GWANGBOK ARCHIVE / PRIMARY 06

Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Acts

반민족행위처벌법

Republic of Korea · 22 September 1948

Original Korean source · English translation, Gwangbok Archive

Law No. 3 · 22 September 1948Original enactment: Articles 1–32, with legislative history and annotations.Gwangbok Archive · Unofficial English translation

CC BY 4.0

Document record

Original title | 반민족행위처벌법 (反民族行爲處罰法)

English title | Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Acts

Legal identity | Law No. 3 (법률 제3호), 22 September 1948

Effective date | 22 September 1948 (Article 32)

Structure | Three chapters, Articles 1–28; four supplementary articles, Articles 29–32

Text translated | The original enactment, without later amendments incorporated

Textual basis | Official Gazette No. 5 (22 September 1948), as transcribed by the National Institute of Korean History; checked against National Law Information Center

Archival original | National Archives of Korea, AA0001664, item 0001 (18 pages)

Editorial introduction

Enacted by the Constituent National Assembly and promulgated on 22 September 1948, the Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Acts created a statutory mechanism for addressing specified conduct associated with Japanese colonial rule. Its constitutional basis was Article 101 of the supplementary provisions of the 1948 Constitution, which authorized special legislation for serious anti-national acts committed before 15 August 1945. The statute defined categories of prohibited conduct and penalties, established a Special Investigation Committee, and provided for a Special Tribunal and Special Prosecution Department. [1–4]

This edition presents the original 1948 text—not the consolidated version following amendments. The original law comprised 28 articles in three chapters and four supplementary articles, including a two-year period for initiating prosecution under Article 29. Subsequent changes altered investigative procedure and the prosecution deadline, and ultimately removed the special institutions. A concise chronology after the translation separates those developments from the enacted text. [1–3, 5]

TEXTUAL POLICY The Korean column follows the contemporary mixed-script transcription and

preserves historically specific terminology. Editorial comments and later legislative developments are not inserted into the enacted statutory text.

PART I / ORIGINAL ENACTMENT — LAW NO. 3, 1948

Bilingual statutory text

Parallel Korean and English · faithfully preserving the original article numbering

CHAPTER I / OFFENCES · 제1장 죄

Article 1

제1조 일본정부와 통모하여 한일병합에 적극 협력한 자, 한국의 주권을 침해하는 조약 또는 문서에 조인한 자와 모의한 자는 사형 또는 무기징역에 처하고 그 재산과 유산의 전부 혹은 2분지 1이상을 몰수한다.

Article 1. Any person who, in collusion with the Japanese government, actively cooperated in the annexation of Korea by Japan, or who signed or conspired in the signing of a treaty or document infringing upon Korea’s sovereignty, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment, and all or at least one-half of that person’s property and estate shall be confiscated.

Article 2

제2조 일본정부로부터 爵을 受한 자 또는 일본 제국의회의 의원이 되었던 자는 무기 또는 5년 이상의 징역에 처하고 그 재산과 유산의 전부 혹은 2분지 1이상을 몰수한다.

Article 2. Any person who received a title of nobility from the Japanese government or served as a member of the Imperial Diet of Japan shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than five years, and all or at least one-half of that person’s property and estate shall be confiscated.

Article 3

제3조 일본치하 독립운동자나 그 가족을 악의로 살상 박해한 자 또는 이를 지휘한 자는 사형, 무기 또는 5년 이상의 징역에 처하고 그 재산의 전부 혹은 일부를 몰수한다.

Article 3. Any person who, under Japanese rule, maliciously killed, injured, or persecuted independence activists or their families, or directed such acts, shall be punished by death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for not less than five years, and all or part of that person’s property shall be confiscated.

Article 4 / opening provision

제4조 좌의 각호의 一에 해당하는 자는 10년 이하의 징역에 처하거나 15년 이하의 공민권을 정지하고 그 재산의 전부 혹은 일부를 몰수할 수 있다.

Article 4. A person falling under any one of the following categories may be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by suspension of civic rights for not more than fifteen years, and all or part of that person’s property may be confiscated.

ARTICLE 4 / ITEMS 1–3

1. 襲爵한 자 2. 중추원 부의장, 고문 또는 참의되었던 자 3. 칙임관 이상의 관리되었던 자	(1) A person who inherited a title of nobility. (2) A person who served as Vice-Chair, Adviser, or Councillor of the Central Advisory Council (Jungchuwon). (3) A person who held an official post of the rank of imperial appointee (chikimgwan) or above.

ARTICLE 4 / ITEMS 4–6

4. 밀정행위로 독립운동을 방해한 자 5. 독립을 방해할 목적으로 단체를 조직했거나 그 단체의 수뇌간부로 활동하였던 자 6. 군, 경찰의 관리로서 악질적인 행위로 민족에게 해를 가한 자	(4) A person who obstructed the independence movement through espionage or informant activities. (5) A person who organized an association for the purpose of obstructing independence, or served as a leading officer of such an association. (6) A military or police official who caused harm to the Korean people through particularly reprehensible acts.

ARTICLE 4 / ITEMS 7–9

7. 비행기·병기·탄약 등 군수공업을 책임경영한 자 8. 道·府의 자문 또는 결의기관의 의원이 되었던 자로서 日政에 아부하여 그 반민족적 罪跡이 현저한 자 9. 관공리되었던 자로서 그 직위를 악용하여 민족에게 해를 가한 악질적 죄적이 현저한 자	(7) A person who exercised responsible management of military industries producing aircraft, weapons, ammunition, or similar matériel. (8) A member of an advisory or deliberative body of a province (do) or municipality (bu) whose pronounced record of anti-national misconduct resulted from currying favour with the Japanese administration. (9) A former public official whose conspicuous record of particularly reprehensible misconduct involved abusing official position to harm the Korean people.

ARTICLE 4 / ITEMS 10–12

10. 일본국책을 추진시킬 목적으로 설립된 각 단체본부의 수뇌간부로서 악질적인 지도적 행동을 한 자 11. 종교·사회·문화·경제 기타 각 부문에 있어서 민족적인 정신과 신념을 배반하고 일본침략주의와 그 시책을 수행하는데 협력하기 위하여 악질적인 반민족적 언론, 저작과 기타 방법으로써 지도한 자 12. 개인으로서 악질적인 행위로 일제에 아부하여 민족에게 해를 가한 자	(10) A senior leader at the headquarters of an organization established to advance Japanese state policy who engaged in particularly reprehensible leadership activities. (11) A person who, in religion, society, culture, the economy, or another field, repudiated national spirit and conviction and, in order to assist Japanese imperialism and its policies, exercised leadership through particularly reprehensible anti-national speech, writings, or other means. (12) An individual who, through particularly reprehensible acts of subservience to Japanese imperial rule, caused harm to the Korean people.

Article 5

제5조 일본치하에 고등관 3등급 이상, 勳5등 이상을 받은 관공리 또는 헌병·헌병보·고등경찰의 직에 있던 자는 본법의 공소시효 경과전에는 공무원에 임명될 수 없다. 단 기술관은 제외한다.

Article 5. A public official who, under Japanese rule, held the third grade or above among higher officials or received an honour of the fifth class or above, or a person who served as a military police officer, assistant military police officer, or officer of the higher police, shall not be appointed to public office before the limitation period for prosecution under this Act has expired. Technical officials are excepted.

Article 6

제6조 본법에 규정한 죄를 범한 자, 개전의 情狀이 현저한 자는 그 형을 경감 또는 면제할 수 있다.

Article 6. Where a person who has committed an offence prescribed by this Act shows clear circumstances of repentance or reform, the penalty may be reduced or remitted.

Article 7

제7조 타인을 모함할 목적 또는 범죄자를 옹호할 목적으로 본법에 규정한 범죄에 관하여 허위의 신고·위증·증거인멸을 한 자 또는 범죄자에게 도피의 길을 협조한 자는 당해 내용에 해당한 범죄규정으로 처벌한다.

Article 7. A person who, for the purpose of falsely incriminating another or protecting an offender, makes a false report, gives false testimony, destroys evidence concerning an offence under this Act, or assists an offender in escaping, shall be punished under the penal provision applicable to the act in question.

Article 8

제8조 본법에 규정한 죄를 범한 자로서 단체를 조직하는 자는 1년 이하의 징역에 처한다

Article 8. A person who has committed an offence under this Act and organizes an association shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

CHAPTER II / SPECIAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE · 제2장 특별조사위원회

Article 9

제9조 반민족행위를 예비조사하기 위하여 특별조사위원회를 설치한다. 특별조사위원회는 위원 10인으로 구성한다. 특별조사위원은 국회의원 중에서 좌기의 자격을 가진 자를 국회가 선거한다.
1. 독립운동의 경력이 있거나 절개를 堅守하고 애국의 성심이 있는 자
2. 애국의 열성이 있고 학식·덕망이 있는 자

Article 9. A Special Investigation Committee shall be established to conduct preliminary investigations into anti-national acts. The Committee shall consist of ten members. The National Assembly shall elect the special investigators from among its own members who possess the following qualifications:
(1) Experience in the independence movement, or steadfast integrity and sincere patriotism.
(2) Patriotic dedication, learning, and public esteem.

Article 10

제10조 특별조사위원회는 위원장, 부위원장 각 1인을 호선한다. 위원장은 조사위원회를 대표하며 회의의 의장이 된다. 부위원장은 위원장을 보좌하고 위원장이 사고가 있을 때에는 그 직무를 대리한다.

Article 10. The Special Investigation Committee shall elect from among its members one Chair and one Vice-Chair. The Chair shall represent the Committee and preside over its meetings. The Vice-Chair shall assist the Chair and act in the Chair's place when the Chair is unable to perform the duties of office.

Article 11

제11조 특별조사위원은 其 재임중 현행범 이외에는 특별조사위원장의 승인이 없이 체포·심문을 받지 않는다.

Article 11. During their term of office, special investigators shall not be arrested or interrogated without the approval of the Chair of the Special Investigation Committee, except when apprehended in the act of committing an offence.

Article 12

제12조 특별조사위원회는 사무를 분담하기 위하여 서울시와 각 道에 조사부, 郡·府에 조사지부를 설치할 수 있다. 조사부책임자는 조사위원회에서 선거하여 국회의 승인을 받어야 한다.

Article 12. To distribute its work, the Special Investigation Committee may establish investigation offices in Seoul and each province (do), and branch investigation offices in counties (gun) and municipalities (bu). The heads of investigation offices shall be elected by the Committee and must receive the approval of the National Assembly.

Article 13

제13조 특별조사위원회에서 채용하는 직원은 친일모리의 세평이 없는 자라야 한다

Article 13. Persons employed by the Special Investigation Committee must not have a public reputation for pursuing personal advantage through collaboration with Japan.

Article 14

제14조 조사방법은 문서조사, 실지조사의 2종으로 한다. 문서조사는 관공문서, 신문, 기타 출판물을 조사하여 피의자 명부를 작성한다. 실지조사는 피의자 명부를 기초로 하고 현지출장, 기타 적당한 방법으로 증거를 수집하여 조사서를 작성한다.

Article 14. There shall be two methods of investigation: documentary investigation and on-site investigation. Documentary investigation shall consist of examining official documents, newspapers, and other publications to prepare a list of suspects. On-site investigation shall proceed on the basis of that list and shall involve collecting evidence through field visits or other suitable methods and preparing an investigation report.

Article 15

제15조 특별조사위원회로부터 조사사무를 집행하기 위하여 정부, 기타의 기관에 대하여 필요한 보고기록의 제출 또는 기타 협력을 요구할 때에는 이에 응하여야 한다

Article 15. When the Special Investigation Committee, for the performance of its investigative work, requests the government or another institution to submit necessary reports or records or to provide other cooperation, the institution concerned shall comply.

Article 16

제16조 특별조사위원이 직무를 수행할 때에는 특별조사위원장의 신임장을 소지케 하며 그 행동의 자유를 보유하는 특권을 가지게 한다.

Article 16. In performing their duties, special investigators shall carry credentials issued by the Chair of the Special Investigation Committee and shall enjoy the privilege of freedom of action in the execution of those duties.

Article 17

제17조 특별조사위원회가 조사를 완료할 때에는 10일 이내에 위원회의 결의로 조사보고서를 작성하고 의견서를 첨부하여 특별검찰부에 제출하여야 한다.

Article 17. Within ten days after completing an investigation, the Special Investigation Committee shall, by resolution, prepare an investigation report, attach its written opinion, and submit both to the Special Prosecution Department.

Article 18

제18조 특별조사위원회의 비용은 국고부담으로 한다.

Article 18. The expenses of the Special Investigation Committee shall be borne by the national treasury.

CHAPTER III / SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AND PROCEDURE · 제3장 특별재판부 구성과 절차

Article 19

제19조 본법에 규정된 범죄자를 처단하기 위하여 대법원에 특별재판부를 附置한다. 반민족행위를 처단하는 특별재판부는 국회에서 선거한 특별재판부부장 1인, 부장재판관 3인, 재판관 12인으로써 구성한다. 전항의 재판관은 국회의원 중에서 5인, 고등법원 이상의 법관 또는 변호사 중에서 6인, 일반 사회인사 중에서 5인으로 하여야 한다.

Article 19. A Special Tribunal shall be attached to the Supreme Court to try persons accused of offences prescribed by this Act. The Special Tribunal for Anti-National Acts shall consist of one Head of the Tribunal, three presiding judges, and twelve judges, elected by the National Assembly. Of those serving on the Tribunal, five shall be members of the National Assembly, six shall be judges of a High Court or higher court or attorneys, and five shall be members of the general public.

Article 20

제20조 특별재판부에 특별검찰부를 병치한다. 특별검찰부는 국회에서 선거한 특별검찰부 검찰관장 1인, 차장 1인, 검찰관 7인으로써 구성한다.

Article 20. A Special Prosecution Department shall be established alongside the Special Tribunal. It shall consist of one Chief Special Prosecutor, one Deputy Chief, and seven special prosecutors, elected by the National Assembly.

Article 21

제21조 특별재판관과 특별검찰관은 좌의 자격을 가진 자 중에서 선거하여야 한다.
1. 독립운동에 경력에 있거나 절개를 견수하고 애국의 성심이 있는 법률가
2. 애국의 열성이 있고 학식·덕망이 있는 자

Article 21. The special judges and special prosecutors shall be elected from among persons who possess the following qualifications:
(1) Legal professionals with experience in the independence movement, or steadfast integrity and sincere patriotism.
(2) Persons of patriotic dedication, learning, and public esteem.

Article 22

제22조 특별재판부 부장과 특별재판관은 대법원장 및 법관과 동일한 대우와 보수를 받고 특별검찰관장과 특별검찰관은 검찰총장 및 검찰관과 동일한 대우와 보수를 받는다.

Article 22. The Head of the Special Tribunal and the special judges shall receive treatment and remuneration equivalent, respectively, to those of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and judges. The Chief Special Prosecutor and special prosecutors shall receive treatment and remuneration equivalent, respectively, to those of the Prosecutor General and prosecutors.

Article 23

제23조 특별재판부의 재판관과 검찰관은 그 재임중 일반 재판관 및 일반 검찰관과 동일한 신분의 보장을 받는다.

Article 23. During their term of office, the judges and prosecutors of the Special Tribunal and Special Prosecution Department shall enjoy the same security of tenure and official status as ordinary judges and prosecutors, respectively.

Article 24

제24조 특별재판부의 재판관과 검찰관은 그 재임중 국회의원, 법관과 검찰관 이외의 공직을 겸하거나 영리기관에 참여하거나 정당에 관여하지 못한다.

Article 24. During their term of office, the special judges and prosecutors shall not concurrently hold public office other than that of National Assembly member, judge, or prosecutor, participate in a profit-making organization, or engage in political party activities.

Article 25

제25조 특별재판부에 3부를 두고 각부는 재판장 1인과 재판관 4인의 합의로써 재판한다.

Article 25. The Special Tribunal shall have three divisions. Each division shall adjudicate cases by a panel consisting of one presiding judge and four judges.

Article 26

제26조 특별검찰관은 특별조사위원회의 조사보고서와 일반검찰 사실을 기초로 하여 공소를 제기한다. 특별검찰관은 검찰상 필요에 의하여 특별조사위원 또는 사법경찰관을 지휘·명령할 수 있다.

Article 26. Special prosecutors shall institute prosecutions on the basis of investigation reports submitted by the Special Investigation Committee and facts established through ordinary prosecutorial investigation. Where necessary for prosecution, a special prosecutor may direct and issue orders to special investigators or judicial police officers.

Article 27

제27조 특별검찰관은 특별조사위원회의 조사보고서를 접수한 후 20일 이내에 기소하여야 하며 특별재판부는 기소된 사건에 대하여 30일 이내에 공판을 개정하여야 한다. 단 특별재판부는 부득이한 사정이 있을 때에는 기간을 연장할 수 있으되 30일을 초과할 수 없다.

Article 27. A special prosecutor shall bring an indictment within twenty days after receiving the investigation report of the Special Investigation Committee, and the Special Tribunal shall open a trial hearing within thirty days after indictment. Where unavoidable circumstances exist, the Special Tribunal may extend the period, but the extension shall not exceed thirty days.

Article 28

제28조 본법에 의한 재판은 단심제로 한다. 소송절차와 형의 집행은 일반형사소송법에 의한다.	Article 28. Trials under this Act shall be conducted at a single instance. Proceedings and the execution of sentences shall be governed by the ordinary law of criminal procedure.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS · 부칙

Article 29

제29조 본법에 규정한 범죄에 대한 공소시효는 본법 공포일로부터 기산하여 2년을 경과함으로써 완성된다. 단 도피한 자나 본법이 사실상 시행되지 못할 지역에 거주하는 자 또는 거주하던 자에 대하여는 그 사유가 소멸된 때로부터 시효가 진행된다.	Article 29. The limitation period for prosecuting offences prescribed by this Act shall expire upon the passage of two years calculated from the date of this Act’s promulgation. However, in the case of persons who have fled, or who reside or formerly resided in an area where this Act could not in practice be implemented, the limitation period shall begin to run when the relevant circumstance has ceased.

Article 30

제30조 본법의 규정은 한일병합 전후부터 단기 4278년 8월 15일 이전의 행위에 이를 적용한다.	Article 30. The provisions of this Act shall apply to acts committed from the period surrounding the annexation of Korea by Japan up to, but not including, 15 August 1945 (Dangi year 4278).

Article 31

제31조 본법에 규정한 범죄자로서 대한민국 헌법 공포일로부터 이후에 행한 그 재산의 매매·양도·증여 기타의 법률행위는 일체 무효로 한다.	Article 31. Any sale, transfer, gift, or other legal act concerning property carried out by a person falling within the offences prescribed by this Act on or after the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea shall be null and void.

Article 32

제32조 본법은 공포일로부터 시행한다.	Article 32. This Act shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Part ii / editorial apparatus

Legislative history and annotations

The following information is editorial, not part of the 1948 enacted law

The December 1948 amending statute is already a distinct Gwangbok Archive publication. The

table below records only those later enactments needed to identify the historical version translated here. The original Articles 1–32 above are not silently updated to reflect those changes.

DATE | INSTRUMENT | HISTORICAL EFFECT

22 Sep 1948 | Law No. 3 | Original enactment; effective upon promulgation; Article 29 allowed a two-year prosecution period calculated from promulgation.

7 Dec 1948 | Law No. 13 | Amended the Committee's oversight and investigative procedures and the relationship between the special investigators and special prosecutors; effective 28 Dec 1948.

20 Jul 1949 | Law No. 34 | Changed the prosecution limitation deadline in Article 29 to 31 August 1949.

4 Oct 1949 | Law No. 54 | Deleted provisions concerning the special investigative, judicial, and prosecutorial institutions, and transferred outstanding proceedings to ordinary institutions.

14 Feb 1951 | Law No. 176 | Repealed the remaining Act.

Textual and translation notes

01 Source and text. The Korean column is based on the National Institute of Korean History's transcription of the original statute printed in the Official Gazette, no. 5 (22 September 1948), checked against the National Law Information Center's original-law record. The National Archives catalogues the original presidential record as AA0001664, item 0001. [1–3]

02 Constitutional authority. The supplementary Article 101 of the 1948 Constitution authorized the Constituent National Assembly to legislate for serious anti-national acts committed before 15 August 1945. This was an express exception to the general protection against retroactive criminal prosecution in Article 23 of that Constitution. [4]

03 "Anti-national acts." "Anti-national" translates 반민족, the statutory term. This edition does not substitute the narrower modern label "collaboration" for every use; the offences expressly encompassed different forms of conduct and levels of responsibility. [1, 4]

04 Article 4 and civic rights. "Civic rights" renders 공민권. The provision authorizes suspension of civic rights for up to fifteen years as an alternative to imprisonment and possible confiscation; it does not define the complete list of civic rights affected. The twelve numbered categories remain intact. [1]

05 Colonial offices and honors. Jungchuwon (中樞院) refers to the colonial-era Central Advisory Council; chikimgwan (勅任官) denotes a high-ranking class of imperial appointee. The statute uses historical offices and ranking categories rather than current Korean civil-service classifications. [1]

06 Article 6: repentance. The Korean phrase 개전의 情狀이 현저한 describes clearly evident circumstances of repentance or reform. It leaves reduction or remission of punishment discretionary; it does not automatically absolve an offender. [1]

07 Articles 7 and 8: scope. The historically worded provisions concerning false allegations, perjury, evidence destruction, escape assistance, and organization of an association are translated without supplying unexpressed qualifications or rewriting the offences according to modern criminal codes. [1]

08 The Special Investigation Committee. Articles 9–18 concern the Committee's composition, investigators, provincial and local branches, investigative methods, cooperation from government

bodies, reporting duties, and financing. The December 1948 amendment introduced changes to Articles 9, 12, and 15; those changes are not incorporated into the original wording here. [1, 5]

09 The Tribunal and prosecution bodies. Articles 19–28 create a Special Tribunal attached to the Supreme Court and a Special Prosecution Department. These were distinct institutions. Article 19 provides sixteen judicial positions in all: one Head, three presiding judges, and twelve judges. [1]

10 Article 24 and dual office. The original text expressly exempts offices as National Assembly member, judge, or prosecutor from its prohibition on concurrent public appointments. It separately prohibits participation in profit-making bodies and political party activity. [1]

11 Single-instance proceedings. Article 28 establishes a one-instance trial system (단심제): the Act does not create a normal second appellate instance within the special tribunal system. [1]

12 The prosecution period. Original Article 29 measures two years from promulgation but includes exceptions for fugitives and residents of areas where the statute could not actually be implemented. Law No. 34 of 20 July 1949 substituted a fixed deadline of 31 August 1949 in the amended version. [1, 5]

13 Retroactive reach and dating. Article 30 specifies conduct from the period surrounding annexation up to the day before liberation on 15 August 1945. The Dangi calendar year 4278 corresponds to 1945 in the Gregorian calendar. [1]

14 Property transfers. Article 31 declares certain transactions concerning the property of persons defined as offenders under the Act void from the date of promulgation of the Republic of Korea Constitution. The text does not by itself establish how many transactions were actually invalidated. [1]

15 Later repeal. Law No. 54 (4 October 1949) removed the provisions for the special institutions; Law No. 176 (14 February 1951) formally repealed the remaining statute. This edition does not represent those later versions as the 1948 text. [5]

Primary sources and editorial references

[1] Republic of Korea, “반민족행위처벌법” [Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Acts], Law No. 3 (22 September 1948), Official Gazette (관보), no. 5, Korean text reproduced in National Institute of Korean History, Materials on the History of the Republic of Korea (자료대한민국사), vol. 8, https://db.history.go.kr/id/dh_008_1948_09_22_0030.

[2] Republic of Korea, “반민족행위처벌법,” Law No. 3, original version effective 22 September 1948, National Law Information Center, https://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=3398.

[3] National Archives of Korea, “제3호 반민족행위처벌법,” archival record AA0001664, item 0001, 18 pages, https://theme.archives.go.kr/next/chronology/archiveDetail.do?evntId=0049286382&flag=1&isPop=Y.

[4] National Institute of Korean History, Constitutional History Materials Database, “반민족행위처벌법과 그 부수법률들,” https://db.history.go.kr/item/cons/level.do?levelId=cons_001_0020_0020_0030_0020_0040.

[5] Republic of Korea, “반민족행위처벌법,” official enactment, amendment, and repeal history (Law Nos. 3, 13, 34, 54, and 176), National Law Information Center, https://law.go.kr/LSW/lsRvsRsnListP.do?chrClsCd=010202&lsId=001161&lsRvsGubun=all.

Citation and terms of reuse

Suggested citation: Republic of Korea, “Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Acts” (반민족행위처벌법), Law No. 3, September 22, 1948, bilingual historical edition with editorial introduction and notes, Gwangbok Archive (2026), citing Official Gazette no. 5 (September 22, 1948).

EDITORIAL VERSION · 3 NOVEMBER 2026 / ORIGINAL 1948 LAW

Rights and attribution

© 2026 Gwangbok Archive, to the extent copyright subsists in the translation and editorial material. Licensed under CC BY 4.0. You may share, adapt, and reuse this material for any purpose, including research, teaching, and commercial use, provided you credit Gwangbok Archive, link to the licence, and indicate changes. Do not present this translation as your own original work or imply endorsement. No copyright is claimed over the underlying Korean legislation. The archive name and logo are not licensed for use as your own branding.