation and Attachment of Documents, etc.)

Documents, photographs, and any such others as deemed proper by a court may be quoted in a protocol and may be made a part of the protocol by being attached to the record of litigation.

Article 157 (Interested Party's Right to Request Reading of Protocol, etc.)

Protocol shall, if requested by an interested party, be read to him or be made available for his perusal.

Article 158 (Verifiability of Protocol)

What the provisions for the method of pleadings are observed shall be verifiable only by the protocol: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where the protocol has been lost.

Article 159 (Stenographing and Tape-recording of Pleadings)

(1) A court may, if deemed necessary, tape-record the whole or part of pleadings, or order a stenographer to dictate them, and if any party requests to tape-record or stenograph them, it shall

order to do so, unless there exists any special reason.

(2) The recorded tapes and stenographic records under paragraph (1) shall be made a part of the protocol.

(3) In cases where any entry in the protocol has been substituted by the recorded tapes or stenographic records pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), upon request by the parties or when otherwise prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations prior to the closure of litigation, a protocol shall be prepared by adjusting the gist of the recorded tapes or stenographic records.

(4) In cases where a protocol has been prepared under paragraph (3), the court may destroy the recorded tapes or stenographic records, if the judgment becomes final or both parties consent thereto. In this case, if the parties fail to raise any objection within two weeks from the date of receiving a notice that the recorded tapes and stenographic records will be destroyed, they shall be deemed to consent to destruction.

Article 160 (Provisions Applied Mutatis Mutandis to Other Protocols)

The provisions of [Articles 152 through 159](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the interrogation or question, and the examination of evidence by a court or a commissioned or entrusted judge.

Article 161 (Method of Motion or Statement)

(1) Motions and other statements may be made either in writing or orally, unless there exists a special provision.

(2) Oral statements shall be made in the presence of the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court.

(3) In cases of paragraph (2), the junior administrative officer, etc. of the court shall prepare a protocol or other documents pursuant to the purport of motions or statements, and then sign and seal thereon.

Article 162 (Request for Perusal of Litigation Record, and for Delivery of Certificates)

(1) A party or a third person vindicating the interests may, as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations, file a request with a junior administrative officer, etc. of a court for a perusal and copying of litigation records, and delivery of the authentic copy, a certified copy or an abridged copy of the judicial documents or protocol, or delivery of a certificate of matters related to the litigation.

(2) Anyone may apply for a perusal of litigation records of the final and conclusive judgement for the purpose of relief of right, academic research or public interest to a junior administrative officer, etc. of the court as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations: *Provided*, That to the litigation records concerning oral proceedings that have been prohibited from opening to the public, this shall not apply. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 8438, May 17, 2007>

(3) In cases where the relevant interested parties to the litigation do not agree, the court shall not allow perusal in the case of an application for perusal under paragraph (2). In this case, matters necessary for the extent of interested parties to litigation, agreement, etc. shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 8438, May 17, 2007>

(4) Those who have perused or copied litigation records shall not injure public order or good public morals, nor harm reputation or quiet life of the interested parties by utilizing the matters that they came to know by perusal or copying. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 8438, May 17, 2007>

(5) For the request under paragraphs (1) and (2), one shall pay the fees as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations. <Amended by Act No. 8438, May 17, 2007>

(6) The authentic copy, a certified copy or an abridged copy of the judicial documents or protocol shall contain their purports, and a junior administrative officer, etc. of the court shall sign and seal thereon.

Article 163 (Restriction on Perusal, etc. for Protection of Secrets)

(1) In cases where there exists a vindication that it falls under any of the following subparagraphs, the court may limit the parties by its ruling, upon their motion, to the persons eligible to file a request for perusal or copying of the portions containing any secrets from among the litigation records, or for delivery of the authentic copy, a certified copy or an abridged copy of the portions containing any secrets from among the judicial documents or protocol (hereinafter referred to as the "perusal, etc. of the portions containing secrets"):

1. When any grave secrets concerning the party's private life are entered in the litigation records, and if the perusal, etc. of the portions containing secrets is allowed to a third party, there exists a concern about causing a great impediment to the party's social life; and

2. When any business secrets of the party (referring to the trade secrets as stipulated in subparagraph 2 of [Article 2 of the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act](#)) are entered in the litigation records.

(2) In cases where there exists a request under paragraph (1), no third party may apply for a perusal, etc. of the portions containing secrets not later than the time when the judgment on such request becomes final and conclusive.

(3) The court keeping the litigation records may, upon request of a third party vindicating interests, revoke the ruling under paragraph (1) on the ground that there exists no cause falling under any subparagraph of paragraph (1), or such a cause has been extinguished.

(4) An immediate appeal may be made against the ruling rejecting a request under paragraph (1), or against the ruling as to a request under paragraph (3).

(5) The ruling of revocation under paragraph (3) shall take effect only when it becomes final and conclusive.

Article 164 (Objection against Protocol)

When the concerned persons have raised any objection against matters entered in a protocol, the purports thereof shall be entered in the protocol.

SECTION 2 Professional Examiners

Article 164-2 (Participation of Professional Examiners)

(1) In order to make litigation relations clear or to proceed litigation procedures (including investigation of evidence, reconciliation, etc.; hereafter the same shall apply in this Section) smoothly, the court may designate professional examiners *ex officio* or upon application of parties pursuant to [Article 164-4](#) (1) and have them participate in the litigation procedures.

(2) Professional examiners may submit a paper stating explanation or opinion, or declare explanation or opinion after attending the litigation procedures that require specialized knowledge on the appointed date: *Provided*, That in the mutual consent of a judgement, they shall not participate.

(3) Professional examiners may query the parties of litigation, such as parties, witnesses, appraisers, etc. on the appointed date with permission of the presiding judge.

(4) The court shall provide the parties an opportunity to state an opinion orally or in writing with regard to the paper submitted by professional examiners pursuant to paragraph (2), or to the statement of explanation or opinion of professional examiners pursuant to paragraph (2).

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-3 (Revocation of Decision of Participation of Professional Examiners)

(1) When the court recognizes it as appropriate, it may revoke the decision pursuant to [Article 164-2](#) (1) *ex officio* or upon application of the parties.

(2) When parties apply for the revocation of decision pursuant to [Article 164-2](#) (1) by mutual agreement notwithstanding paragraph (1), the court shall revoke the decision.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-4 (Designation, etc. of Professional Examiners)

(1) Where the court has professional examiners participate in litigation procedures pursuant to [Article 164-2](#) (1), it shall designate one or more professional examiners for each case after hearing opinions of the parties.

(2) Professional examiners shall be paid allowances as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations, and shall also be paid traveling expenses, daily wages and lodging expenses if necessary.

(3) Other matters necessary for the designation of professional examiners shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-5 (Exclusion and Challenge of Professional Examiners)

(1) [Articles 41 through 45](#) and [47](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to professional examiners.

(2) No professional examiner who has received an application for exclusion or challenge shall participate in litigation procedures of the case that has been applied until a decision on the application is made conclusive. In such cases, the relevant professional examiners may state

his/her opinion on the application for exclusion or challenge concerned.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-6 (Authority of Commissioned Judge, etc.)

Where a commissioned judge or entrusted judge proceeds litigation procedures, the duties of court or presiding judge pursuant to [Article 164-2](#) (2) through (4) shall be conducted by such commissioned judge or entrusted judge.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-7 (Crime of Divulging Confidential Information)

Where a professional examiner or a former professional examiner divulges confidential information of other persons, which he/she learns in the course of performing his/her duties, he/she shall be punished by imprisonment of two or less years, or by a fine not exceeding ten million won.

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

Article 164-8 (Fictitious Public Official in Application of Penal Provisions)

Professional examiners shall be deemed public officials in the application of penal provisions in [Articles 129 through 132 of the Criminal Act](#).

[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 8499, Jul. 13, 2007]

SECTION 3 Date and Period

Article 165 (Designation and Alteration of Date)

(1) Dates shall be fixed by the presiding judge either *ex officio* or upon request of the parties: *Provided*, That the date of interrogation or questioning by a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge shall be fixed by such commissioned or entrusted judge.

(2) If agreed by the parties, an alteration of the first date of pleading or of the first date of preparatory pleading shall be permitted, even in cases of nonexistence of significant reasons.

Article 166 (Date on Legal Holidays)

A date may be fixed for legal holidays, only when it is necessary.

Article 167 (Notification of Date)

(1) A date shall be notified by serving a written notice of the date or a summons: *Provided*, That for persons who have appeared for the case in question, a direct notice of date shall suffice.

(2) A court may give notice of a date by such simple method as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations. In this case, the court shall not inflict any legal sanctions and other

disadvantages due to a neglect of the date on the parties, witnesses, expert witnesses, etc. who have failed to appear on the date.

Article 168 (Effect of Written Consent to Appearance)

When any person involved in a litigation has submitted a letter stating that he intends to appear on a specific date, it shall have the same effect as a service of a written notice of date or a summons.

Article 169 (Commencement of Date)

A date shall commence by calling out the case and names of the parties.

Article 170 (Calculation of Period)

Calculation of the period shall be governed by the provisions of the [Civil Act](#).

Article 171 (Commencement of Period)

In cases where the time of commencement has not been set in a judgment to set a period, the said period shall progress from the time when the judgment takes effect.

Article 172 (Flexibility of Period and Additional Period)

(1) A court may extend or shorten a statutory period or a period fixed by the court itself: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the invariable period.

(2) A court may, in regard to the invariable period, fix an additional period in favor of persons domiciled or residing in distant places.

(3) The presiding judge, a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge may extend or shorten the period fixed by the court pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), or that fixed by himself.

Article 173 (Subsequent Completion of Procedural Acts)

(1) In cases where a party could not observe an invariable period due to any cause not attributable to himself, he may subsequently complete the procedural acts which he failed to conduct, within two weeks from the date on which such a cause has been extinguished: *Provided*, That for a party who was in a foreign country at the time such a cause was extinguished, such period shall be fixed for thirty days.

(2) The provisions of [Article 172](#) shall not apply to the period under paragraph (1).

SECTION 4 Service

Article 174 (Principle of Service Ex Officio)

Unless otherwise prescribed in this Act, a service shall be effected by a court *ex officio*.

Article 175 (Persons to Deal with Service Affairs)

(1) Affairs related to service shall be dealt with by the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court.

(2) A junior administrative officer, etc. of a court may entrust the affairs under paragraph (1) to a junior administrative officer, etc. of the court or an execution officer of a district court having jurisdiction over the place of service.

Article 176 (Service Agency)

(1) Service shall be carried out by mail or an execution officer, or in such a manner as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

(2) Service by mail shall be carried out by a mailman.

(3) A service agency may, if required for a service, request a national police official to render assistances. <Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

Article 177 (Service by Junior Administrative Officer, etc. of Court)

(1) A junior administrative officer, etc. of a court may effect a service directly to the persons who have appeared for the relevant case.

(2) When a junior administrative officer, etc. of a court has delivered a document within the relevant court to the person on whom service is to be made, and received a receipt thereof, it shall have the effect of service.

Article 178 (Principle of Service by Delivery)

(1) Except as otherwise prescribed, a service shall be effected by delivering a certified copy or duplicate of documents to the person on whom service is to be made.

(2) When a protocol and other documents have been prepared in lieu of a submission of documents to be served, the certified copy or abridged copy thereof shall be delivered.

Article 179 (Service on Incompetent to Stand Trial)

Service to be made on an incompetent to stand trial shall be made to his legal representative.

Article 180 (Service on Joint Representatives)

In case where several persons jointly exercise the right of representation, it suffices to effect a service upon any one of them.

Article 181 (Service on Persons Related to Military)

Service on a person belonging to an office or vessel for military use shall be effected on the head of such office or vessel.

Article 182 (Service on Confined Person, etc.)

Service to be made on the persons arrested, detained or confined in a correctional institution, detention center, or detention room in a national police agency shall be effected on the head of the correctional institution, detention center or national police agency. <Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

Article 183 (Place of Service)

(1) Service shall be made at the domicile, residence, business place or office of the person on whom service is to be made (hereinafter referred to as the "domicile, etc."): *Provided*, That a service to be made on a legal representative may be effected even at the business place or office of the principal.

(2) When the place under paragraph (1) is unknown or a service is not attainable at such place, such service may be effected at the domicile, etc. of other person, where a recipient of service is engaged by an employment, entrustment and other legal acts (hereinafter referred to as the "work place").

(3) When the domicile, etc. or work place of a person on whom service is to be made is not located in Korea or is unknown, such service may be effected at any place where such person is encountered.

(4) Even in the case of a person who has a domicile, etc. or a work place, a service may, unless he refuses to accept the service, be effected at the place where he is encountered.

Article 184 (Report on Place to Accept Service)

A party or his legal representative or attorney may file a report with the court on a place other than his domicile, etc. (limited to a place within the Republic of Korea), by determining it as the place of service. In this case, such a report may be filed by determining the recipient of service.

Article 185 (Duty to Report Change in Place of Service)

(1) When a party or his legal representative or attorney changes the place of service, he shall promptly file a report on such purports with the court.

(2) Documents to be served on a person who has failed to make a report under paragraph (1) may, in case where a place of service otherwise is unknown, be forwarded to the previous place of service, in such a manner as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 186 (Supplementary Service, and Service by Leaving)

(1) When a recipient of service has been unavailable at the place of service other than his work place, the document may be delivered to his clerk, employee or co-habitant, who is man of sense.

(2) When a recipient of service has been unavailable at the work place,

the document may be delivered to another person under [Article 183](#) (2), or his legal representative or employee, including his service worker, who is man of sense, unless he refuses

an acceptance of the document.

(3) When a recipient of service of a document or a person to whom the document is to be transferred under paragraph (1) refuses to accept such service without any justifiable reason, such document may be left at the place where the service is to be effected.

Article 187 (Service by Mail)

When a service is not attainable pursuant to the provisions of [Article 186](#), the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court may forward a document in such a manner as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations, such as registered mail, etc.

Article 188 (Service by Box)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of [Articles 183 through 187](#), the documents to be served may be served by installing within a court a box to put them in (hereinafter referred to as the "service box").

(2) Service to utilize a service box shall be carried out by the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court.

(3) In case where a recipient of service has failed to accept and take the documents from a service box, such documents shall be deemed to have been served if three days have passed since they were put in the service box.

(4) Procedures and fees for using the service box, method of service by using the service box, and matters related to the documents to be served by the service box, shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 189 (Principle of Forwarding)

In case where documents have been forwarded pursuant to the provisions of [Article 185](#) (2) or [187](#), such documents shall be deemed to have been served at the time of forwarding.

Article 190 (Service on Legal Holidays, etc.)

(1) Upon request of parties, a service may be effected by an execution officer or such a person as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations, even on a legal holiday or before sunrise or after sunset.

(2) When the service is effected under paragraph (1), the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court shall make an additional entry of such reasons in the document to be served.

(3) Service effected in violation of the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be effective only when the recipient of a delivery of documents has accepted them.

Article 191 (Method of Service in Foreign Country)

Service to be effected in a foreign country shall be entrusted by the presiding judge to the Korean ambassador, minister or consul stationed therein or the competent government authorities of such country.

Article 192 (Service on Military Personnel Gone to War, or on Persons, etc. Relevant to Military Who are Stationed Abroad)

(1) Service to be effected on persons serving in the armed forces gone to war or stationed abroad, or on crews of vessels serving in the armed forces, shall be entrusted by the presiding judge to the competent commanders.

(2) The provisions of [Article 181](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the service under paragraph (1).

Article 193 (Notification of Service)

The agency which has effected a service shall notify the court of reasons for such service in such a manner as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 194 (Requirements for Service by Public Notice)

(1) In case where the domicile, etc. or the work place of a party is unknown, or where it is impossible to follow the provisions of [Article 191](#) in regard to a service to be effected in a foreign country, or it is deemed to be ineffective even if such provisions are followed, the presiding judge may, either *ex officio* or upon request of parties, order a service by public notice.

(2) For the request under paragraph (1), the reasons therefor shall be vindicated.

Article 195 (Method of Service by Public Notice)

Service by public notice shall be effected in such a manner that the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court keeps the document to be served and posts the reasons therefor on the court's bulletin board, or in such other manners as prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 196 (Taking Effect of Service by Public Notice)

(1) The first service by public notice shall take effect only with the lapse of two weeks since the date of effecting under [Article 195](#): *Provided*, That any subsequent service by public notice to the same party shall take effect from the day next to its effecting.

(2) In the case of a service by public notice as to the service to be effected in a foreign country, the period under the text of paragraph (1) shall be two months.

(3) The period under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not be shortened.

Article 197 (Authority of Commissioned Judge, etc. to Effect Service)

The authority of the presiding judge for a service may be exercised by a commissioned judge, an entrusted judge, and also any judge of the district court having jurisdiction over the place of service.

SECTION 5 Judgement

Article 198 (Final Judgment)

A court shall, after completion of its trial on litigation, render a final judgment.

Article 199 (Period of Pronouncing Final Judgment)

Judgment shall be pronounced within five months from the date on which a lawsuit has been filed: *Provided*, That in an appellate trial and in a trial on an appeal to the Supreme Court, it shall be made within five months from the date on which the record of proceedings has been received.

Article 200 (Partial Judgment)

(1) A court may, where it has completed a trial on part of a lawsuit, render a final judgment on such part.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cases where a trial is completed on one of several lawsuits whose pleadings have been combined, and where a trial on a principal lawsuit or a counter lawsuit is completed.

Article 201 (Interlocutory Judgment)

(1) A court may, if a trial on the means of an independent offence or defence or on any other intermediate contests is conducted, render an interlocutory judgment.

(2) In case where there exists a contest for the cause and amount of claim,

an interlocutory judgment may be rendered even on such cause.

Article 202 (Principle of Free Evaluation of Evidence)

A court shall determine, by its free conviction, whether or not an allegation of facts is true, taking account of the whole purport of pleadings and the results of examination of evidence, on the basis of the ideology of social justice and equity in accordance with the principles of logic and experiences.

Article 203 (Principle of Disposition)

A court shall not render any judgment on matters which have not been claimed by the parties.

Article 204 (Principle of Directness)

(1) Judgment shall be made by the judges who have taken part in the pleadings forming a foundation thereof.

(2) In case where a judge has been replaced, the parties shall make a statement on the result of previous pleadings.

(3) In case where a judge in the single-judge case has been replaced, the court shall, if a party has again made a motion for examination of the witnesses who have been formerly questioned, execute such examination. The same shall also apply in case where not less than half the judges in collegiate panel have been replaced.

Article 205 (Taking Effect of Judgment)

A judgment shall take effect by a pronouncement thereof.

Article 206 (Method of Pronouncement)

The presiding judge shall pronounce a judgment by reading the text thereof pursuant to the original of judgment, and if deemed necessary, he may briefly explain the grounds therefor.

Article 207 (Date of Pronouncement)

(1) A judgment shall be pronounced within two weeks from the date on which pleadings have been concluded, and even in a complex case or when there exists any other special situations, it shall not exceed four weeks from the date on which pleadings have been concluded.

(2) A judgment may be pronounced even if the parties are not present in the court.

Article 208 (Matters, etc. to be Entered in Written Judgment)

(1) A written judgment shall contain matters falling under each of the following subparagraphs, and the judges who have rendered the judgment shall sign and seal thereon:

1. Parties and their legal representatives;
2. Text;
3. Gist of the claim, and that of the appeal;
4. Grounds;
5. Date on which the pleadings have been concluded: *Provided*, That where a judgment is rendered without holding any pleadings, the date on which the judgment is pronounced; and
6. The court.

(2) On the grounds in a written judgment, a judgment on allegations by the parties and on other means of offence and defence shall be stated

to the extent that a propriety of the text is admissible.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2), in case where a judgment in the first instance falls under any one of the following subparagraphs, only the matters necessary for specifying the claims and those as to the judgment under [Article 216](#) (2) may be briefly indicated therein:

1. Judgment made without holding any pleadings under [Article 257](#);
2. Judgment in case where [Article 150](#) (3) is applied; and
3. Judgment in case where a defendant has failed to appear on the date of pleadings, while

he received a notification of date under a service by public notice pursuant to [Articles 194 through 196](#).

(4) When a judge has an impediment in signing and sealing on the written judgment, another judge shall enter the reason therefor and sign and seal thereon.

Article 209 (Delivery to Junior Administrative Officer, etc. of Court)

A written judgment shall be promptly delivered to the junior administrative officer, etc. of a court, subsequent to the pronouncement.

Article 210 (Service of Written Judgment)

(1) The junior administrative officer, etc. of a court shall serve a written judgment on the parties within two weeks from the date of receiving it.

(2) The service of a written judgment shall be effected with its authentic copy.

Article 211 (Correction of Judgment)

(1) When it is evident that there exists a miscalculation, mistaken entry or other similar errors in a judgment, the court may render a ruling of correction, either *ex officio* or upon request of the parties.

(2) A ruling of correction shall be additionally entered into the original copy and authentic copy of the judgment: *Provided*, That when such additional entry into the authentic copy is impossible, an authentic copy of the ruling shall be prepared, and served on the parties.

(3) An immediate appeal may be made against a ruling for correction: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where a lawful appeal has been lodged against the judgment.

Article 212 (Omission of Judgment)

(1) In case where a court has omitted a judgment on part of a claim, such part of the claim shall remain under the continued judgment by the said court.

(2) In case where a judgment on the litigation costs has been omitted, the court shall, either *ex officio* or upon request of the parties, render a judgment thereon. In this case, the provisions of [Article 114](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) A judgment on the litigation costs under paragraph (2) shall lose its effect when a lawful appeal has been lodged against the judgment on the merits of the case. In this case, the court of appeals shall render a judgment on the total costs of the litigation.

Article 213 (Pronouncement of Provisional Execution)

(1) For a judgment on a claim for property rights, the court shall pronounce that a provisional execution may be carried out *ex officio* with or without any security furnished, unless there exists a fair ground for not attaching a pronouncement of provisional execution: *Provided*, That in a judgment on a monetary claim for a bill or check, the court shall pronounce that a provisional execution may be carried out without any security.

(2) The court may, either *ex officio* or upon request of the parties, pronounce that a provisional execution may be exempted by furnishing whole amount of the claims as security.

(3) Pronouncement under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be entered in the text of judgment.

Article 214 (Mutatis Mutandis Application of Provisions on Security for Litigation Costs)

The provisions of [Articles 122](#), [123](#), [125](#) and [126](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the security under [Article 213](#).

Article 215 (Invalidation of Pronouncement of Provisional Execution, Restoration of Provisional Execution to Original Status, and Compensation for Damages)

(1) Pronouncement of a provisional execution shall lose its effect within the extent of alterations by such pronouncement, or by a pronouncement of a judgment altering a judgment on the merits of the case.

(2) In case where a judgment on the merits of a case is altered, the court shall order, at its judgment upon motion of the defendant, the plaintiff to return what has been provided by the pronouncement of a provisional execution, and to compensate the damage incurred by the provisional execution or that incurred by efforts to obtain the exemption thereof.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall apply to the case where a judgment on the merits of a case is altered, subsequent to the alteration of a pronouncement of provisional execution.

Article 216 (Objective Extent of Res Judicata)

(1) A final and conclusive judgment shall have the effect of *res judicata* in so far as the matters contained in the text thereof are concerned.

(2) An adjudication on whether or not a claim alleging a setoff is constituted shall have the effect of *res judicata* only in respect of the amount pleaded to offset.

Article 217 (Effect of Foreign Judgment)

A final and conclusive judgment by a foreign court shall be acknowledged to be valid, only upon the entire fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. That an international jurisdiction of such foreign court is recognized in the principles of an international jurisdiction pursuant to the Acts and subordinate statutes of the Republic of Korea, or to the treaties;

2. That a defeated defendant received, pursuant to a lawful method, a service of a summons or a document equivalent thereto, and a notice of date or an order, with a time leeway sufficient to defend (excluding the case pursuant to a service by public notice or similar service), or that he responded to the lawsuit even without being served;

3. That such judgment does not violate good morals and other social order of the Republic of Korea; and

4. That there exists a mutual guarantee.

Article 218 (Subjective Extent of Res Judicata)

(1) A final and conclusive judgment shall be binding on the parties, successors subsequent to a closure of pleadings (successors subsequent to a pronouncement of judgment, in the case of a judgment without holding any pleadings), or persons possessing the object of claims on their behalf.

(2) In the case of paragraph (1), when a party has failed to state the fact of succession not later than a closure of pleadings (when a judgment is pronounced, in the case of a judgment without holding any pleadings), it shall be presumed that such succession has been made after a closure of pleadings (after a pronouncement of judgment, in the case of a judgment rendered without holding any pleadings).

(3) A final and conclusive judgment rendered to the person, who became a plaintiff or defendant for another person, shall also be binding on the said another person.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the pronouncement of a provisional execution.

Article 219 (Dismissal of Lawsuit without Holding Any Pleadings)

In the case of an unjustifiable lawsuit whose defects are not rectifiable, such lawsuit may be dismissed by a judgment without holding any pleadings.

Article 220 (Effect of Protocol of Compromise or of Waiver or Recognition of Claims)

When a compromise or a waiver or recognition of claims is entered in the protocol of pleadings or that of the preparatory date for pleading, such protocol shall have the same effect as a final and conclusive judgment.

Article 221 (Notice of Ruling or Order)

(1) A ruling or order shall take effect, if it is notified by a reasonable method.

(2) A junior administrative officer, etc. of a court shall make an additional entry of the method, place and date of notice in the original copy of the judgment, and shall affix his seal thereon.

Article 222 (Cancellation of Ruling and Order relating to Control of Litigation)

A ruling and order relating to the control of litigation may be cancelled at any time.

Article 223 (Objection against Disposition Taken by Junior Administrative Officer, etc. of Court)

On the objection against a disposition taken by a junior administrative officer, etc. of a court, the court whereto belongs the said officer, etc. shall render a judgment by its ruling.

Article 224 (Mutatis Mutandis Application of Provisions relating to Judgment)

(1) Provisions relating to judgments shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to rulings and orders, unless they are contrary to the nature of the latter: *Provided*, That the signature of a judge may be substituted by writing his name, and an entry of reasons may be omitted.

(2) Provisions of [Articles 248](#) and [250 of the Non-Contentious Case Litigation Procedure Act](#) relating to the public prosecutor shall not be applicable to a judgment on a fine for negligence under this Act.

SECTION 6 Ruling of Recommendation for Compromise

Article 225 (Recommendation for Compromise by Ruling)

(1) A court, commissioned judge or entrusted judge may, on the case during the pendency of action, render *ex officio* a ruling of recommending a compromise in order to fairly settle the case by taking account of the parties' interest and all other situations, within the limit not contrary to the gist of claim.

(2) The junior administrative officer, etc. of the court shall serve on the parties the authentic copy of a protocol or written ruling in which the contents of ruling under paragraph (1) are entered: *Provided*, That such service shall not be effected by the methods as stipulated in [Article 185](#) (2), [187](#) or [194](#).

Article 226 (Objection against Ruling)

(1) The parties may raise an objection against the ruling under [Article 225](#) within two weeks from the date of receiving a service of the authentic copy of the relevant protocol or written ruling: *Provided*, That such an objection may be raised even before a service of such authentic copy.

(2) The period under paragraph (1) shall be an invariable period.

Article 227 (Method of Objection)

(1) An objection shall be made by submitting a written objection to the court rendering a ruling of recommending a compromise.

(2) A written objection shall contain the following:

1. Parties and their legal representatives; and
2. Indication of a ruling of recommending a compromise, and the purport of objection against it.

(3) The provisions concerning a preparatory documents shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to a written objection.

(4) When an objection is raised under the provisions of [Article 226](#) (1), the duplicate of the written objection shall be served on the other party to such objection.

Article 228 (Withdrawal of Objection)

(1) The party who has raised an objection may withdraw his objection by obtaining a consent

of the other party, not later than the time when a judgment in such instance is declared.

(2) [Article 266](#) (3) through (6) shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the withdrawal under paragraph (1). In this case, the term "lawsuit" shall be read as an "objection".

Article 229 (Waiver of Right to Object)

- (1) Rights to object may be waived before the objection is raised.
- (2) Any waiver of rights to object shall be made in written statement.
- (3) The written statement under paragraph (2) shall be served on the other party.

Article 230 (Dismissal of Objection)

(1) In case where an objection is contrary to the legal method, or is found to have been raised subsequent to an extinction of rights to object, the court, commissioned judge or entrusted judge shall, if such defects are not rectifiable, reject it by its ruling; and when a commissioned judge or entrusted judge has failed to dismiss it, the court of lawsuit shall dismiss it by its ruling.

- (2) An immediate appeal may be raised against the ruling under paragraph (1).

Article 231 (Effect of Ruling of Recommending Compromise)

A ruling of recommending a compromise shall take the same effect as a judicial compromise, if it falls under any one of the following subparagraphs:

1. When there exists no objection within the period under [Article 226](#) (1);
2. When a ruling of dismissing an objection has become final and conclusive; and
3. When the party concerned withdraws his objection, or waives his right to object.

Article 232 (Return to Litigation, etc. by Objection)

(1) When an objection is lawful, a litigation shall return to the status prior to a ruling of recommending a compromise. In this case, any procedural acts taken earlier shall take effect as they are.

(2) A ruling of recommending a compromise shall lose its effect when a judgment has been declared at the instance of court.

SECTION 7 Interruption and Suspension of Proceedings

Article 233 (Interruption due to Party's Death)

(1) Proceedings shall be interrupted upon a party's death. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by his successor, an administrator of inherited property, or any other person who is bound to continue the lawsuit pursuant to Acts.

- (2) A successor shall not take over the proceedings while he is able to waive the succession.

Article 234 (Interruption due to Merger of Juristic Person)

Proceedings shall be interrupted when the juristic person which is a party ceases to exist due to a merger. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by a juristic person established by merger, or a juristic person surviving after a merger.

Article 235 (Interruption due to Loss of Litigation Capacity or Extinction of Legal Representation Authority)

Proceedings shall be interrupted when a party loses a litigation capacity, or when his legal representative dies or loses his authority of representation. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by the party who has recovered his litigation capacity or by the person who has become his legal representative.

Article 236 (Interruption due to Termination of Trustee's Duties)

Proceedings shall be interrupted upon termination of the duties of a trustee under a trust. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by a new trustee.

Article 237 (Interruption due to Disqualification)

(1) Proceedings shall be interrupted when a person, who became a party to a lawsuit, under a specific qualification, in his own name and on behalf of another person, loses such qualification or dies. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by a person having the same qualification.

(2) In a lawsuit in which the persons to become parties have been appointed pursuant to [Article 53](#), the proceedings shall be interrupted if all the appointed parties lose their qualification or die. In this case, the proceedings shall be taken over by all persons who have appointed the

parties, or by a person who has been newly appointed as a party.

Article 238 (Exceptions in Case of Existence of Attorney)

The provisions of [Articles 233](#) (1) and [234 through 237](#) shall not apply to the case where there exists an attorney.

Article 239 (Interruption due to Party's Bankruptcy)

Proceedings relating to the bankrupt foundation shall be interrupted when a party has been adjudged bankrupt. In this case, if the bankruptcy procedures are terminated before a takeover under the [Debtor Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy Act](#) has been effected, a person who has been adjudged bankrupt shall deservedly take over the proceedings. <Amended by Act No. 7428, Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 240 (Interruption due to Termination of Bankruptcy Procedures)

Proceedings shall be interrupted when the bankruptcy procedures are terminated subsequent to a takeover of litigation relating to the bankrupt foundation pursuant to the Debtor Rehabilitation and [Bankruptcy Act](#). In this case, a person who has been adjudged bankrupt shall

take over the proceedings. <Amended by Act No. 7428, Mar. 31, 2005>

Article 241 (Right of Other Party to Request Takeover)

Request for a takeover of proceedings may be filed even by the other party.

Article 242 (Notification of Request for Takeover)

When there exists a request for a takeover of proceedings, the court shall notify the other party thereof.

Article 243 (Judgment on Request for Takeover)

(1) A court shall, *ex officio*, inquire into the request for takeover of proceedings and shall reject it by a ruling if it is deemed groundless.

(2) With respect to the takeover of proceedings which have been interrupted subsequent to the service of a judgment, a ruling thereon shall be made by the court having rendered such judgment.

Article 244 (Ex Officio Order to Proceed)

In case where parties fail to take over the proceedings, the court may *ex officio* order them to proceed with the proceedings.

Article 245 (Suspension due to Court's Inability to Perform Functions)

In case where a court is unable to perform its functions by a natural disaster or other accidents, the proceedings shall be suspended until such accidents cease to exist.

Article 246 (Suspension due to Party's Impediments)

(1) In case where a party is unable to continue the proceedings due to an impediment of indefinite duration, the court may order by its ruling to suspend the proceedings.

(2) The court may revoke the ruling under paragraph (1).

Article 247 (Effect of Suspension of Proceedings)

(1) A judgment may be declared even while the proceedings are suspended.

(2) Interruption or suspension of proceedings shall stop a progress of period, and the whole period shall newly progress from the time when the takeover of proceedings is notified or when the proceedings resume.

INSTANCE

PART II PROCEEDINGS IN COURT OF FIRST

CHAPTER I INSTITUTION OF LAWSUIT

Article 248 (Method of Institution of Lawsuit)

A lawsuit shall be instituted by filing a written complaint with a court.

Article 249 (Matters to be Entered in Written Complaint)

(1) In a written complaint, the parties and their legal representatives, and the gist and counts of the claim shall be entered.

(2) Provisions relating to preparatory documents shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a written complaint.

Article 250 (Lawsuit for Confirmation of Whether or Not Document is Authentic)

A lawsuit for confirmation may also be instituted in order to determine whether or not the document verifying legal relations is authentic.

Article 251 (Lawsuit Claiming Future Performance)

A lawsuit claiming a performance in the future may be instituted only if there exists any necessity for claiming in advance.

Article 252 (Lawsuit for Alteration to Judgment of Periodical Payment)

(1) Subsequent to a final and conclusive judgment ordering the payment of periodic payments, when a special situation occurs which greatly infringes on the equilibrium between the parties, as the situations forming the basis for computing such payments were significantly changed, the parties to such judgment may institute a lawsuit claiming to change the amount of periodic payments to be paid in the future.

(2) A lawsuit under paragraph (1) shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the adjudicating court of the first instance.

Article 253 (Objective Consolidation of Lawsuits)

Several claims may be instituted in one lawsuit only in the case of conforming to the same kind of proceedings.

Article 254 (Right of Presiding Judge to Examine Written Complaint)

(1) In case where a written complaint is contrary to the provisions of [Article 249](#) (1), the presiding judge shall fix a reasonable period, and order to rectify the defects within such fixed period. The same shall also apply to the case where stamps as required under the provisions of Acts are not affixed to the written complaint.

(2) When the plaintiff has failed to rectify the defects within the period

under paragraph (1), the presiding judge shall dismiss the written complaint by his order.

(3) An immediate appeal may be made against the order under paragraph (2).

(4) The presiding judge may, where he deems it necessary while examining the written complaint, order the plaintiff to submit in a detailed writing the instrument of evidence commensurate with the reasons for claim, and in case where the plaintiff has failed to append a certified copy or a copy of the evidentiary document quoted by him in the written complaint, the said judge may order him to submit it.

Article 255 (Service of Duplicate of Written Complaint)

(1) A court shall serve a duplicate of a written complaint on the defendant.

(2) The provisions of [Article 254](#) (1) through (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where a duplicate of a written complaint is unable to be served.

Article 256 (Liability to Submit Written Defence)

(1) In case where a defendant contests the claim of a plaintiff, he shall submit a written defence within 30 days from the date of receiving a service of a duplicate of the written complaint: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where the defendant has received a service of a duplicate of the written complaint by the method of a service by public notice.

(2) The court shall, when serving a duplicate of the written complaint, notify the defendant of the purport of paragraph (1).

(3) The court shall serve a duplicate of the written defence on the plaintiff.

(4) The provisions relating to the preparatory document shall apply to the written defence.

Article 257 (Judgment Rendered without Holding Any Pleadings)

(1) A court may, when a defendant has failed to submit a written defence under [Article 256](#) (1), render a judgment without holding any pleadings by deeming that he has confessed the facts constituting the counts of the claim: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where there exist any matters to be investigated *ex officio*, or where the defendant has submitted a written defence with a purport that he contests the claim of a plaintiff until a judgment is declared.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the time when the defendant submits a written defence with a purport of confessing all the facts constituting the counts of the claim and fails to make a separate plea.

(3) The court may, when serving a duplicate of the written complaint on the defendant, concurrently notify him of the date of declaring a judgment without holding any pleadings under the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 258 (Designation of Date for Pleading)

(1) The presiding judge shall designate the date for pleading immediately, except for the cases where an adjudication is given without pleading pursuant to [Article 257](#) (1) and (2): *Provided*, That this shall not apply where it is required to bring a case to the preparatory proceedings for pleading.

(2) The presiding judge shall, where the preparatory proceedings for pleading are completed, designate the date for pleading immediately.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 9171, Dec. 26, 2008]

Article 259 (Prohibition of Double Lawsuits)

For the case pending before a court, neither party shall institute any lawsuit again.

Article 260 (Rectification of Defendant)

(1) In case where it is obvious that a plaintiff has mistakenly designated a defendant, the court of first instance may, upon request of the plaintiff, permit by its ruling to rectify the defendant, until a close of pleadings: *Provided*, That if the defendant has already submitted a preparatory document on the merits of the case or made any statement or pleaded during the preparatory date for pleading, his consent shall be obtained.

(2) A rectification of the defendant shall be requested in writing.

(3) The writing under paragraph (2) shall be served on the other party: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where a duplicate of the written complaint has not been served on the defendant.

(4) If the defendant fails to raise any objection within two weeks from the date of having received the notice under paragraph (3), he shall be deemed to have given his consent under the proviso of paragraph (1).

Article 261 (Service, etc of Ruling as to Request for Rectification)

(1) Any ruling on a request under [Article 260](#) (1) shall be served on the defendant: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply when a duplicate of the written complaint has not been served on the defendant.

(2) When a ruling has been rendered to permit a request, the authentic copy of such ruling and a duplicate of the written complaint shall be served on the new defendant.

(3) An immediate appeal may be made against the ruling to permit a request, only if the cause of appeal is a lack of consent.

(4) When a ruling has been rendered to permit a request, the lawsuit against the previous defendant shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Article 262 (Alteration in Claims)

(1) A plaintiff may alter the gist or counts of the claim within the extent that the basis of such claim is not altered, not later than when the pleadings are closed (when a judgment is declared, in the case of the judgment without holding any pleadings): *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where it causes a significant delay in the proceedings.

(2) Any alteration in the gist of the claim shall be requested in writing.

- (3) The writing under paragraph (2) shall be served on the other party.

Article 263 (Disapproval of Alteration in Claims)

When a court deems that any alteration in the gist or counts of the claim is not rightful, it shall render a ruling to the effect that such alteration is not permitted, either *ex officio* or upon motion of the other party.

Article 264 (Lawsuit for Interlocutory Confirmation)

(1) When a judgment is bound up with whether or not a legal relationship is to be constituted, which has become an issue in the progress of the lawsuit, a party may separately file a lawsuit requesting a confirmation of such legal relationship: *Provided*, That it shall be limited to when the said request for confirmation does not fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of another court.

- (2) The request under paragraph (1) shall be made in writing.

- (3) The writing under paragraph (2) shall be served on the other party.

Article 265 (Time to Interrupt Prescription due to Institution of Lawsuit)

A judicial claim required for interrupting a prescription or for observing a statutory period, shall take effect when the lawsuit has been instituted, or when the writing has been submitted to the court pursuant to the provisions of [Article 260](#) (2), [262](#) (2) or [264](#) (2).

Article 266 (Withdrawal of Lawsuit)

(1) A lawsuit may be withdrawn in whole or in part, not later than when the judgment becomes final and conclusive.

(2) Any withdrawal of a lawsuit shall take effect only by obtaining a consent of the other party, if the other party has already submitted the preparatory document on the merits of the case, or made any statement or pleaded during the preparatory date for pleading.

(3) Any withdrawal of a lawsuit shall be made in writing: *Provided*, That it may be effected orally at the pleading or during the preparatory date for pleading.

(4) Subsequent to a service of the written complaint, the written withdrawal shall be served on the other party.

(5) In the case of the proviso of paragraph (3), when the other party has not appeared at the pleading or during the preparatory date for pleading, a certified copy of the protocol of such date shall be served upon him.

(6) In case where the other party has not raised any objection within two weeks from the date on which a written withdrawal of a lawsuit was served, he shall be deemed to have consented to the withdrawal of the lawsuit. In the case of the proviso of paragraph (3), the same shall also apply to the case where the other party fails to raise any objection within two week from the date of withdrawing the lawsuit in case where he appeared on the prescribed date, or within two weeks from the date of serving a certified copy under paragraph (5) in case where he failed to appear on the fixed date.

Article 267 (Effect of Withdrawal of Lawsuit)

- (1) No lawsuit shall be deemed to have been pending before the court so far as the withdrawn part thereof is concerned.
- (2) No person who has withdrawn a lawsuit after the final judgment on the merits of the case had been rendered shall bring the same lawsuit again.

Article 268 (Case of Non-appearance of Both Parties)

- (1) When both parties to a lawsuit have failed to appear on the date for pleading, or failed to plead even if they appeared, the presiding judge shall fix another date for pleading, and notify both parties thereof.
- (2) When both parties have failed to appear on the new date for pleading under paragraph (1) or on another date for pleading held subsequently, or failed to plead even if they appeared, if any of them fails to file a request for a designation of another date within a month, such lawsuit shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
- (3) When both parties have failed to appear on the other date for pleading designated pursuant to a request for a designation of such date under paragraph (2) or on the subsequent date for pleading, or failed to plead even if they appeared, such lawsuit shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
- (4) The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of appeal: *Provided*, That in the proceedings of appeal, it shall be deemed that the appeal has been withdrawn.

Article 269 (Counterclaim)

- (1) A defendant may file a counterclaim with the court whereto the principal lawsuit is pending, not later than a conclusion of pleadings, only in a case where it does not remarkably delay the proceedings: *Provided*, That the same shall apply only to the case where the claim forming an object of lawsuit does not fall under an exclusive jurisdiction of another court, and is mutually related to the claim or the means of defence of the principal lawsuit.
- (2) In case where the principal lawsuit is a case presided over by a single judge, when the defendant files a counterclaim falling under the jurisdiction of collegiate panel, the court shall, either *ex officio* or upon request of the parties, transfer the principal lawsuit and the counterclaim to the collegiate panel by its ruling: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where it holds a jurisdiction over the counterclaim pursuant to [Article 30](#).

Article 270 (Procedures for Counterclaim)

Any counterclaim shall follow the provisions relating to the principal lawsuit.

Article 271 (Withdrawal of Counterclaim)

When a principal lawsuit has been withdrawn, the defendant may withdraw the counterclaim without obtaining a consent of the plaintiff.

CHAPTER II PLEADING AND PREPARATION THEREFOR

Article 272 (Concentration of Pleading, and Preparation Therefor)

- (1) A pleading shall be concentrated, and the parties shall prepare it in writing.
- (2) A pleading for a case presided over by a single judge shall not be required to be prepared in writing: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the matters which are unexplainable if not prepared by the other party.

Article 273 (Submission, etc. of Briefs)

Briefs shall be submitted in such way that the other party may have sufficient period to make preparations for the matters as stated therein, and the court shall serve a duplicate thereof on the other party.

Article 274 (Matters to be Entered in Briefs)

(1) A brief shall contain the matters falling under each of the following subparagraphs, and the party or his representative shall put his name and seal, or sign thereto:

1. Names, titles or trade names and domiciles of the parties;
2. Names and domiciles of the representatives;
3. Indication of the case;
4. Means of an averment or a defense;
5. Statements on a claim of the other party and on his means of averment or defence;
6. Indication of the attached documents;
7. Date of the preparation; and
8. Indication of the court.

(2) In the matters under paragraph (1) 4 and 5, the method of evidence to verify a factual allegation, and the opinion on the method of evidence of the other party, shall be concurrently contained.

Article 275 (Documents Attached to Briefs)

(1) A certified copy or a copy of a document held by the party, which has been quoted in the briefs, shall be attached to the briefs.

(2) If a part of a document is required, it suffices to attach an abridged copy of such a part, and if the document is voluminous, it suffices to indicate such document.

(3) The document under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall, if requested by the other party, be shown to him in its original copy.

Article 276 (Effect of Non-entry in Briefs)

Facts not stated in the briefs shall not be alleged in pleadings unless the other party is present in the court: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case where no briefs are required pursuant to the provisions of the text of [Article 272](#) (2).

Article 277 (Attachment of Translation)

A translation shall be attached to the document written in a foreign language.

Article 278 (Summarized Briefs)

The presiding judge may, if deemed that it is difficult to grasp the point of the means of offence and defence of the parties, order the parties before a closure of pleadings to submit the briefs summarizing the issues and the results of adjusting evidences.

Article 279 (Execution of Preparatory Proceedings for Pleadings)

(1) In the preparatory proceedings for pleading, the allegations and evidence of the parties shall be adjusted, so as to have the pleadings carried out in an efficient and concentrated manner. <Amended by Act No. 9171, Dec. 26, 2008>

(2) The presiding judge may, when there exists a special situation, put the case to the preparatory proceedings for pleadings, even after opening the date of pleadings.

Article 280 (Progress of Preparatory Proceedings for Pleadings)

(1) Preparatory proceedings for pleadings shall progress, with fixing a period, by means of making the parties submit the briefs and other documents or exchange them between themselves, or letting them apply for examination of evidence to prove the alleged facts.

(2) The progress of preparatory proceedings for pleadings shall be under the charge of the presiding judge.

(3) For the case presided over by a collegiate panel, the presiding judge may designate a member of the collegiate panel as a commissioned judge, and have him take charge of the preparatory proceedings for pleadings.

(4) The presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, entrust another judge with the progress of preparatory proceedings for pleadings.

Article 281 (Examination of Evidence in Preparatory Proceedings for Pleadings)

(1) The presiding judge, commissioned judge, or judge under [Article 280](#) (4) who progresses the preparatory proceedings for pleadings (hereinafter referred to as the "presiding judge, etc.") may, if deemed necessary for the preparation for pleadings, render a ruling of evidence.

(2) In the case of a collegiate case, the provisions of [Article 138](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to an objection by the parties against the ruling of evidence under paragraph (1).

(3) The presiding judge, etc. may conduct an examination of evidence within the limit

necessary to achieve the objectives under [Article 279](#) (1): *Provided*, That an interrogation of the witnesses and parties may be conducted only when they fall under [Article 313](#).

(4) In the case of paragraphs (1) and (3), the presiding judge, etc. shall perform the duties of a court and presiding judge as stipulated by this Act.

Article 282 (Date for Preparatory Pleading)

(1) The presiding judge, etc. may open a date for preparatory pleading and have the parties attend there, if deemed necessary for arranging the allegations and evidences during the progress of the preparatory proceedings for pleadings.

(2) If four months have elapsed without any designation of the date for preparatory pleading after the case was put to the preparatory proceedings for pleadings, the presiding judge, etc. shall promptly designate the date for preparatory pleading or close the preparatory proceedings for pleadings.

(3) The parties may attend on the date for preparatory pleading together with a third party, by obtaining a permit of the presiding judge, etc.

(4) The parties shall arrange and submit the allegations and evidences necessary for a preparation of pleadings, not later than the end of the date for preparatory pleading.

(5) The presiding judge, etc. may take all measures necessary for the preparation of a pleading, not later than the end of the date for preparatory pleading.

Article 283 (Protocol of Date for Preparatory Pleadings)

(1) The matters as indicated in [Article 274](#) (1) 4 and 5 shall be entered in a protocol of the date for preparatory pleadings pursuant to the statement of the parties. In this case, especially the statements related to evidences shall be recorded distinctively.

(2) The provisions of [Articles 152 through 159](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a protocol of the date for preparatory pleadings.

Article 284 (Conclusion of Preparatory Proceedings for Pleadings)

(1) The presiding judge, etc. shall, if it falls under any one of the following subparagraphs, conclude the preparatory proceedings for pleadings: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply when there exists a proper reason for continuing a preparation for pleadings:

1. When six months have passed since the case was put to the preparatory proceedings for pleadings;

2. When a party has failed to submit the briefs, etc. within the period as stipulated under [Article 280](#) (1), or to apply for examination of evidence; and

3. When a party has failed to appear on the date for preparatory pleading.

(2) In case where the preparatory proceedings for pleadings are concluded, the presiding judge, etc. may designate in advance the date for pleading.

Article 285 (Effect of Concluding Date for Preparatory Pleadings)

(1) Means of offence and defence that have not been submitted on the date for preparatory pleadings may be submitted at the pleading, only when they fall under any one of the following subparagraphs:

1. When a lawsuit is not remarkably retarded by their submission;
2. When it has been vindicated that they were not submitted in the preparatory procedures for pleadings without any grave negligence; or
3. When they are the matters to be investigated *ex officio* by the court.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not affect an application of the provisions of [Article 276](#) to the pleadings.

(3) Matters entered in the written complaint or in the briefs submitted before the preparatory procedures for pleadings may be alleged at the pleadings, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1): *Provided*, That the same shall not apply when withdrawn or altered in the preparatory procedures for pleadings.

Article 286 (Provisions Applied Mutatis Mutandis)

The provisions of [Articles 135 through 138](#), [140](#), [142 through 151](#), [225 through 232](#), and [268](#) and [278](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the preparatory procedures for pleadings.

Article 287 (Pleadings after Conclusion of Preparatory Procedures for Pleadings)

(1) A court shall, when it has concluded the preparatory procedures for pleadings, ensure that the pleadings are to be closed immediately after going through the first date for pleading, and the parties shall cooperate therein.

(2) The parties shall state the outcomes of the date for preparatory pleadings at the date for pleading after a conclusion of the date for preparatory pleadings.

(3) The court shall promptly perform, on the date for pleadings, an examination of evidence pursuant to the results as adjusted in the preparatory procedures for pleadings.

CHAPTER III EVIDENCE

SECTION 1 General Provisions

Article 288 (Facts not Requiring Attestation)

The facts confessed by the parties in the court and the evident facts do not require any attestation: *Provided*, That confession contrary to the truth may be revoked when it is attested that it has been made due to any mistake.

Article 289 (Application for Examination of Evidence, and Investigation Thereof)

- (1) In applying for an examination of evidence, the facts to be attested shall be indicated.
- (2) An application for an examination of evidence, and an investigation thereof may be made even before the date for pleadings.

Article 290 (Adoption or Rejection of Application for Examination of Evidence)

A court may not, if it has deemed that the evidences applied by a party for examination are unnecessary, investigate them: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply when it is the sole evidence for the party's alleged facts.

Article 291 (Impediment in Examination of Evidence)

A court may, in case where it is unknown whether an examination of evidence is conductible or when it is conductible, dispense with an examination thereof.

Article 292 (Ex Officio Examination of Evidence)

A court may, if it fails to obtain a conviction by the evidence offered by parties, or otherwise deems it necessary, conduct *ex officio* an examination of evidence.

Article 293 (Concentration of Examination of Evidence)

An examination of witnesses and parties shall be convergently performed after the allegations and evidences of the parties have been adjusted.

Article 294 (Entrustment of Examination)

A court may entrust a public agency, school or other organization and individual, or a foreign public agency with the examination required for matters belonging to its functions, or with the forwarding of a certified copy or a copy of documents kept by it.

Article 295 (Examination of Evidence under Non-Appearance of Party)

Any examination of evidence may be undertaken even if a party fails to appear on the designated date.

Article 296 (Examination of Evidence in Foreign Country)

- (1) Any examination of evidence to be undertaken in a foreign country shall be entrusted to the Korean ambassador, minister or consul stationed in that country or to a competent public agency of that country.
- (2) Any examination of evidence undertaken in a foreign country shall, even if it is contrary to the laws of that country, be valid unless it is contrary to this Act.

Article 297 (Examination of Evidence Outside Court)

- (1) A court may, if deemed necessary, undertake an examination of evidence outside the court. In this case, it may order a member of the collegiate panel to do so, or entrust a judge of another district court with such examination.

(2) An entrusted judge may, if deemed necessary, further entrust an examination of evidence to a judge of another district court. In this case, he shall notify the court of the lawsuit and the parties of the reasons therefor.

Article 298 (Forwarding of Record by Entrusted Judge)

An entrusted judge shall promptly forward the record concerning an examination of evidence to the court of the lawsuit.

Article 299 (Method of Vindication)

- (1) Vindication shall be based on the evidence that may be promptly examined.
- (2) A court may substitute the vindication by making a party or his legal representative deposit a security money or swear to the truth of his allegations.
- (3) The provisions of [Articles 320](#), [321](#) (1), (3) and (4), and [322](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the oath under paragraph (2).

Article 300 (Confiscation of Security Money)

When a party or his legal representative, who deposited security money pursuant to the provisions of [Article 299](#) (2), has made a false statement, the court shall confiscate the security money by its ruling.

Article 301 (Sanction against False Statement)

When a party or his legal representative, who swore pursuant to the provisions of [Article 299](#) (2) has made a false statement, the court shall impose by its ruling upon him a fine for negligence not exceeding two million won.

Article 302 (Appeal)

An immediate appeal may be made against the ruling under [Articles 300](#) and [301](#).

SECTION 2 Examination of Witness

Article 303 (Duty of Witness)

Except as otherwise prescribed, a court may examine any person as a witness.

Article 304 (Examination of President, Speaker of National Assembly, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, and President of Constitutional Court)

In case where a court is to examine, as a witness, the President, the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the President of the Constitutional Court, or the person who has held such office previously, on matters concerning the official secrets, it shall obtain his consent thereto.

Article 305 (Examination of Members of National Assembly, Prime Minister, or Members of State Council)

(1) In case where a court is to examine, as a witness, a member of the National Assembly or a person who has held such office previously, on matters concerning the official secrets, it shall obtain a consent of the National Assembly.

(2) In case where a court is to examine, as a witness, the Prime Minister or a member of the State Council, or a person who has held such office previously, on matters concerning the official secrets, it shall obtain a consent of the State Council.

Article 306 (Examination of Public Officials)

In case where a court is to examine, as a witness, a public official other than those as prescribed in [Articles 304](#) and [305](#), or a person who has held such office previously, on matters concerning the official secrets, it shall obtain a consent of the competent or supervisory government agency.

Article 307 (Limitation on Right to Refuse)

In the cases of [Articles 305](#) and [306](#), the National Assembly, the State Council, or the government agency under [Article 306](#), shall not refuse to give its consent unless any vital national interests could be impaired.

Article 308 (Motion for Examination of Witness)

When a party intends to make a motion for examination of a witness, he shall do so by designating such a witness.

Article 309 (Matters to be Entered in Writ of Summons)

Matters falling under each of the following subparagraphs shall be entered in a writ of summons for a witness:

1. Indication of parties;
2. Gist of matters to be examined; and
3. Legal sanction in the event of non-appearance.

Article 310 (Submission of Documents Substituting Testimony)

(1) A court may, if deemed reasonable by taking account of a witness and the matters to be attested, have such a witness submit the documents stating the matters to be testified, in substitution for his attendance or testimony.

(2) The court may, when there exists an objection by the other party or if deemed necessary, have a witness under paragraph (1) attend and testify.

Article 311 (Fine for Negligence, etc. in Case of Non-Appearance of Witness)

(1) When a witness fails to appear without any justifiable reasons, the court shall, by its ruling, order him to bear the costs of lawsuit incurred thereby, and impose on him a fine for

negligence not exceeding five million won.

(2) When a witness again fails to appear without any justifiable reasons even after receiving a judgment of a fine for negligence under paragraph (1), the court shall, by its ruling, punish the witness by a detention for not more than 7 days.

(3) The court shall deliberate on whether or not there exist any justifiable reasons under paragraph (2), by summoning the witness on the date of detention judgment.

(4) A judgment on the punishment by a detention shall be enforced by the court officials or national police officials through confining the offender in a lockup in police station, correctional institution or detention center, under the order of the presiding judge of the court rendering such judgment. <Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

(5) When a witness subjected to a judgment of detention is detained in a detention facility as stipulated in paragraph (4), the head of competent detention facility shall promptly notify the court of such fact.

(6) The court shall, upon receipt of a notice under paragraph (5), open the date for examining the witness without delay.

(7) When a witness subjected to a judgment of detention has testified during the enforcement of his detention, the court shall promptly revoke the ruling of detention, and order to release him.

(8) An immediate appeal may be made against the ruling under paragraphs (1) and (2): *Provided*, That the provisions of [Article 447](#) shall not be applicable.

(9) Procedures for a trial under paragraphs (2) through (8) and an enforcement thereof, and other necessary matters, shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court Regulations.

Article 312 (Compulsory Appearance of Witness Failing to Appear)

(1) A court may order a compulsory appearance of the witness who has failed to appear without any justifiable reasons.

(2) The provisions of the [Criminal Procedure Act](#) concerning a compulsory appearance shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such compulsory appearance under paragraph (1).

Article 313 (Examination of Witness by Commissioned or Entrusted Judge)

A court may, if it falls under any one of the following subparagraphs, have a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge examine a witness:

1. When the witness is unable to appear before the court of the lawsuit due to justifiable reasons;

2. When an appearance of the witness before the court of the lawsuit requires the undue expenses or time; and

3. When there exist other reasonable reasons, against which the parties do not raise any objection.

Article 314 (Right to Refuse Testimony)

A witness may refuse to testify if his testimony is related to such matters that may cause a prosecution or conviction of himself or persons falling under any of the following subparagraphs or may bring a disgrace to himself or to them: <Amended by Act No. 7427, Mar. 31, 2005>

1. Relatives of the witness, or persons who used to be in such relationship; and
2. A guardian of the witness, or a person under the witness's guardianship.

Article 315 (Right to Refuse Testimony)

(1) A witness may refuse to testify if it falls under any of the following subparagraphs:

1. When a lawyer, patent attorney, notary public, certified public accountant, certified tax consultant, persons engaged in medical care, pharmacist, or a holder of other post liable for keeping secrets under Acts and subordinate statutes, or of a religious post, or a person who used to be in such post, is examined on matters falling under the secrets of his official functions; and
2. When he is examined on matters falling under his technical or professional secrets.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to the case where the witness has been exempted from a liability for keeping secret.

Article 316 (Vindication of Grounds for Refusal)

Grounds for a refusal of testimony shall be vindicated.

Article 317 (Adjudication on Refusal of Testimony)

(1) The court of a lawsuit shall judge whether or not a refusal of testimony is justifiable, by examining the parties.

(2) The parties or the witness may file an immediate appeal against the adjudication under paragraph (1).

Article 318 (Sanction against Refusal of Testimony)

The provisions of [Article 311](#) (1), (8) and (9) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* when a witness has refused to testify after an adjudication became final and conclusive, to the effect that his refusal to testify had no justifiable grounds.

Article 319 (Obligation to Take Oath)

The presiding judge shall have a witness take oath prior to an examination: *Provided*, That he may administer it subsequent to an examination, when there exists a special reason.

Article 320 (Warning of Punishment for Perjury)

The presiding judge shall, prior to administering an oath, clarify the purport of oath, and

give a warning of the penalty for perjury.

Article 321 (Method of Taking Oath)

- (1) An oath shall be administered pursuant to the written oath.
- (2) The written oath shall state as follows: "I swear that I will tell the truth according to conscience without concealing or adding anything, and will accept punishment on a charge of perjury if I make a false statement."
- (3) The presiding judge shall have a witness read the written oath aloud, and put his name and seal or sign thereto; and in case where the witness is unable to read it or to put his name and seal or sign thereto, the said judge shall have the participating junior administrative officer, etc. of the court or other court officials act on his behalf.
- (4) The witness shall stand up and take an oath solemnly.

Article 322 (Incompetency to Take Oath)

No oath shall be administered when examining a person falling under any one of the following subparagraphs:

1. A person under the age of 16 years; and
2. A person who is unable to comprehend the purport of an oath.

Article 323 (Exemption from Taking Oath)

Taking an oath may be dispensed with when examining the witness who falls under [Article 314](#) and has not refused to testify.

Article 324 (Right to Refuse to Take Oath)

A witness may refuse to take an oath when he is to be examined on matters in which he himself or such a specific person as listed in each subparagraph of [Article 314](#) is significantly interested.

Article 325 (Entry in Protocol)

When a witness has been examined without taking an oath, the reasons therefor shall be entered in the protocol.

Article 326 (Sanction against Refusal of Taking Oath)

The provisions of [Articles 316 through 318](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where a witness refuses to take an oath.

Article 327 (Method of Examining Witness)

- (1) A witness shall be examined first by the party who requested him to appear, and thereafter by the other party.

(2) The presiding judge may examine the witness subsequent to the completion of examinations under paragraph (1).

(3) The presiding judge may examine the witness at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) The presiding judge may, if deemed adequate, alter the order of examinations pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) by hearing the parties' opinions.

(5) The presiding judge may restrict examinations by the parties when such examinations are overlapped or irrelevant to the issue, or when there exist other necessary situations.

(6) A member of a collegiate panel may examine a witness, by notifying the presiding judge thereof.

Article 328 (Separate Examination and Exceptions Thereto)

(1) Each witness shall be examined separately.

(2) When a witness who has not been examined is present in the court room, the presiding judge shall order him to leave the court room: *Provided*, That the presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, have the witness who is to be examined stay in the court room.

Article 329 (Examination by Confrontation)

The presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, order the witnesses to confront with each other.

Article 330 (Witness's Obligation to Act)

The presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, have a witness write letters in person or conduct other necessary acts.

Article 331 (Principle of Oral Statement by Witness)

A witness shall not testify by any documents: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply if the presiding judge permits him to do so.

Article 332 (Authority of Commissioned or Entrusted Judge)

In case where a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge examines a witness, he shall perform the functions of the court and its presiding judge.

SECTION 3 Expert Testimony

Article 333 (Application Mutatis Mutandis of Provisions relating to Examination on Witnesses)

The provisions of Section 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to expert testimony: *Provided*,

That the same shall not apply to the cases of provisions of [Articles 311 \(2\) through \(7\), 312](#) and [321 \(2\)](#).

Article 334 (Obligation to Give Expert Testimony)

(1) Any person who has knowledge and experience necessary for giving expert testimony shall be liable for giving such testimony.

(2) Any person who may refuse to testify or to take an oath pursuant to the provisions of [Article 314](#) or [324](#) or who is listed in [Article 322](#) shall not become an expert witness.

Article 335 (Designation of Expert Witness)

An expert witness shall be designated by the court of a lawsuit, a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge.

Article 336 (Challenge to Expert Witness)

When there exist any circumstances under which an expert witness is unable to faithfully give expert testimony, the parties may challenge him: *Provided*, That when the parties have been aware of an existence of causes for a challenge before such an expert witness makes a statement on matters for expert testimony, the parties shall not challenge him subsequent to a completion of his statement on the matters for expert testimony.

Article 337 (Procedure for Challenge)

(1) A motion for challenge shall be made to the court of a lawsuit, a commissioned judge or an entrusted judge.

(2) Grounds for challenge shall be vindicated.

(3) No appeal shall be made against a ruling that there exists a justifiable ground for a challenge, whereas an immediate appeal may be filed against a ruling that the challenge is groundless.

Article 338 (Method of Taking Oath)

The written oath shall state as follows: "I swear that I will faithfully give my expert testimony according to conscience, and will accept punishment on a charge of false expert testimony if I make a false statement."

Article 339 (Method of Stating Expert Testimony)

(1) The presiding judge may have expert witnesses state their opinions either in writing or orally.

(2) The presiding judge may, when he orders many expert witnesses to make an expert testimony, have them state their opinions jointly or severally.

Article 340 (Expert Witness)

Examinations as to the facts known through a special knowledge and experience shall be

governed by the provisions relating to the examination of a witness.

Article 341 (Entrustment for Expert Testimony)

(1) A court may, if deemed necessary, entrust an expert testimony to a public agency, school, other organization having an adequate equipment, or a foreign public agency. In this case, the provisions relating to oaths shall not be applicable.

(2) The court may, if deemed necessary in the case of paragraph (1), have the person designated by a public agency, school, other organization or a foreign public agency make an explanation on a written expert testimony.

Article 342 (Disposition Necessary for Expert Testimony)

(1) Expert witnesses may, in case where required for an expert testimony, gain access to other person's land, residence, house under management, structure, airplane, vessel, vehicle or other installations, by obtaining a permit of the court.

(2) When facing with any resistance in the case of paragraph (1), the expert witness may request national police officials to provide an assistance. <Amended by Act No. 7849, Feb. 21, 2006>

SECTION 4 Documentary Evidence

Article 343 (Method of Offering Documentary Evidence)

When a party intends to offer any documentary evidence, he shall do so by a method of submitting the document, or by filing a request for an order to make the person holding the document submit it.

Article 344 (Obligation to Submit Document)

(1) In the cases falling under any of the following subparagraphs, the holder of a document shall not refuse to submit it:

1. When the party holds the document quoted in a lawsuit;
2. When the applicant holds a judicial right to ask the holder of the document to transfer or show it to him; and
3. When the document has been prepared for the benefit of the applicant, or prepared as to a legal relationship between the applicant and the holder of document: *Provided*, That the same shall not apply to the case falling under any one of the following causes:
 - (a) A document in which matters listed in [Articles 304 through 306](#) are entered, and for which a consent stipulated in the same Articles has not been obtained;
 - (b) A document in which matters listed in [Article 314](#) are entered as to the person holding the document or a person in any such relation with him as falling under any subparagraph of the same Article; and

(c) A document in which matters stipulated in anyone among those listed in each subparagraph of [Article 315](#) (1) are entered, and for which an obligation to keep secrets has not been exempted.

(2) Even except for the case of paragraph (1), in case where the document (excluding the document kept or held by a public official or ex-public official in connection with his duties) does not fall under any one of the following subparagraphs, the person holding the document shall not refuse to submit it:

1. A document listed in paragraph (1) 3 (b) and (c); and
2. A document for the exclusive use by its holder.

Article 345 (Method of Requesting Submission of Document)

A request for submission of a document shall clarify matters falling under each of the following subparagraphs:

1. Indication of the document;
2. Purport of the document;
3. Holder of the document;
4. Facts to be proved; and
5. Causes of an obligation to submit the document.

Article 346 (Submission of Document's Catalogue)

A court may, if deemed necessary for a request under [Article 345](#), and pursuant to a request by the party that has generally indicated the purport of documents subject to such a request or the facts to be proved by such documents, order the other party to submit a written statement of the indication and purport concerning the documents held by him in relation to the contents of request or those to be submitted as a documentary evidence in relation to the contents of request.

Article 347 (Judgment on Whether or not to Admit Request for Submission of Document)

(1) A court may, if deemed that a request for submission of documents is justifiable, order the holder of documents to submit them, by its ruling.

(2) If deemed that a request for submission of documents is well-grounded only as to a part of such documents, the court shall order to submit such part only.

(3) In case where a third person is ordered to submit a document, the court shall examine the said person or a person designated by him.

(4) The court may, if deemed necessary for judging on whether a document corresponds to [Article 344](#), order its holder to produce such document. In this case, the court shall not make such document open to other persons.

Article 348 (Appeal)

An immediate appeal may be made against the ruling of a request for an order to submit a document.

Article 349 (Effect When Party Fails to Submit Document)

When a party fails to comply with the order under [Article 347](#) (1), (2) and (4), the court may admit that the allegations of the other party as to the entries in such document prove true.

Article 350 (Effect When Party Obstructs Any Use)

When a party has, on purpose to prevent any use by the other party of the document which he is ordered to submit, destroyed the document or made it unusable, the court may admit that the allegations of the other party as to the entries in such document prove true.

Article 351 (Sanction against Non-submission of Document by Third Person)

When a third party fails to comply with the order under [Article 347](#) (1), (2) and (4), the provisions of [Article 318](#) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 352 (Entrusting Forwarding of Document)

A request for submission of a documentary evidence may also be made by filing a request for entrusting the holder of document with forwarding such document, notwithstanding the provisions of [Art](#)