Relevant provisions of South Korean Constitution

Article 65 [Impeachment]

(1) In case the President, the Prime Minister, members of the State Council, heads of Executive Ministries, judges of the Constitutional Court, judges, members of the Central Election Management Committee, members of the Board of Audit and Inspection, and other public officials designated by law have violated the Constitution or other laws in the performance of official duties, the National Assembly may pass motions for their impeachment.

(2) A motion for impeachment prescribed in Paragraph (1) may be proposed by one-third or more of the total members of the National Assembly, and requires a concurrent vote of a majority of the total members of the National Assembly for passage: Provided, that a motion for the impeachment of the President shall be proposed by a majority of the total members of the National Assembly and approved by two-thirds or more of the total members of the National Assembly.

(3) Any person against whom a motion for impeachment has been passed is suspended from exercising his power until the impeachment has been adjudicated.

(4) A decision on impeachment does not extend further than removal from public office. However, it does not exempt the person impeached from civil or criminal liability.

Article 84 [Immunity]
The President cannot be charged with a criminal offense during his tenure of office except for insurrection or treason.

Article 111 [Competence, Appointment]

(1) The Constitutional Court is competent to adjudicate the following matters: 1) The unconstitutionality of law upon the request of the courts; 2) Impeachment; 3) Dissolution of a political party; 4) Disputes about the jurisdictions between State agencies, between State agencies and local governments, and between local governments, and 5) Petitions relating to the Constitution as prescribed by law.

(2) The Constitutional Court is composed of nine adjudicators qualified to be court judges, and they are appointed by the President.

(3) Among the adjudicators referred to in Paragraph (2), three are appointed from persons selected by the National Assembly, and three appointed from persons nominated by the Chief Justice.

(4) The head of the Constitutional Court is appointed by the President from among the adjudicators with the consent of the National Assembly.

Article 112 [Term, Incompatibility]

(1) The term of office of the adjudicators of the Constitutional Court is six years, and they may be reappointed under the conditions as prescribed by law.

(2) The adjudicators of the Constitutional Court may not join any political party nor participate in political activities.

(3) No adjudicator of the Constitutional Court can be expelled from office except by impeachment or a sentence of imprisonment or heavier punishment.

Article 113 [Majority, Internal Regulations]

(1) When the Constitutional Court makes a decision on the unconstitutionality of a law,
impeachment, dissolution of a political party, or a petition relating to the Constitution, the concurrence of at least six adjudicators is required.

(2) The Constitutional Court may establish regulations relating to its proceedings and internal discipline and regulations on administrative matters within the limits of law.

(3) The organization, function, and other necessary matters of the Constitutional Court are determined by law.