

ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION ACT

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Wholly Amended by Act No. 3754, Dec. 15, 1984
Amended by Act No. 4017, Aug. 5, 1988
Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994
Act No. 6626, Jan. 26, 2002
Act No. 6627, Jan. 26, 2002

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to relieve citizens from the infringement of their rights or interests by the illegal dispositions of administrative agencies and the exercise or non-exercise of public power, and settle properly disputes over the rights involved in public law or the application of law, through administrative litigation procedures.

Article 2 (Definitions)

- (1) For the purpose of this Act, the definitions of terms shall be as follows:
 1. The term "disposition, etc." means the exercise of or refusal to exercise public power by an administrative agency as function of law enforcement in relation to a specific fact, other similar administrative actions (hereinafter referred to as the "disposition") and an adjudication on the administrative appeal; and
 2. The term "omission" means the failure of an administrative agency to take a certain disposition for a considerable period of time, notwithstanding its legal obligation to do so, against an application of a party.
- (2) In application of this Act, the term "administrative agencies" shall include administrative organs, public entities and their organs or private persons delegated or commissioned with administrative power under Acts and subordinate statutes.

Article 3 (Classification of Administrative Litigations)

Administrative litigations shall be classified into the following four categories: <Amended by Act No. 4017, Aug. 5, 1988>

1. Appeal litigation: It means a litigation instituted against a disposition,

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etc. or an omission by an administrative agency;

2. Party litigation: It means a litigation concerning legal relation cause of which is a disposition, etc. by an administrative agency, and a litigation for legal relations in public law, in which one of the parties in the legal relationship is a defendant;
3. Public litigation: It means a litigation instituted by a person without his own legal interests to seek the correction of illegal acts by the State or a organs of public entities; and
4. Agency litigation: It means a litigation instituted when disputes arise over the existence or non-existence and exercise of power between agencies of the State or organs of public entities, except for a litigation instituted against matters of which the Constitutional Court is in charge under Article 2 of the Constitutional Court Act.

Article 4 (Appeal Litigation)

The appeal litigation shall be classified as follows:

1. Revocation litigation: it means a litigation instituted to revoke or alter an illegal disposition, etc. by an administrative agency;
2. Litigation for affirmation of nullity, etc.: It means a litigation instituted to seek the affirmation of effectiveness or ineffectiveness and the existence or non-existence of a disposition, etc. by an administrative agency; and
3. Litigation for affirmation of illegality of an omission: It means a litigation instituted to affirm the illegality of an omission by an administrative agency.

Article 5 (Period Outside Country)

The period calculated under this Act shall be extended from fourteen to thirty days for the complement of a litigating act outside the country, from thirty days to sixty for a request for retrial by a third person outside the country, and from sixty days to ninety for the institution of a litigation outside the country.

Article 6 (Public Notice concerning Judgment of Unconstitutionality of Orders or Regulations)

(1) When it becomes definite that an order or regulation is in contravention of the Constitution or Acts pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court to an administrative litigation, the Supreme Court shall promptly notify the reason thereof to the Minister of Government Administration.

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(2) Upon receiving the notice made by the Supreme Court in compliance with paragraph (1), the Minister of Government Administration shall notice it in the Gazette without delay.

Article 7 (Transfer of Case)

The provisions of Article 34 (1) of the Civil Procedure Act shall also apply to a case where an administrative litigation is mistakenly instituted by a plaintiff without any intention and gross negligence to the court of any different instance. <Amended by Act No. 6626, Jan. 26, 2002>

Article 8 (Scope of Application)

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in other Acts, administrative litigations shall be governed by this Act.

(2) With respect to matters not provided for in this Act concerning administrative litigations, the provisions of the Court Organization Act, the Civil Procedure Act, and the Civil Execution Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. <Amended by Act No. 6627, Jan. 26, 2002>

CHAPTER II REVOCATION LITIGATION

SECTION 1 Jurisdiction

Article 9 (Jurisdiction)

(1) The court of the first instance, which has jurisdiction over a revocation litigation, shall be an administrative court having jurisdiction over the location of the defendant: *Provided*, That a central administrative agency or its head is the defendant, the competent court shall be an administrative court in the location of the Supreme Court.

(2) A litigation for revocation of a disposition concerning the expropriation of land, and real estate or a specific place may be instituted with an administrative court having jurisdiction over the location of the real estate or the place.

[This Article Wholly Amended Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994]

Article 10 (Transfer and Consolidation of Litigation for Related Claim)

(1) In case where a revocation litigation and other litigation falling under any of the following subparagraphs (hereinafter referred to as the "litigation for related claim") are pending separately in different courts, the court in which the litigation for related claim is pending, when it deems

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considerable, may transfer, upon an application from the party or *ex officio*, the other litigation to the court in which the revocation litigation is pending:

1. Litigation for related claim concerning indemnification for damage, the restitution of an unjust enrichment and the restoration of original state, etc., which are related to the disposition, etc.; and

2. Litigation for revocation of the disposition, etc concerned.

(2) A litigation for related claim may be consolidated to a litigation for revocation until the pleading of fact-finding proceedings is closed, or a litigation for related claim against a person other than the defendant may be instituted with the court in which the revocation litigation is pending in consolidation with this.

Article 11 (Prior Question)

(1) In case where the effectiveness or ineffectiveness and existence or non-existence of a disposition, etc. are a prior question for a civil litigation and the court in charge of it tries and decides the question, the provisions of Articles 17, 25, 26 and 33 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(2) In case of paragraph (1), the court in charge of the litigation shall notify the administrative agency that has made the disposition, etc. of the fact that the litigation has been made a prior question.

SECTION 2 Parties

Article 12 (Standing to Sue)

The revocation litigation may be instituted by a person having legal interests to seek the revocation of a disposition, etc. The same shall also apply to a person with legal interests to be restored by the revocation of a disposition even after the effect of such a disposition, etc. is extinguished by the lapse of period, the execution of disposition, etc. and other causes.

Article 13 (Standing to be Sue)

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in other Acts, the defendant to a revocation litigation shall be the administrative agency that has made the disposition, etc. in question: *Provided*, That when the authority pertaining to such a disposition, etc. is succeeded to another administrative agency after the disposition, etc. is made, the later shall be the defendant.

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(2) If the administrative agency as referred to in paragraph (1) no longer exists, the defendant shall be the State or a public entity to which matters concerning such a disposition, etc. revert.

Article 14 (Change of Defendant for Mistake)

(1) If a plaintiff names by mistake another person as a defendant, the court may, upon a request of the plaintiff, permit by decision a change of the defendant.

(2) The court shall serve a new defendant with an exemplification of the decision under paragraph (1).

(3) An immediate appeal may be instituted against a decision rejecting the request made under paragraph (1).

(4) When a decision is made under paragraph (1), a litigation instituted against a new defendant shall be considered to have been filed at the time when the original one was instituted.

(5) When a decision is made under paragraph (1), a litigation instituted against the previous defendant shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

(6) If a cause falling under Article 13 (1) (proviso) or (2) takes place after a revocation litigation is instituted, the court shall, upon a request of the party or *ex officio*, change the defendant. In this case, the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 15 (Joint Litigation)

Several persons may be co-litigants only when a demand of or to them is related to a demand for the revocation of a disposition, etc.

Article 16 (Intervention of Third Persons in Litigation)

(1) If there is a third person whose right and interests are infringed by the outcome of a litigation, the court may, upon a request of the party or the third person or *ex officio*, let the third person intervene in the litigation by decision.

(2) If the court intends to make a decision under paragraph (1), it shall hear in advance the opinions of the party and the third person.

(3) The third person, who has made a request under paragraph (1), may file an immediate appeal against a decision dismissing his request.

(4) With respect to the third person intervening in the litigation under paragraph (1), the provisions of Article 67 of the Civil Procedure Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. <Amended by Act No. 6626, Jan. 26, 2002>

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Article 17 (Intervention of Administrative Agency in Litigation)

(1) If the court deems it necessary to let another administrative agency intervene in a litigation, the court may, upon a request of the party or the administrative agency concerned or *ex officio*, let the agency intervene in the litigation by decision.

(2) If the court intends to make a decision under paragraph (1), it shall hear the opinions of the party and the administrative agency concerned.

(3) With respect to the administrative agency intervening in the litigation under paragraph (1), the provisions of Article 76 of the Civil Procedure Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. <Amended by Act No. 6626, Jan. 26, 2002>

SECTION 3 Initiation of Litigation

Article 18 (Relation to Administrative Appeal)

(1) Even if an administrative appeal may be instituted against a disposition in question pursuant to the provisions of Acts and subordinate statutes, a revocation litigation may be instituted without doing so: *Provided*, That there are provisions that a revocation litigation may not be instituted without going through an administrative adjudication on a disposition in question in other Acts, the same shall not be applied. <Amended by Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994>

(2) Notwithstanding the proviso of paragraph (1) of this Article, if there is a cause falling under any of the following subparagraphs, a revocation litigation may be instituted without going through an adjudication on the administrative appeal: <Amended by Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994>

1. Where no adjudication is made after the elapse of sixty days from the date an administrative appeal is requested;
2. Where the urgent need exists to prevent a serious loss resulting from the execution of a disposition or the continuation of procedures;
3. Where a reason exists that makes it impossible for an administrative organ responsible for adjudication to make a decision or judgment under the relevant Acts and subordinate statutes; and
4. Where there are other justifiable reasons.

(3) In case of the proviso of paragraph (1), if there is a cause falling under any of the following subparagraphs, a revocation litigation may be instituted without filing an administrative appeal: <Amended by Act No. 4770,

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1. Where a rejection adjudication by an administrative appeal has already been made with respect to the same case;
 2. Where an adjudication by an administrative appeal has already been made with respect to a disposition related to each other in contents or a phased proceeding disposition for the same purpose;
 3. Where an administrative agency has altered a disposition which is the object of a litigation after closing of oral proceedings for a fact-finding proceedings, and institutes thereafter a litigation against the altered disposition; and
 4. Where an administrative agency, that has made a disposition, mis-informs that no administrative appeal is required.
- (4) The causes as provided for in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be clearly explained.

Article 19 (Objects of Revocation Litigation)

The disposition, etc. shall be subject to a revocation litigation: *Provided*, That in case of a litigation instituted to seek the revocation of an adjudication, it is permitted only when a reason exists that the adjudication itself has a proper illegality.

Article 20 (Period For Bringing Litigation)

- (1) A revocation litigation shall be instituted within 90 days from the date a disposition is known: *Provided*, That, in case where the proviso of Article 18 (1) is provided, or a request for an administration adjudication is permitted, or an administrative agency informs mistakenly that a request for an administration adjudication is permitted, the period during which a request for an administrative adjudication is made shall be reckoned from the date the exemplification of a written adjudication is served.
- (2) A revocation litigation shall not be instituted after the lapse of one year (in the case of the proviso of paragraph (1), one year from the date the adjudication is made) from the date the disposition is made: *Provided*, That, if there is any justifiable reason, this shall not apply.
- (3) The period as prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be a peremptory term.

[This Article Wholly Amended by Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994]

Article 21 (Alteration of Action)

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(1) The court, upon a request of the plaintiff, may permit by decision the alteration of an action by the time oral proceedings for fact-finding proceedings are closed, unless there is no change on the grounds of demand when it deems it considerable to alter a revocation litigation to a party litigation against the State or a public entity over affairs related to a disposition, etc. in question or to an appeal litigation other than a revocation litigation.

(2) In case where permission is given under paragraph (1) or the defendant is to be changed, the court shall hear the opinions of a person to be the new defendant.

(3) An immediate appeal may be filed against the decision of permission made under paragraph (1).

(4) The provisions of Article 14 (2), (4) and (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the decision of permission made under paragraph (1).

Article 22 (Alteration of Action Due to Change of Disposition)

(1) If an administrative agency changes a disposition which is the object of a litigation, after the litigation is filed, the court, upon a request of the plaintiff, may permit by decision a change of the gist or cause of the demand.

(2) The request as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made within sixty days from the date on which the change of disposition is known.

(3) The demand to be changed under paragraph (1) shall be considered to satisfy the requirements as prescribed in the proviso of Article 18 (1).

<Amended by Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994>

Article 23 (Suspension of Execution)

(1) The institution of a revocation litigation shall not preclude the effect, execution or the continuation of a procedure of disposition, etc.

(2) In case where a revocation litigation is instituted, if it is deemed urgently necessary to prevent irreparable damage from being caused by a disposition, etc. or execution or the continuation of procedure thereof, the court, in which the merits are pending, upon a request from the party or *ex officio*, may decide to suspend wholly or partly the effect, execution or the continuation of procedure of the disposition, etc. (hereinafter referred to as the "suspension of execution"): *Provided*, That, if the objective of a suspension of the effect of a disposition may be attained

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by suspending the execution or the continuation of procedure of the disposition etc., it shall not be permitted.

(3) If the suspension of execution is feared to have a serious effect on public welfare, it shall not be permitted.

(4) In requesting a decision on the suspension of execution under paragraph (2), the reason shall be clearly explained.

(5) An immediate appeal may be filed against a decision on the suspension of execution or a decision on the rejection under paragraph (2). In this case, an immediate appeal against the decision on the suspension of execution shall have no effect of suspending the execution of the decision.

(6) The provisions of Article 30 (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a decision on the suspension of execution as provided in paragraph (2).

Article 24 (Revocation of Suspension of Execution)

(1) If the suspension for execution has a serious effect on public welfare or the grounds for suspension cease to exist, after a decision on the suspension of execution becomes definite, the court, upon a request of the party or *ex officio*, may revoke by decision such a decision on the suspension of execution.

(2) The provisions of Article 23 (4) and (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a decision on the revocation of the decision on the suspension of execution under paragraph (1) and a dissatisfaction thereto.

SECTION 4 Trial

Article 25 (Order to Submit Records of Administrative Appeal)

(1) The court, upon a request of the party, may order by decision an administrative agency, which has made an adjudication, to submit the records related to an administrative appeal.

(2) Upon receiving the order of submission under paragraph (1), the administrative agency shall submit without delay to the court the records related to the administrative appeal.

Article 26 (*Ex Officio* Examination)

The court, if it deems necessary, may investigate the evidence *ex officio*, and judge even such a fact that the party does not aver.

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SECTION 5 Judgement

Article 27 (Revocation of Discretionary Disposition)

The court may revoke even the discretionary disposition by an administrative agency when such a disposition is exercised beyond the limit of its discretion or the discretion is abused.

Article 28 (Judgment Under Special Circumstance)

(1) Even in case where a demand of the plaintiff is deemed reasonable, if the revocation of a disposition, etc. is deemed remarkably inappropriate to the public welfare, the court may reject the demand of the plaintiff. In this case, the court shall expressly state in the text of the judgment that the disposition, etc. are illegal.

(2) In handing down a judgment under paragraph (1), the court shall investigate in advance the extent of damage from which the plaintiff may suffer, the method of compensating for it and other circumstances.

(3) A plaintiff may make to the court in which a revocation litigation concerned is pending, in consolidation with such a litigation, demands for damage compensation, the establishment of installations to eliminate any danger and injury and other proper method of relief, against the State or a public entity to which an administrative agency, the defendant, belongs.

Article 29 (Effect of Revocation Judgment, etc.)

(1) A final judgment revoking a disposition, etc. shall have the effect even on a third person.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a decision on the suspension of execution under Article 23 or a decision on the revocation of the decision on the suspension of execution under Article 24.

Article 30 (Binding Force of Revocation Judgment, etc.)

(1) A final judgment revoking a disposition, etc. shall be binding on the parties, an administrative agency and other administrative agencies involved in the case.

(2) If a disposition revoked by a judgment is involved in the rejection of a request of the party, the administrative agency, that has made such a disposition, shall make a new disposition to the previous request in keeping with the aim of such a judgment.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a

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case where a disposition at a request is revoked for reasons of illegality in its procedure.

SECTION 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 31 (Demand for Review by Third Person)

(1) A third person, whose right or interests have been infringed by a judgment revoking a disposition, etc., and who has been unable to produce the means of attack or defense to exercise his influence on a judgment because of his failure to intervene in a litigation for reasons unattributable to him, may demand the review of a conclusive and final judgment for such reasons.

(2) A demand as provided in paragraph (1) shall be made within thirty days from the date on which the existence of a final judgment is known, or one year from the date on which the judgment became final.

(3) The period as provided in paragraph (2) shall be a peremptory term.

Article 32 (Bearing of Litigation Cost)

If a demand for revocation is rejected under the provisions of Article 28, or the demand is dismissed or turned down for reasons of the revocation or alteration of a disposition, etc. by an administrative agency, the costs of litigation shall be borne by the defendant.

Article 33 (Effect of Judgment on Litigation Costs)

When a judgment on the costs of litigation becomes final, it shall have the effect on the State or a public entity to which an administrative agency that has been the defendant or the intervenor belongs.

Article 34 (Indirect Compulsion of Judgment on Revocation of Refusal Disposition)

(1) If an administrative agency fails to make a disposition under Article 30 (2), the court of the first instance, with which a litigation has been instituted, upon a request of the party, may determine by decision a considerable period for the administrative agency to make the disposition, and when the administrative agency fails to do it within such a period, the court may order the administrative agency to make a certain reparation in proportion to the period of delay, or to compensate immediately for damage.

(2) The provisions of Article 33 of this Act and Article 262 of the Civil Execution Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case as referred to in

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paragraph (1). <Amended by Act No. 6627, Jan. 26, 2002>

CHAPTER III APPEAL LITIGATION OTHER THAN REVOCATION LITIGATION

Article 35 (Standing to Sue for Litigation for Affirmation of Nullity, etc.)

A litigation for the affirmation of nullity, etc. may be instituted by a person having legal interests to seek the affirmation of effectiveness or ineffectiveness, or existence or non-existence of a disposition, etc.

Article 36 (Standing to Sue for Litigation for Affirmation of Illegality of Omission)

A litigation for the affirmation of illegality of an omission may be instituted only by a person who has made a request for a disposition, and has legal interests to seek the affirmation of illegality of the omission.

Article 37 (Alteration of Action)

The provisions of Article 21 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a litigation for the affirmation of nullity, etc., or of illegality of an omission is altered or changed to a litigation for revocation or a party litigation.

Article 38 (Application *Mutatis Mutandis*)

(1) The provisions of Articles 9, 10, 13 through 17, 19, 22 through 26, 29 through 31, and 33 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a litigation for the affirmation of nullity, etc.

(2) The provisions of Articles 9, 10, 13 through 19, 20, 25 through 27, 29 through 31, 33 and 34 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a litigation for the affirmation of illegality of an omission. <Amended by Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994>

CHAPTER IV PARTY LITIGATION

Article 39 (Standing to be Sued)

In a party litigation, the State, a public entity and other subjects of rights shall be open to being sued by the defendants.

Article 40 (Jurisdiction)

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The provisions of Article 9 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of a party litigation: *Provided*, That, in case where the State or a public entity is the defendant, the location of an administrative agency concerned shall be considered that of the defendant.

Article 41 (Period for Filing Litigation)

If the period for instituting a party litigation is specified in Acts and subordinate statutes, such a period shall be a peremptory term.

Article 42 (Alteration of Action)

The provisions of Article 21 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a party litigation is altered into an appeal litigation.

Article 43 (Restriction on Sentence of Provisional Execution)

In case where a party litigation is instituted against the State, a provisional execution shall not be sentenced.

Article 44 (Application *Mutatis Mutandis*)

(1) The provisions of Articles 14 through 17, 22, 25, 26, 30 (1), 32 and 33 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a party litigation.

(2) The provisions of Article 10 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the transfer of a case when a party litigation and a litigation for related claim are pending in different courts, respectively, and the consolidation of them.

CHAPTER V PUBLIC AND AGENCY LITIGATIONS

Article 45 (Institution of Litigation)

Any public and agency litigations may be instituted only in such cases and by such persons as prescribed in Acts.

Article 46 (Application *Mutatis Mutandis*)

(1) With respect to a public or agency litigation instituted to seek the revocation of a disposition, etc., the provisions pertaining to the revocation litigation shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, unless it is contrary to its nature.

(2) With respect to a public or an agency litigation instituted to seek the affirmation of effectiveness or ineffectiveness, or existence or non-existence of a disposition, etc., or the illegality of an omission, the provisions pertaining to the litigation for the affirmation of nullity, etc. or the litigation for the affirmation of illegality of omission shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, unless it is contrary to its nature.

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(3) With respect to a public or an agency litigation other than those as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2), the provisions pertaining to the party litigation shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, unless it is contrary to its nature.

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on October 1, 1985.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Previous Matters)

Except as otherwise provided for in other Acts, this Act shall apply to matters taking place before the enforcement of this Act: *Provided*, That it shall not preclude the effect that has already entered into force under the previous provisions before the enforcement of this Act.

Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Previous Disposition For Which Period to File Litigation has Expired)

With respect to a disposition against which no litigation has been instituted at the time this Act enters into force, and for which the period to file a litigation has already expired pursuant to the previous provisions, no revocation litigation shall be instituted under this Act. The same shall also apply to a party litigation for which an instituting period is prescribed.

Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Pending Administrative Litigation)

An administrative litigation pending in the court at the time this Act enters into force shall be considered to have been instituted under this Act.

Article 5 (Transitional Measures concerning Effect of Adjudication, etc. on Administrative Appeal, etc.)

An administrative appeal, a demand for review, objection and other appeal of dissatisfaction to an administrative agency or adjudications and decisions thereon pursuant to the provisions of the previous Administrative Adjudication Act and other Acts at the time this Act enters into force, shall, for the application of this Act, be considered a demand for an administrative appeal or an adjudication thereon.

Article 6 (Amendment of Other Acts)

(1) Omitted.

(2) In case where the provisions of the previous Administrative Litigation

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Act other than those as provided in paragraph (1) are cited or shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in other Acts at the time this Act enters into force, the new provisions of this Act shall be considered to be cited or shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in lieu of such previous provisions.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4017, Aug. 5, 1988>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on September 1, 1988. (Proviso Omitted.)

Articles 2 through 8 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 4770, Jul. 27, 1994>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on March 1, 1998.

Article 2 (Transitional Measures)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Addenda, this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to an administrative litigation against a disposition, etc. which has been made before the enforcement of this Act: *Provided*, That an administrative litigation pending in the court at the time this Act enters into force shall be dealt with by reference to the previous provisions.

(2) In case where the period to file a litigation has already expired pursuant to the previous provisions at the time this Act enters into force, no litigation for the revocation or affirmation of illegality of an omission against a disposition, etc. may be instituted under this Act.

(3) With respect to a disposition for which an administrative appeal may be requested pursuant to the provisions of Acts and subordinate statutes, if the period of a request for an adjudication has already expired before the enforcement of this Act without a request for the administrative appeal, the institution of a revocation litigation shall be dealt with by reference to the provisions of the previous Article 18.

(4) In case falling under the previous provisions of the former part of the purview of Article 20 (2) at the time this Act enters into force, the period for filing a litigation shall be dealt with by reference the previous provisions.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6626, Jan. 26, 2002>

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Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on July 1, 2002.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.

ADDENDA <Act No. 6627, Jan. 26, 2002>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Act shall enter into force on July 1, 2002.

Articles 2 through 7 Omitted.