

Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea

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Note: In case of any conflict between the Korean text and this English translation, the Korean text shall govern.



Glossary of Translated Terms

This glossary, compiled by the International IP Law Research Center, lists the translated terms used for this English version.

기술심리관	Judicial Technical Examiner
기술조사관	Judicial Research Officer
전문심리위원	Professional Examiner
민사소송규칙	Rules of Civil Procedure
비공개 심리 절차	In Camera Proceedings
비공개 심리	In Camera Review
비밀유지명령	Protective Order
변론준비	Trial Preparation
변론준비기일	Pretrial Hearing
준비명령	Pretrial Order
변론준비절차	Pretrial Proceedings
변론기일	Trial Date / Trial
석명준비명령	Pretrial Order for Clarification
전문가증인 진술서	Expert Report
절차협의	Case Management Conference
당사자의 자발적 절차협의	Voluntary Case Management Conference (between the Parties)
법원이 주재하는 절차협의	Case Management Conference Presided by the Court

※ Judicial Technical Examiners and Judicial Research Officers are collectively referred to as 'Technical Advisors'. Professional Examiners are external technical experts.



Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea

2025. 7. 11. (Full Amendment)**IP High Court**

The Intellectual Property (IP) High Court of Korea (hereinafter, “the Court”) enacted “Guideline of Civil Appellate Practice and Procedure of the Patent Court of Korea” on March 16, 2016. The Guideline was subsequently revised on September 1, 2018, as the “Practice Directions for Civil Appellate Trial in the Patent Court of Korea”, and has now been comprehensively amended. This amendment sets forth more detailed rules on case management conferences and hearing procedures on applications for submission of materials, and provides related forms. The amendment also reflects the legislative intent underlying the revision to the Civil Procedure Act (Act No. 20003) and the Rules of Civil Procedure (Supreme Court Rule No. 3191) to ensure that appellate proceedings are conducted expeditiously and thoroughly, with a focus on the grounds for appeal.

I. Purpose

The Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea (hereinafter, the “Rules of Practice”) aims to provide parties with predictability in the litigation procedures by establishing basic matters concerning pleadings and hearings in civil appellate cases concerning intellectual property rights under Articles 24(2) and (3) of the Civil Procedure Act (including “international cases” under Article 62-2 of the Court Organization Act). Based on this, the aim is to ensure that fair trials are conducted by facilitating expeditious, economical, and specialized pleadings and hearing procedures.



II. Case Filing and Pretrial Order

1. Submission of Statement of Grounds for Appeal Following Notice of Receipt of Appeal Records [[Attachment 1](#)]

- A. Within 40 days from the date of receiving a notice of receipt of appeal record [Attachment 1] from the Court, the appellant must prepare and submit a Statement of Grounds for Appeal according to the format in the [Appendix] attached thereto. However, if the appellant requests an extension of the period within which the Statement of Grounds for Appeal must be submitted, the Court may extend the submission period by one month, limited to one time only (Civil Procedure Act Art. 402-2).
- B. The appellant must prepare the Statement of Grounds for Appeal pursuant to the “Notes” specified in the notice of receipt of appeal record.
- C. If the appellant fails to submit the Statement of Grounds for Appeal within the period for the submission (or within the extended period if the submission period has been extended), the appeal shall be dismissed by the Court’s decision. However, this shall not apply if there are the reasons that must be examined ex officio or if the grounds for appeal are stated in the notice of appeal (Civil Procedure Act Art. 402-3).

2. Procedure Upon Submission of the Statement of Grounds for Appeal

- A. If the Statement of Grounds for Appeal submitted by the appellant does not contain specific and explicit grounds for appeal, the Court may dismiss the appeal on the basis that a proper Statement of Grounds for Appeal has not been submitted. If the Statement of Grounds for Appeal does not specify the contested issues in detail and merely alleges, for example, misunderstanding of facts, error in law, insufficiency or contradiction of reasons, or only claims that the judgment of the first instance is unjust, it shall not be regarded as a proper Statement of Grounds for Appeal.
- B. Any new arguments raised after the deadline for submitting the Statement



of Grounds for Appeal shall be subject to dismissal because the procedural delay is deemed to be due to gross negligence, unless the appellant shows a good cause for the delay in the submission as described below (Civil Procedure Act Art. 149(1); Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-2(4)).

- 1) Where additional arguments are made in response to rebuttals to the grounds for appeal (answer) or in order to respond (sur-rebut) to arguments newly raised in a related case;
 - 2) Where a party becomes aware of new facts belatedly due to circumstances beyond his or her control, such as the opposing party's interference or submission of new evidence;
 - 3) Where a change in circumstances occurs during the course of the proceedings (e.g., a judgment in a directly related case, etc.); and
 - 4) Any other case where it is reasonable to permit an exception according to specific circumstances.
- C. Unless there are unavoidable circumstances, the appellant must submit the Statement of Grounds for Appeal and apply for evidence altogether (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 127-4(1)). After the Statement of Grounds for Appeal has been submitted to the Court, the presiding judge may, through a pretrial order for clarification, designate a deadline for submitting arguments and applications for evidence on specific matters. Any arguments or applications for evidence submitted after the deadline will not be allowed, unless the applicant demonstrates a good cause for failing to submit them within the prescribed period (Civil Procedure Act Art. 147).

3. Pretrial Order to Appellee [[Attachment 2](#)]

- A. Within three weeks (or a deadline otherwise set by the Court) from the date of receiving a copy of the appellant's Statement of Grounds for Appeal, the appellee shall submit an answer brief using the format in the [Appendix] of [Attachment 2] by fully completing the relevant details.
- B. In unavoidable circumstances, the appellee may, in principle, request an



extension of the deadline for submitting an answer brief up to a maximum of two times. In such cases, unless there are special circumstances, the Court may extend the deadline up to four weeks for the first request and up to two weeks for the second request.

- C. If the appellee fails to comply with an order to submit the answer brief in item A above, or submits offense or defense after the designated deadline, it will be deemed to constitute gross negligence causing a procedural delay and be subject to dismissal (Civil Procedure Act Art. 149). However, when imposing sanctions for this, the Court shall take into consideration the exceptional circumstances set forth in each subparagraph of Section 2.B above.

III. Case Classification and Trial Preparation

1. Case Classification and Other Related Matters

Upon submission of an answer brief containing substantive arguments regarding the grounds for appeal, the presiding judge classifies the case into categories such as a case for which pretrial proceedings for case management conference will be held, a case for which a trial date will be immediately set, a case that will be referred to early mediation proceedings, etc.

2. Cases to Be Referred to Pretrial Proceedings

A. Voluntary Case Management Conference between the Parties [[Attachment 3](#)], [[Attachment 5](#)]

- 1) For cases where the presiding judge determines that a voluntary case management conference between the parties is necessary for efficiently conducting the proceedings, the judge may recommend the parties to engage in discussions necessary for trial preparation as set forth in [[Attachment 3](#)] [Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 70(2)].
- 2) The parties who have received a recommendation for case management



conference from the Court shall confer with each other on the following issues:

- A) Method of submitting arguments and evidence, etc.
 - (1) Number of submissions of briefs
 - (2) Deadline for submission of each brief
 - (3) Final deadline for submission of allegations and evidence
 - (4) Length of briefs (approval from the Court is required when exceeding 30 pages)
 - (5) Desired number of trials
 - B) Desired date and time for trials (prior confirmation of possible date and time with the Court is required)
 - C) Summary and identification of substantive issues
 - D) Other procedural issues (if applicable)
 - (1) How to conduct the trial proceedings if there is a trial for correction or a request for correction;
 - (2) Whether to conduct concurrent hearings in the case where related cases such as invalidation, scope confirmation, and infringement trials are ongoing;
 - (3) Whether to hold a hearing for claim construction first;
 - (4) Whether a presentation hearing (e.g., technical explanation by the parties) is desired;
 - (5) Whether to designate professional examiners; and
 - (6) Amenability to and method of mediation or settlement.
- 3) After the parties' conference, the appellant (the plaintiff in the case of cross appeals) shall prepare and submit the results to the Court by the designated deadline, using the form provided in [Appendix] attached to [Attachment 3]. However, the parties may agree to designate a different person to submit the conference results.
- 4) The presiding judge may issue a pretrial order regarding the procedure based on the content of the case management conference between the parties, as set forth in [Attachment 5].



B. Case Management Conference Presided by the Court [Attachment 4], [Attachment 4-1], [Attachment 5]

- 1) The presiding judge (or an assigned judge or commissioned judge in cases based on the Civil Procedure Act; hereinafter the same) may conduct a case management conference (pretrial proceedings) if deemed necessary by considering the results of the parties' voluntary case management conference and other relevant factors (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 70(3), (4), and (5)).
- 2) The presiding judge may conduct the case management conference by using an internet video conference system with both parties (hereinafter, a "case management video conference") or by designating a pretrial hearing.
- 3) For cases where a case management video conference is to be held, the Court notifies the parties of the conference schedule, and the presiding judge may issue a pretrial order for the conference as set forth in [Attachment 4] for preparation thereof.
- 4) When issuing the pretrial order for a case management video conference as set forth in [Attachment 4-1], the presiding judge may simultaneously recommend the parties to engage in a voluntary case management conference as set forth in Section A above.
- 5) After the case management conference, the presiding judge shall issue a pretrial order on the procedure set forth in [Attachment 5] based on the matters discussed during the conference.

C. Effects of Case Management Conference

- 1) After the case management conference has concluded, the presiding judge shall, unless exceptional circumstances exist, prioritize scheduling a trial date for the case, reflecting the results of the conference.
- 2) If the pretrial order issued as a result of the case management conference sets a deadline for the submission of arguments and evidence on specific matters, a party seeking to submit arguments or evidence after the deadline must demonstrate a good cause for its failure to submit



within the designated period. Absent such a showing, the submission of the arguments or evidence shall not be permitted (Civil Procedure Act Art. 147).

- 3) After the submission deadline set by the pretrial order based on the case management conference, if a party seeks to submit new or modified arguments or apply for new evidence through a new brief, the party shall demonstrate that the delayed submission was not due to willful intent or gross negligence and did not delay the conclusion of the litigation. Absent such a showing, the offense or defense submitted after the designated deadline is subject to dismissal (Civil Procedure Act Art. 149).
- 4) Parties who have completed the pretrial proceedings for case management conference shall cooperate to ensure that trial proceedings are conducted and concluded in accordance with the results of such conference (Civil Procedure Act Art. 287). Where the case management conference is conducted through a pretrial hearing, any offense or defense submitted after a deadline set at the case management conference may not be submitted at the trial date, except where such a submission does not significantly delay the proceedings, or the matter is one subject to the Court's ex officio investigation (Civil Procedure Act Art. 285).
- 5) If a brief is submitted after the deadline set through the case management conference, the presiding judge may disallow the statements of the brief. In such cases, the presiding judge may take the opposing party's opinion into consideration.

3. Cases Requiring Designation of a Trial Date [Attachment 6], [Attachment 7]

- A. If the presiding judge determines that the case management conference is not necessary given the nature of the case, a trial date shall be scheduled immediately.
- B. In order to ensure a thorough review of the case, the presiding judge may issue a pretrial order as set forth in [Attachment 6] requesting the parties to submit a summary brief on disputed issues.



- C. The presiding judge may consider the results of written brief exchanges between the parties and issue a pretrial order as set forth in [Attachment 7] to set deadlines for submission of arguments, or evidence and applications for evidence that require a substantial amount of time, such as a request for expert witnesses.

4. International Cases [[Attachment 8](#)]

- A. In cases relating to intellectual property rights under Article 62-2(1) of the Court Organization Act, where a party is a foreigner, major evidence needs to be examined in a foreign language, or in other cases of similar international relevance, the Court may permit making oral arguments in a foreign language, with the consent of the parties and provided the trial is not significantly delayed (such cases where the Court permits making oral arguments in a foreign language are hereinafter referred to as “international cases”).
- B. International cases have the following procedural characteristics.
- 1) The parties may conduct part or all of the oral arguments in the permitted foreign language.
 - 2) The Court provides interpretation between the permitted foreign language and Korean.
 - 3) A translation may be omitted for documents prepared in the permitted foreign language. However, the Court may order the submission of a translation if it is deemed significantly necessary for smooth proceedings.
 - 4) The Court shall prepare and render its decision in Korean, and, after serving the original copy of the decision, additionally provide the parties with a translated version in the permitted foreign language.
- C. In international cases, the Court may conduct pretrial proceedings for case management conference regarding the scope of the oral arguments in a foreign language (whether only the party who applies for conducting the oral arguments in a foreign language will use the foreign language, or whether the opposing party will as well; whether only foreign witnesses or foreign parties will testify in a foreign language, etc.), the scope of



submission of documents written in a foreign language, and other matters related to the use of a foreign language.

- D. A party applying for the oral arguments to be conducted in a foreign language shall submit an application in the format set forth in [Appendix 1] attached to [Attachment 8] (currently, the foreign language permitted in the international case shall, in principle, be English.)
- E. Upon receiving the foregoing application, the Court shall serve the opposing party a copy of a form for written opinion set forth in [Appendix 2] together with a copy of the application. The opposing party shall submit its written opinion on whether it consents to the application within two weeks from the date of service thereof.
- F. In principle, any application for and consent to the use of a foreign language in the trial proceedings shall be made before the first hearing.
- G. The Court may revoke its permission for conducting the oral arguments in a foreign language if both parties withdraw their application for and consent to the use of a foreign language, or if use of a foreign language significant impedes the trial proceedings, and such revocation shall not affect the trial proceedings that has already been conducted (Rules on the Establishment and Operation of International Judicial Panels, Art. 8). A party seeking to withdraw its application for, or consent to the use of a foreign language in the hearing shall file a notice of withdrawal set forth in [Appendix 3].

IV. Trial

1. Management of Hearing [[Attachment 9](#)]

- A. The Court shall ensure that the parties' arguments are focused on the issues raised in the submitted Statement of Grounds for Appeal to prevent unnecessary continuations of the trial proceedings, and the parties shall cooperate accordingly (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 127-3).
- B. The appellant and the appellee shall each present their oral arguments



within 20 minutes in order, according to the procedure guidance of the trial set forth in [Attachment 9]. The presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, extend or shorten the argument time.

- C. Materials containing arguments and explanatory materials for oral arguments shall be submitted electronically no later than the day before the trial date. Printed copies, equal to the number of parties plus six copies for the judicial panel, shall be submitted on the day of the trial. However, if any matters not discussed in the brief are included in the materials, such matters must be clearly indicated.
- D. The parties may, if deemed necessary, bring products directly related to the case (e.g., products practicing a patent at issue, defendant's accused products, etc.) and provide explanation or demonstration related to the products with the permission of the presiding judge.
- E. In international cases, the parties may present their arguments in a foreign language permitted by the Court. In principle, the presiding judge conducts the oral proceedings in Korean. In a trial of international cases, in principle, the Court shall provide simultaneous interpretation of the statements of judges and participants in the hearing.
- F. Before closing the hearing procedure, the presiding judge may order the parties to submit a comprehensive brief in accordance with a deadline set by the Court. The comprehensive brief shall include only the arguments ultimately maintained at the close of the hearing procedure and shall specify evidence supporting the arguments. The comprehensive brief shall not refer to previously submitted briefs.

2. Focused Hearings According to Issues

- A. Where there are multiple consolidated claims or multiple issues, requiring focused hearings for each claim or issue, the Court may consult with the parties and hold hearings on an issue-by-issue basis.
- B. In particular, where the parties are in dispute over claim construction, and the arguments or evidence on the remaining issues may change according



to such claim construction, the Court may consult with the parties and hold a hearing on claim construction prior to addressing other disputed issues. In such a case, unless otherwise agreed upon in a case management conference, if there is any pending trial or petition for correction relating to the claims at issue, the parties shall notify the Court of the status of such proceedings. If any trial or petition for correction is expected, the parties shall inform the Court of their plans and opinions in detail.

3. Parallel Hearings with Revocation Case

- A. Where an infringement action and an action for revocation of administrative decision involving the same patent and the same parties are concurrently pending before the same judicial panel and when deemed necessary, the Court shall, in principle, hold hearings on both actions in parallel.
- B. If it is necessary to clarify related arguments in the infringement action and the action for revocation of administrative decision, the Court may conduct pretrial proceedings in parallel.
- C. Related cases involving the same registration number of intellectual property rights shall, in principle, be assigned to the same Court panel. If related cases which involve the same parties and where the contents of the filed or registered intellectual property rights is the same or similar have been assigned to different courts, they may be reassigned to the same Court panel through a reassignment procedure (detailed procedure is governed by “Internal Regulation on Case Allocation in the IP High Court”). If related cases have been assigned to, or are pending before, different judicial panels, the parties shall inform the Court panels of such circumstances.



V. Application for and Examination of Evidence

1. Application for and Admission of Evidence

- A. When applying for evidence in appellate proceedings, the applicant must clearly specify which of the following categories the evidence falls under and provide detailed reasons in support thereof (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 127-4).
 - 1) Evidence that was not examined in the first instance due to no willful intent or gross negligence and will not significantly delay the proceedings
 - 2) Evidence that was examined in the first instance, but is deemed unavoidable to be re-examined on appeal due to special circumstances
 - 3) Other evidence that is deemed absolutely necessary for determining the merits of the appeal
- B. The Court shall determine whether to admit the evidence, considering whether there is a concern of harm to either party due to the delay in the proceedings, and other circumstances that require expeditious proceedings.
- C. Where a party seeks to apply for evidence that is identical or similar in evidentiary purport to evidence already admitted and examined in the first instance (e.g., where the amount of damages was appraised in the first instance, a party applies for a separate reappraisal to impeach that appraisal), the applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of the necessity for such evidence.
- D. If a party reapplies for evidence that had been requested but rejected or voluntarily withdrawn in the first instance, the party shall provide a detailed explanation of the necessity for the reapplication.

2. Expert Witnesses [[Attachment 10](#)], [[Attachment 11](#)]

- A. When applying for an expert witness (Civil Procedure Act Art. 340), a basic statement of the expert witness set forth in [[Attachment 10](#)] to verify the expertise and objectivity of the witness shall be submitted.



- B. The presiding judge may issue a pretrial order set forth in [Attachment 11] to address matters necessary for examination of an expert witness (such as the deadline for submitting the expert report and examination questionnaire, limitation on the time allotted for examination, the deadline for submitting arguments and evidence to impeach the credibility of the expert testimony, etc.).
- C. Direct examination shall be confined to the scope of the submitted report of the expert witness. All documents to be presented or cited to the expert witness during direct examination shall be submitted as evidence prior to the deadline for submitting the expert witness report and examination questionnaire.
- D. If the expert witness is a foreign national, the parties may be accompanied by interpreters for direct and cross-examination, respectively (however, if the expert testifies in a permitted foreign language in an international case, the parties need not be accompanied by an interpreter). Where a party is accompanied by an interpreter, the party may provide documents concerning technical matters to the interpreter in advance to facilitate smooth interpretation. If a party is unable to be accompanied by an interpreter, the party shall notify the Court and apply for the designation of an interpreter at least four weeks before the date of the witness examination.
- E. If necessary, within the scope permitted by applicable laws, an expert witness may be examined remotely through a relay device such as video conference.

3. Order to Submission of Documents

A. Application for Submission of Documents

- 1) An application for submission of documents against the opposing party (plaintiff or defendant) or a third party shall be made in writing, clarifying each of the following: 1) identification and purport of the document, 2) holder of the document, 3) facts to be proven, and 4) legal



grounds for the obligation to submit the document (Civil Procedure Act Art. 345; Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 110(1)).

- 2) When an application for submission of documents is filed, the presiding judge may order the opposing party to submit its opinion on whether it possesses the documents specified in the request, any grounds for refusing to submit the documents, etc. (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 110(2)).

B. Examination of Application for Submission of Documents

- 1) If deemed necessary for the application for submission of documents, the Court may, according to the party's application that has generally indicated the purport of the documents subject to the application or the facts to be proven by the documents, order the opposing party to first submit a list of materials specifying the indication and purport, etc. of documents in the party's possession related to the content of the application, or documents to be submitted as documentary exhibits (Civil Procedure Act Art. 346).
- 2) The Court may, if deemed necessary for determining whether a holder of a document has an obligation to submit the document under Article 344 of the Civil Procedure Act, conduct in camera review (Civil Procedure Act Art. 347(4)).
- 3) If the Court conducts in camera review, and subsequently issues an order on the application for submission of documents, it shall follow the hearing procedure for the order to submit materials as described below.
- 4) If an application for submission of documents is made against a third party, the Court may examine the third party or a person designated by him or her (Civil Procedure Act Art. 347(3)).

C. Sanctions for Failure to Comply with an Order to Submit Documents

- 1) If a party fails to comply with an order to submit documents, the Court may accept the opposing party's arguments concerning the contents of such documents to be true (Civil Procedure Act Art. 349).



- 2) If a third party fails to comply with a court order on an application for submission of documents without a good cause, the Court may, by decision, impose a fine of up to 5 million KRW (Civil Procedure Act Art. 351, 347(1), (2), (4), 318, and 311(1)).

4. Order to Submit Materials

A. General

Upon a party's application under Article 132 of the Patent Act (Article 30 of the Utility Model Act) and Article 126-2 of the Patent Act, the Court may order the opposing party to submit materials (accounting books, sales ledgers, expense records, contracts, tax invoices, tax returns, and bank transaction statements, including electronic documents thereof) necessary to prove infringement or to calculate the amount of damages caused by the infringing acts as well as materials necessary to prove a good cause for inability to specify the content, method, or form of the specific infringing acts. The following provisions shall apply, to the extent they do not conflict with applicable laws, to the examination of: (i) an order for submission of materials under Article 55-8 of the Invention Promotion Act; (ii) an order for submission of documents under Article 114 of the Trademark Act and Article 118 of the Design Protection Act, (iii) an order to provide information under Article 129-2 of the Copyright Act, and (iv) an order for submission of materials under Article 14-3 of the Unfair Competition Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act.

B. Application and Order for Submission of a List of Materials

- 1) A party may generally indicate the purport of the materials subject to the application or the facts to be proven by such materials, and request the holder of the materials to submit a list of materials, specifying the identification and purport of the materials in the holder's possession that are related to the materials subject to the application for submission (Civil Procedure Act Art. 346). In the case of electronic documents, a party may request that hash values of the electronic documents be submitted together with the documents to ensure that the documents submitted in



the list of materials are not altered after submission (e.g., the identification and hash value of each electronic document containing a particular keyword essential to a patented process).

- 2) When deemed necessary for the application for submission of materials, or for specifying the scope of materials to be reviewed in camera review, the Court may order the holder of the materials to first submit a list of such materials in accordance with the application.

C. Application for Submission of Materials

An application for submission of materials shall include the following matters in detail:

- 1) Identification of materials requested to be produced;
- 2) Relevance of the foregoing materials to proving infringement or calculating damages; and
- 3) Grounds for alleging that the opposing party possesses the foregoing materials.

D. Written Opinion of the Opposing Party

When an application for submission of materials is filed, the Court shall request the opposing party to submit its opinion, and the opposing party must submit a written opinion including the following matters within two weeks of receiving the request for opinion:

- 1) Whether the requested materials exist;
- 2) Opinion on the relevance of the materials requested to be submitted and the evidentiary purport;
- 3) Whether the requested materials are in the party's possession (if the materials once existed but are no longer in possession of the party, the time and circumstances should be stated in detail); and
- 4) If there are any grounds for refusing to submit the materials, specific details thereof and any parts that can be voluntarily submitted among the materials (however, unlike in the application for submission of documents, the mere fact that the materials contain 'trade secrets' does not, by itself,



constitute a good cause to refuse submission of the materials).

E. Review of Application for Submission of Materials

- 1) If deemed necessary, such as when the existence or possession of the materials is in dispute, the Court may examine the parties or witnesses before deciding whether to issue an order for submission of the materials.
- 2) If the Court has appointed an appraiser or the professional examiners, the Court may refer to an opinion of them in determining the possession of the materials and the relevance of the requested materials to the evidentiary purport.
- 3) Where the opposing party raises an objection to submission of the materials, the Court may conduct in camera review (pretrial proceeding) to examine whether the grounds for refusal are justifiable (Patent Act Art. 132(2)).

F. In Camera Proceedings [[Attachment 12](#)], [[Attachment 13](#)]

- 1) Where in camera review is necessary to examine whether the grounds for refusal to submit materials are justifiable, the presiding judge shall confirm with the respondent (the holder of the materials) whether the respondent consents to the applicant side's participation in the procedure. In the absence of consent to the applicant side's participation, the presiding judge shall review the materials necessary for the examination submitted by the respondent. If necessary, however, the presiding judge may require the respondent to provide an explanation concerning the materials (an ex parte procedure; the following paragraphs pertain to an inter partes procedure).
- 2) If the respondent consents to the applicant side's participation in the in camera review, the presiding judge shall issue a pretrial order as set forth in [[Attachment 12](#)] and prepare for the in camera review with both parties present, either via an internet video conference devices or by holding a pretrial hearing.
- 3) Upon receiving the pretrial order in the preceding paragraph, the parties shall voluntarily confer on the following issues, etc., no later than seven



days before the video conference for the in camera review (or the pretrial hearing).

A) Participants in the Review

- (1) Whether the applicant side seeking submission of the materials (the party or a related person authorized by the party or its representative, such as a department head, legal officer, etc.) will participate
- (2) Actual attendees (including legal counsel)

B) Preparation for access to materials

- (1) The types of materials to be made available for access (including whether originals will be submitted), along with their scope and volume
- (2) Whether a translation of all or part of the requested materials is required
- (3) Whether the submitting party will identify the disputed parts of the materials requested for access
- (4) Whether to apply for and submit a list of materials related to the application for submission of materials

C) Confidentiality Measures; Other Related Matters

- (1) Whether to request confidentiality measures and restrictions on access
 - (2) Method of submitting and managing the materials (hard copies and/or USB)
 - (3) Whether and to what extent the matters confirmed will be recorded in the minutes
- 4) After the parties have conferred, the applicant requesting the submission of materials shall submit the results of the parties' conference to the Court no later than three days before the video conference for the in camera review (or the pretrial hearing for the review), using the form set forth in [Appendix] of [Attachment 12]. However, the parties may agree to designate a different party to submit the results.
- 5) The presiding judge shall hold a case management conference for the in camera review, taking into account the results of the parties' conference.



- 6) Based on the results of the case management conference regarding the in camera review, the presiding judge shall issue a pretrial order as set forth in [Attachment 13] and hold a pretrial hearing to conduct the in camera review in the following manner.
- A) With the respondent's consent, appropriate methods may be used for procedural efficiency, such as having the judge(s) first review the materials and then allowing the applicant to confirm the contents afterward, or permitting the applicant to review contents of the materials in the presence of the judge(s). The Court may record the summary of the review results in the minutes.
 - B) In the in camera review, the presiding judge shall, upon the request of the holder of the materials, take appropriate measures, such as requiring the participants from the applicant's side to sign a non-disclosure agreement, or prohibiting photography, note-taking, etc.
 - C) The Court shall exercise special care in storing the submitted materials and, after making a determination whether the duty to submit such materials exists, shall return them to the submitting party as promptly as possible.

G. Scope of the Order to Submit Materials

The Court may determine the type and scope of the materials by weighing the prejudice to the applicant from non-submission of the materials and the prejudice to the opposing party from the disclosure of the materials. If there is a good cause, such as where the materials to be submitted contain sensitive personal information or include information irrelevant to proving infringement or calculating damages, the Court may, upon a party's request, allow submission of the materials with the relevant portions redacted.

H. Determination of Scope of Access and Protective Order

If the materials to be submitted contain trade secrets, the Court shall designate the scope of access to the materials or the persons permitted to access the materials, within the purpose of the submission order (Patent



Act Art. 132(3)). In such cases, upon a party's request and where the requirements under the subparagraphs of Article 224-3(1) of the Patent Act (Protective Order) are satisfied, the Court may, by a decision, order the persons permitted to access the materials to maintain confidentiality.

I. Sanctions for Failure to Comply with the Order to Submit Materials

Where a party fails to comply with the order to submit materials without a good cause, the Court may deem the contents of materials as asserted by the opposing party to be true. In this case, if the party requesting submission of the materials is significantly hindered in making detailed assertions on the contents of the materials and it is also difficult to prove the facts to be substantiated by the materials with other evidence, the Court may accept that the party's assertions regarding the facts to be proven by the content of the materials as true (Patent Act Art. 132(4), 132(5)).

5. Appraisal

A. Appraisal for Damage Calculation

- 1) An appraisal may be conducted where an appraisal for assessing the amount of damages was not conducted in the first instance, where an appraisal is necessary to determine a reasonable royalty or the contribution ratio of a patented invention, or where an appraisal is otherwise deemed necessary.
- 2) The appraisal may be conducted by an accounting expert to effectively analyze relevant materials required to calculate lost profits or the infringer's profits, such as the quantity of products transferred and the profit per unit.
- 3) An appraiser may conduct an on-site inspection with the Court's permission (Civil Procedure Act Art. 342(1)).
- 4) An appraiser may question the parties on matters necessary for calculating the amount of damages, such as the status of sales and business, management organization, accounting systems, and affiliated companies, information regarding the defendant's accused products, the transaction



flow of such products (supply, manufacturing, storage, and sales), and the workflow related to such products (document preparation, approvals, accounting processes, payments, and collections). The parties must provide the appraiser with the necessary explanations for the appraisal (Patent Act Art. 128-2).

B. Expert Appraisal on Technical Matters

Where technical matters are in dispute between the parties, an expert appraisal may be sought.

6. Professional Examiners

- A. The Court may allow external professional examiners to participate in the proceedings in order to clarify the matters in dispute or to facilitate the smooth progression of the litigation. In such cases, the Court shall designate, after hearing the parties' opinions, one or more professional examiners for each case (Civil Procedure Act Art. 164-2, 164-4).
- B. The Court may hold a pretrial hearing, if necessary, to assist professional examiners in understanding the case. At the hearing, the professional examiners may, with the approval of presiding judge, directly question the parties, etc. The Court shall provide the parties an opportunity to state an opinion orally or in writing with regard to any documents submitted by the professional examiners or to the statement of explanation or opinion of the professional examiners (Civil Procedure Act Art. 164-2). Where it is necessary for a party to supplement its answers to questions from the professional examiners, the party shall submit such answers in writing by the deadline set by the presiding judge.

7. Submission of Arguments and Evidence Regarding Damages Amount

- A. A party seeking damages must specify the statutory provisions forming the basis for the calculation of damages, assert the specific facts constituting the required elements under such provisions, and identify and submit evidence supporting each element.



- B. The opposing party against whom damages are sought shall respond with specificity to the claimant's assertion regarding the amount of damages. In the absence of such a response, the Court may order the respondent to disclose information such as the sales period during which the accused product was actually sold, quantity of the product sold, unit price, total sales amount, manufacturing cost, and profit margin of the accused product, and any facts not specifically denied by the respondent may be deemed undisputed.
- C. Where a party submits accounting books or financial records stating sales or expenses, etc., the party shall attach a verification statement from the person who prepared the documents (or, in the case of a company, from the chief executive officer and the chief accounting officer) confirming that the submitted documents are originals or true copies thereof without modification, deletion, or omission. If the opposing party raises a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the accounting records, the disclosing party must additionally submit supporting documents (such as bank statements or financial documents) forming the basis of the accounting records.
- D. If a party fails to timely perform the obligations set forth in each of the preceding paragraphs, the presiding judge shall actively urge the performance through a pretrial order for clarification, etc.

VI. Mediation

1. Early Mediation

- A. The presiding judge may refer a case deemed suitable for mediation to early mediation proceedings immediately after the appeal is filed or at an appropriate time.
- B. In principle, a mediation judge shall be in charge of cases referred to early mediation proceedings. The mediation judge may, after conferring with the parties, conduct mediation proceedings at a proper location other than the court, or appoint a mediator from an external affiliated institution



to conduct the mediation.

2. Mediation after Hearing

Even after the first trial date, the presiding judge may, if deemed necessary, refer the case to mediation proceedings before the IP High Court Mediation Committee, etc.

VII. Preparation of Documents and Submission of Documentary Exhibits

1. Briefs

A. General Format

- 1) Under Article 4(2) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, briefs shall be prepared on A4-sized paper (210 mm width × 297 mm length) with margins of 45 mm from the top, 20 mm on each of the left and right sides, and 30 mm from the bottom (excluding the page numbering). The font size shall be at least 12-point (4.2 mm width × 4.2 mm height), and the line spacing shall be double-spaced (200%) or at least 1.5 lines.
- 2) The length of a brief shall not, in principle, exceed 30 pages under Article 69-4(1) of the Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 3) In particular, failure to comply with the brief preparation format under the Rules of Practice, or splitting a brief into two or more documents merely for formality, shall not be permitted. However, where the number of submissions, length, submission deadline, and format of briefs are otherwise determined by case management conference or with the Court's approval following a party's request, the party shall submit briefs in accordance with such determination.
- 4) Where evidence supporting an argument is submitted, the exhibit number shall be indicated on the corresponding portion of the brief.
- 5) Definitions of technical terms shall be provided as necessary, and the sources thereof shall be submitted.



B. Preparation Based on Specific Issues

1) Invalidity Contentions

- A) If the descriptions of the specification, such as the claims of a patent or utility model, etc., have been changed due to a petition for correction or amendment, or correction decision, etc., the changes shall be described by clearly distinguishing before and after the change, and the descriptions of the specification, including the claims, applicable at the critical date shall be clearly indicated.
- B) A [comparison chart] must be submitted that specifically identifies the elements of the prior art and compares the corresponding elements between the asserted claims and the prior arts. Well-known and commonly-used technologies shall also be specified in relation to the corresponding elements being compared.
- C) When obviousness is alleged by a combination of prior art references, the primary prior art reference shall be identified, and the specific manner in which the prior art references are combined, as well as the reasons why such a combination would have been easy, shall be clearly stated.

(Inappropriate example: “The asserted claims are found to be obvious by prior arts 1 to 3.”)

(Appropriate example: “If element ○ ○ of prior art 2 is added to prior art reference 1 which is the primary prior art (or if element ○ ○ of prior art reference 2 is combined instead of element 2 of prior art reference 1), the asserted claim is derived, and in consideration of . . . since there is teaching, suggestion, motivation, etc. of such combination, a person having ordinary skill in the art could have easily conceived such combination, and thus the asserted claims is found to be obvious.”)

- D) If it is necessary to conduct a hearing for claim construction first, the grounds therefor shall be specified, and the following shall be specified: the terms for which claim construction is necessary, descriptions relating to such terms in the specification, the claim constructions proposed by the parties, and specific grounds supporting



such constructions.

- E) If a person of ordinary skill in the art is the standard for legal determination (e.g., non-obviousness, scope of equivalents, or free-to-practice technology), the level of technical skill of such person (including common general knowledge at the critical date, the content of the prior art, the state of technological development, etc.) shall be specified in detail.

2) Invalidity Contentions (Specification Requirements)

Arguments alleging a lack of specification requirements shall first identify the applicable legal provision corresponding to the purpose of the allegation followed by the grounds on which the allegation is based.

3) Infringement Contentions

- A) The accused product or method shall be concretely, individually, and factually specified so that the enforcement authority can identify it without separate determination (e.g., name and model code of products, or product code is identified, and drawings or photographs are attached).
- B) In addition, the accused product or method shall be described with sufficient particularity to permit an element-by-element comparison with the asserted claims, and the description must be factually identical to the accused product or method practiced by the defendant.
- C) A [comparison chart] shall be submitted, setting forth the corresponding elements of the asserted claims and those of the accused product and method.

4) Damages Contentions

- A) A party seeking damages shall specify the legal provisions for calculating the amount of damages and identify the exhibit number associated with each required element set forth in the provisions.
- B) When disputing facts of the contentions, the other party should submit a detailed response rather than a simple denial.
[E.g., (1) When the plaintiff claims damages under Article 128(2) of the Patent Act and the defendant disputes the quantity of the accused products transferred as alleged by the plaintiff, the defendant must



state the actual quantity of the accused products transferred. (2) When the plaintiff claims damages under Article 128(4) of the Patent Act and the defendant denies the amount of profits alleged by the plaintiff, the defendant shall disclose the actual amount of profits, along with the underlying figures used for its calculation, including sales revenue, expenses, and profit margin.].

C. Court's Measures for Failure to Comply with Submission Requirements such as Page Limitation of Briefs [[Attachment 14](#)], [[Attachment 14-1](#)]

- 1) If a brief fails to comply with the page limit set forth in the Rules of the Practice, the Court may return the brief to the party and issue a recommendation for correction allowing the party to revise and resubmit the brief within 30 pages as set forth in [Attachment 14]. Alternatively, the Court may not order resubmission of the brief, but instead advise the party to comply with the Rules of the Practice in future submissions as set forth in [Attachment 14-1] (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 69-4(2)).
- 2) A brief that does not comply with the submission requirements may not be allowed to be stated, and such a litigation conduct may be taken into account in the overall context of the pleadings and in allocating litigation costs between the parties (Civil Procedure Act Art. 99).

2. Documentary Exhibits and Explanatory Documents for Evidence

A. Submission of Documentary Exhibits

- 1) Documentary exhibits written in a foreign language shall be submitted with translation. In particular, prior art references in a foreign language shall be submitted with full-text translations, not an excerpted one, and machine-generated (automatic) translations shall not be accepted. In such translations, the portions relevant to evidentiary purport shall be highlighted by underlines, etc.
- 2) In international cases, documents written in a permitted foreign language may be submitted without translation. However, if the Court deems it



significantly necessary to facilitate the proceedings, it may order that translations be submitted in the manner prescribed above. For documents written in a foreign language other than the permitted foreign language, the parties shall attach translation in Korean or in the permitted foreign language.

- 3) If a documentary exhibit has a title of the document, the title shall be clearly indicated. If there is no title, a summary of the document shall be provided. For evidence submitted as prior art, its purport shall be clearly stated in the title [e.g., ‘product catalogue of OO company (published January 2, 2006)’ / ‘(Prior Art 1) Registered Patent Publication No. 0012345’].
- 4) Each evidentiary document shall contain only a single evidentiary item [e.g., in trademark cases, multiple blog postings shall be submitted as separate evidentiary documents for each blog. However, if evidentiary items are related, they shall be indicated using sub-numbers (e.g., Plaintiff’s Exhibit No. 2-1, 2-2, etc.)].
- 5) If there are any products, models, photographs, video materials, etc., which may facilitate understanding of the technical details of a patent, utility model, etc. or the specific shape of a design, the parties can submit them as evidence. In a case concerning a trademark or design, if the original document is in color, a copy of the evidentiary document shall also be submitted in color.

B. Preparation of Explanatory Documents for Evidence

- 1) For each evidence submitted, the date of creation (or posting), the author (or poster), and the evidentiary purport must be clearly specified.
- 2) If evidence concerning prior art is submitted, it shall be clearly specified whether the evidence is submitted as prior art or as a well-known and commonly-used technology. Where a single document contains multiple inventions, it shall be clarified which of those inventions are relied upon as prior art.

- [The end] -



Attachment 1: Notice of Receipt of Appeal Record

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Notice of Receipt of Appeal Record

Case 2025Na○○○○

Plaintiff (Appellant) ○○○

Defendant (Appellee) ○○○

We hereby notify you that the appeal record for the above matter has been forwarded from the ○○ District Court (Case No. 2024GaHap○○○○).

If the appellant (or, in the case of an appeal by a third party intervenor, the party in whose interest the intervenor intervenes) **has not stated the grounds for appeal in the notice of appeal or has not submitted a separate statement of grounds for appeal, the appellant must, in accordance with [Notes] below, submit a statement of grounds for appeal specifying the reasons in detail within 40 days from the date of receipt of this notice** (if the appellant requests an extension within the submission period and the Court grants the extension of one month, the extended period shall apply; however, in the case of service by mail, the date that the appellate court sends the notice shall be the reference date) (Civil Procedure Act Art. 402-2). If the statement of grounds for appeal **is not submitted** within the above period, **the appeal shall be dismissed** (Civil Procedure Act Art. 402-3(1)).

○. ○, 2025

Court Clerk ○○○



◆ Notes ◆

【General Notes】

1. Please indicate the case number on all written documents submitted regarding this case.
2. In cases handled through the electronic litigation system, when the Notice of Receipt of the Appeal Record is deemed served (one week after the date on which the electronic document's entry was notified), the first day is included in calculating the submission deadline for the statement of grounds for appeal.

【Notes for Appellants】

1. The statement of grounds for appeal must be prepared in accordance with the following instructions and in the form of [Appendix] attached hereto.
 - A. The statement of grounds for appeal must specify which of the following grounds is relied upon as the basis for the appeal (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-2(1)).
 - 1) Where the judgement of the first instance contravenes the provisions on exclusive jurisdiction, or the procedures of the judgment of the first instance contravenes the law
 - 2) Where any part of the judgment of the first instance includes an erroneous finding of facts or an incorrect application of legal principles
 - 3) Where the judgment of the first instance to state the reasons or contains contradictory reasoning
 - 4) Where there exist other grounds that render the judgement of the first instance unjust and thus warrant its reversal or modification
 - B. When stating the grounds for appeal, the appellant must “specifically” identify the contested parts of the judgment of the first instance. However, if the judgment of the first instance does not provide reasons in accordance with the main text of Article 11-2(3) of the Trial of Small Claims Act, it is not necessary to specifically identify the contested parts (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-2(2)).
2. If the appellant, without a good cause, submits new arguments beyond the prescribed time period for filing the statement of grounds for appeal and such arguments were not stated therein, those arguments may be dismissed pursuant to Article 149(1) of the Civil Procedure Act (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-2(4)).



【Notes for Appellees】

1. Service of copy of the statement of grounds for appeal and submission of answer to the grounds for appeal
 - A. Once the statement of grounds for appeal is submitted, the Court will serve a copy of the statement of grounds for appeal on the appellee (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-2(3)).
 - B. At this stage, the presiding judge may set a sufficient time period for the appellee to submit a answer brief rebutting the appellant's arguments as stated in the statement of grounds for appeal (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 126-3).
2. When preparing the answer brief to the statement of grounds for appeal, the appellee must specifically address each of the appellant's grounds or arguments one by one by comparing with each ground or arguments raised by the opposing party. Where evidence exists to support the appellee's arguments, such evidence must be clearly identified in the answer brief, and the appellee's opinions regarding the opposing party's evidence must also be stated with sufficient particularity.

【Other Notes】

1. You can conveniently check various information, such as trial schedules, by using the Court of Korea mobile app (via the QR code below) or the "Search My Case" service on the Court of Korea website (www.scourt.go.kr).
2. If you wish to receive telephone guidance regarding the progress of the case, you may call (042) 480-○○○○.
3. The IP High Court has established Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details, please refer to the IP High Court's official website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1).

To ensure the prompt, efficient, and reliable trial process, please familiarize yourself with the Rules of Practice and comply with it accordingly. In particular, please prepare briefs with reference to Section VII (Preparation of Documents) herein, and file applications for evidence with reference to Section V (Application for Evidence) and Section VII (Submission of Documentary Exhibit).



[Appendix]

Statement of Grounds for Appeal

Case No. 2025Na○○○○

[The Court: ○ Division]

Plaintiff (Appellant or Appellee)

Defendant (Appellee or Appellant)

With respect to this case, the plaintiff (or defendant)[the appellant] submits statement of grounds for appeal as follows.

1. The Judgment of the First Instance and Disputed Parts

A. Claims of this Case

(The claim should briefly specify the claims and the grounds for the claim sufficiently to identify the contents of the claim.)

B. Summary of the judgment of the first instance

(A concise summary of the judgment of the first instance on the above claims is sufficient.)

C. Parts in Dispute

1) Main parts of the judgment of the first instance that are being appealed

(Such as patents, trademarks, or design rights, or in cases involving multiple claims where there are multiple accused products, please specify the details separately for each claims.)

2) Main reasons for contesting the judgement of the first instance

(It is sufficient to provide a brief statement here, as the details will be specified below.)

2. Grounds for Appeal *(Fill in only the applicable grounds below)*



A. Erroneous Findings of Fact in the Judgment of the First Instance

1) Parts in dispute

(The part of the judgment of the first instance where the findings of fact are erroneously made must be stated, including the relevant reasoning or holding.)

2) Statement of arguments

(Regarding the issues in dispute, the appellant must set forth the facts as they understand them.)

3) Key evidence

(The appellant shall specify the principal evidence supporting their assertions.)

B. Erroneous Application of Legal Principles in the Judgment of the First Instance

1) Parts in dispute

(The part of the judgment of the first instance where the legal principle is erroneously applied must be stated, including the relevant holding or gist of the decision.)

2) Arguments

(Reasons why it is a violation of the law)

3) Applicable law and provisions

(The relevant provision or its content shall be described, and for non-codified law, its purpose shall be provided.)

C. Parts Lacking Reasons or Containing Contradictory Reasoning

1) Parts in dispute

2) Arguments

(The appellant shall specifically describe how the failure to state the reasons for the judgment affected the conclusion, and why the appellate court's judgment is necessary.)

D. Other Grounds Requiring Reversal or Modification of the Judgment of the First Instance

1) Parts in dispute

2) Arguments



E. Matters Concerning Transfer or Remand (*Check “√” if applicable*)

1) Transfer

- A) Does the judgment of the first instance contravenes the provisions on exclusive jurisdiction? [☐ Yes ☐ No]
- B) If the judgment of the first instance contravenes the provisions on exclusive jurisdiction, which Court has the jurisdiction? []

2) Remand Order

- A) Is the judgment of the first instance a decision dismissing the claim improper? [☐ Yes ☐ No]
- B) Does the judgment of the first instance fall under a case where the procedures contravene the law? [☐ Yes ☐ No]
- C) (If you answered “Yes” to either ① or ② above) Do you wish this case to be remanded to the court of the first instance? Please explain why. [☐ Yes ☐ No] (*Provide detailed reasons below.*)

3. New Arguments to Be Raised on Appeal

(A summary must be provided here even if the matters are already included in Section 2.)

A. Statement of Allegations

B. Grounds Not Raised Before the Judgment of the First Instance

C. Whether Change of Claim Is Necessary (*Check “√” if applicable*)

[☐ Necessary ☐ Not Necessary ☐ Other ()]

(When changing a claim, the appellant must submit a separate application for amendment of claim purpose and grounds for claim and pay such as stamp duty.)

4. Evidence to Be Applied on Appeal and their Evidentiary Purport

A. Details of Applied Evidence (Means of Proof)

(To apply for evidence, a separate application for evidence shall be prepared and submitted.)



B. Specific Grounds (*Check “v” the applicable box and provide the specific reasons.*)

- ☐ Evidence that was not examined in the first instance, provided that the party was neither intentional nor grossly negligent in failing to present it and that its request would not cause significant delay to the proceedings
- ☐ Evidence that was already examined in the first instance, but is deemed necessary to be re-examined on appeal due to exceptional circumstances
- ☐ Evidence that is deemed indispensable for determining the merits of the appeal

5. Opinion Regarding Mediation or Settlement Proceedings in the Appeal
(*Check “v” the applicable box*)

A. Willingness to Proceed on Appeal

☐ Willing, ☐ Not willing, ☐ Other ()]

B. If being willing to proceed with mediation/settlement

1) Preferred timing for mediation

☐ Before the first trial date, ☐ After the first trial date, ☐ Other ()]

2) Preferred mediation body

☐ The Court, ☐ The Mediation Coordination Division, ☐ Other ()]

C. Other Matters You Wish to Convey to the Court Regarding Mediation or Settlement Proceedings

6. Other Matters for the Court’s Consideration During the Proceedings

A. Whether the Party Wishes to Make a Final Statement (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 28-3) (*Check “v” the appropriate box*)

☐ Wish to make a statement, ☐ Do not wish to make a statement, ☐ Other ()]



B. Other Matters

(You may state any requests regarding the scheduling of the trial or any requests to the Court or the opposing party.)

7. Status of Related Cases

(Please list all related civil cases, criminal cases, preliminary injunctions, and any cases pending before the Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board, such as trials for correction, invalidation, or scope confirmation. Include the status of any investigations by investigative authorities, and describe the progress of these matters in as much detail as possible.)

Agency	Case Number	Case Title	Parties	Current Status

○. ○, 2025

Plaintiff/Defendant (Appellant) ○○○ (Seal or Signature)

Contact: 000-0000-0000

TO THE HONORABLE IP HIGH COURT OF KOREA



◆ Notes ◆

1. This form is a recommended template prepared pursuant to Articles 126-2 and 127-4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. **All sections must be completed** (If a section is not applicable, please indicate “Not Applicable” in that section.). If the reasons for appeal are not stated with sufficient particularity, the appeal may be dismissed by deeming that the statement of grounds for appeal has not been filed due to the absence of valid grounds for appeal.
2. Under Article 4(2) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the paper size shall be A4 (210 mm width × 297 mm length) with margins of 45 mm from the top, 20 mm on each of the left and right sides, and 30 mm from the bottom (excluding the page numbering). **The font size shall be at least 12 points** (4.2 mm width × 4.2 mm length), and **the line spacing shall be double-spaced (200%)** or at least 1.5 lines.
3. **Except for the statement of grounds for appeal and the answer brief, the length of any other briefs** shall not exceed **30 pages** unless there are exceptional circumstances in accordance with Articles 69-4 and 128 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. If there is failure to comply with the rule, the judicial panel may return the submitted document and order that it be resubmitted after being reduced to within 30 pages.
4. In the contact information section, please provide a phone or mobile number where you can be reached at any time. If available, also include your fax number and email address.



Attachment 2: Pretrial Order (Order for Submission of Appellee's Answer Brief)

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Pretrial Order (Answer)

Case 2025Na○○○○

To: Defendant (Appellee) ○○○

The appellee shall, **within three weeks** from the date of receipt of this pretrial order, submit an answer brief prepared **in the form of [Appendix]**. The brief must fully complete all required sections of the form and be accompanied by any necessary evidence.

Preparatory Matters

When preparing an answer brief to the statement of grounds for appeal, the appellee must specifically address each of the appellant's grounds for appeal or arguments by comparing with each ground or argument raised by the opposing party. Where evidence exists to support the appellee's arguments, such evidence must be clearly identified in the answer brief, and the appellee's opinions regarding the opposing party's evidence must also be stated with sufficient particularity.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Answer Brief to the Grounds for Appeal

Case 2025Na○○○○○

[The Court: ○ Division]

Plaintiff (Appellant or Appellee)

Defendant (Appellant or Appellee)

The plaintiff (or defendant) [appellee] responds to appellant's grounds for appeal as follows.

Answer to Relief Sought in Appeal

1. The appeal filed by the defendant (or plaintiff) is dismissed.
2. The costs of the appeal shall be borne by the defendant (or plaintiff).

Answer to the Grounds for Appeal

1. Summary of the Judgment of the First Instance (Part Unfavorable to the Appellant) and of the Answer to the Grounds for Appeal

A. Summary of the judgment of the first instance (Part Unfavorable to the Appellant)

B. Summary of the Grounds for Appeal (*A brief statement is acceptable.*)

C. Summary of the Answer

(It is sufficient to provide a brief statement here, as the details will be specified below.)

2. Detailed Answer to the Grounds of Appeal

(It is sufficient to fill out only the applicable items below. If separating the statement according to the following categories is impractical, it may be written in an appropriately modified form.)



A. Regarding the Arguments on Erroneous Findings of Fact

- 1) Allegations on the reasons for appeal
- 2) Relevant part of the judgment of the first instance
- 3) Appellee's reply

B. Regarding the Arguments on Misapplication of Legal Principles

- 1) Arguments on the grounds for appeal
- 2) Relevant part of the holding in the judgment of the first instance
- 3) Appellee's answer

C. Regarding the Arguments that the Judgment Fails to State Reasons or Contains Contradictory Reasons

- 1) Arguments on the grounds for appeal
- 2) Relevant part of the holding in the judgment of the first instance
- 3) Appellee's answer

D. Regarding the Arguments Concerning Transfer or Remand

- 1) Arguments on the grounds for appeal
- 2) Relevant part of the holding in the judgment of the first instance
- 3) Appellee's answer

E. Others

3. Opinion on New Arguments Submitted in the Appeal

A. Appellant's Arguments

B. Appellee's Answer

4. Opinion on the Appellant's Application for New Evidence

A. Summary of the Appellant's Application for Evidence

B. Appellee's Opinion

5. The Appellee's Evidence to be Applied and its Evidentiary Purport



A. Details of the Applied Evidence (Means of Proof)

(To apply for evidence, a separate application for evidence shall be prepared and submitted.)

B. Detailed Reasons *(Check “√” the applicable box and provide the specific reasons.)*

- ☐ Evidence that was not examined in the first instance, where there was no intent or gross negligence for the lack of examination and the application would not cause significant delay in the litigation
- ☐ Evidence that was already examined in the first instance, but is deemed necessary to be re-examined on appeal due to exceptional circumstances
- ☐ Other evidence that is deemed indispensable for determining the merits of the appeal

6. Opinion on Mediation and Settlement Proceedings in the Appeal

A. Appellee’s Opinion on Appellant’s Opinion of Mediation and Settlement Proceedings

B. Other Matters You Wish to Convey to the Court Regarding Mediation or Settlement Proceedings

7. Other Matters for the Court’s Consideration During the Proceedings

A. Whether the Party Wishes to Make a Final Statement (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 28-3)

B. Other Matters

(Including requests regarding the scheduling of the hearing, any request requests to the Court or the opposing party, etc.)

8. Status of Related Cases

(Please list all related civil cases, criminal cases, preliminary injunctions, and any cases pending before the Intellectual Property Trial and Appeal Board, such as trials for correction, invalidation, or scope confirmation. Include the status of any investigations by investigative authorities, and describe the progress of these matters in as much detail as possible.)



Agency	Case Number	Case Title	Parties	Current Status

○. ○, 2025

Plaintiff/Defendant (Appellee) ○○○ (Seal or Signature)

Contact: 000-0000-0000

TO THE HONORABLE IP HIGH COURT OF KOREA

◆ Notes ◆

1. Under Article 4(2) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the paper size shall be A4 (210 mm width × 297 mm length) with margins of 45 mm from the top, 20 mm on each of the left and right sides, and 30 mm from the bottom (excluding the page numbering). **The font size shall be at least 12 points** (4.2 mm width × 4.2 mm length), and **the line spacing shall be double-spaced (200%)** or at least 1.5 lines.
2. **Except for the statement of grounds for appeal and the answer brief, the length of any other briefs** shall not exceed **30 pages** unless there are exceptional circumstances in accordance with Articles 69-4 and 128 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. If there is failure to comply with the rule, the judicial panel may return the submitted document and order that it be resubmitted after being reduced to within 30 pages.
3. In the contact information section, please provide a phone or mobile number where you can be reached at any time. If available, also include your fax number and email address.



Attachment 3: Recommendation for Voluntary Case Management Conference

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Recommendation for Voluntary Case Management Conference

Case 2025Na○○○○
[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

To clarify the parties' allegations and ensure thorough and efficient proceedings, the Court recommends the following voluntary scheduling conference.

1. For the efficient progress of the proceedings, the parties shall confer **in advance** regarding the matters listed below (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 70(2)). This case management conference should be actively conducted by the appellant (or by the plaintiff in cases of cross-appeals).

A. Method of submitting allegations and evidence; other related matters

- 1) Number of submissions of briefs
- 2) Deadline for submission of each brief
- 3) Final deadline for submission of allegations and evidence
- 4) Length of briefs (approval from the Court is required when exceeding 30 pages)
- 5) Desired number of hearings

B. Desired date and time for trials (prior confirmation of possible date and time with the Court is required.)

C. Summary and identification of substantive issues

D. Other procedural issues (if applicable)

- 1) How to conduct the trial proceedings if there is a trial for correction or a request for correction;
- 2) Whether to conduct concurrent hearings in the case where related cases



such as invalidation, scope confirmation, and infringement trials are ongoing;

- 3) Whether to hold a hearing for claim construction first;
- 4) Whether a presentation hearing (e.g., technical explanation by the parties) is desired;
- 5) Whether to designate professional examiners; and
- 6) Amenability to and method of mediation or settlement.

2. The appellant (or the plaintiff in the case of cross-appeals) shall, after completing the case management conference in accordance with paragraph 1 above, **submit the conference's results to the Court** by [12:00 p.m., OO. OO, 2025] in the form as set forth in [Appendix]. However, the parties may, by mutual agreement, designate a different party to submit the results of the conference.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Results of Voluntary Case Management Conference

○ Case No.:

○ Submitted by:

I. Date and Place of Case Management Conference:

II. Method of Case Management Conference: (In-person / Video Conference / Telephone / Other:)

III. Results of the Conference

Issues	Agreed Matters	If No Agreement Was Reached	
		Plaintiff's Position	Defendant's Position
1. Arguments and Evidence Submission, etc.			
A. Number of submissions of briefs			
B. Deadline for each brief submission	Plaintiff: Defendant:		
C. Final deadline for submission of arguments and evidence			
D. Length of briefs			
E. Desired number of trials			
2. Desired Date and Time for Trials			
3. Identification of Issues			
4. Other Procedural Issues			
A. How to proceed in the case that a trial for correction is pending, etc			



B. Whether to conduct concurrent proceedings for related cases			
C. Whether to conduct claim construction first			
D. Whether a presentation hearing with slides is requested			
E. Opinion on the appointment of the professional examiners			
F. Whether to mediate or settle			

IV. Other Opinions on the Case Management Conference



Attachment 4: Pretrial Order for Case Management Video Conference

IP High Court of Korea

○ ○ Division

Pretrial Order for Case Management Video Conference

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

To clarify the parties' arguments and ensure thorough proceedings, the following preparation is hereby ordered.

1. Scheduling for Case Management Video Conference

- A. The case management video conference will be conducted via live video call on ○. ○, 2025 at ○○:○○.
- B. On the day of the video conference, please click the meeting room link below (if you received this pretrial order in paper form, you will need to enter the URL address below manually). The link below **must not** be shared with anyone outside under any circumstances. Devices such as a webcam and a headset (including speakers and a microphone) are required for the video conference.

Meeting Room: URL designated by the Court (e.g., <https://webinar.sCourt.go.kr/join/IOpRdvWwN2>)

Access Code: Please check with the Court on the day of the live video conference.

- C. Please log in to the meeting room (webinar) at least 10 minutes before the video conference begins and check your video, speaker, and microphone settings. In the section for the name displayed, please enter the case number and your participant status as in the example below.

Example: 2025Heo12345 Plaintiff's Counsel Hong Gil-dong

- D. If a party wishes to attend the case management conference in person



rather than via video, they must notify the Court of their intention immediately upon receiving this order.

2. Notes

- A. If a pretrial order, issued based on the outcome of the video conference, sets a time period for submitting arguments and evidence on specific matters, any party seeking to submit them after the expiration of the deadline must demonstrate a good cause for the delay. Absent a showing of a good cause, the party shall not be permitted to submit additional arguments or apply for the evidence (Civil Procedure Act Art. 147).
- B. To submit additional or amended arguments, or to apply for new evidence after the expiration of the deadline set by the above pretrial order, the party must demonstrate that the delay of completion of the litigation was not caused intentionally or by gross negligence. If such causes are not demonstrated, the Court may **dismiss** the relevant arguments or application for evidence in accordance with Article 149 of the Civil Procedure Act.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



Attachment 4-1: Pretrial Order for Case Management Video Conference

IP High Court of Korea

○ ○ Division

Pretrial Order for Case Management Video Conference

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

To clarify the parties' allegations and ensure thorough proceedings, the following preparation is hereby ordered.

1. Scheduling for Case Management Video Conference

- A. The case management video conference will be conducted via video call on ○. ○, 2025 at ○○:○○.
- B. On the day of the video conference, please click the meeting room link below (if you received this pretrial order in paper form, you will need to enter the URL address below manually). The link below **must not** be shared with anyone outside **under any circumstances.** Devices such as a webcam and a headset (including speakers and a microphone) are required for the video conference.

Meeting Room: URL designated by the Court (e.g., <https://webinar.sCourt.go.kr/join/IOpRdvWwN2>)

Access Code: Please check with the Court on the day of the live video conference.

- C. Please log in to the meeting room (webinar) at least 10 minutes before the video conference begins and check your video, speaker, and microphone settings. In the section for the name displayed, please enter the case number and your participant status as in the example below.

Example: 2025Heo12345 Plaintiff's Counsel Hong Gil-dong

- D. If a party wishes to attend the case management conference in person rather than via video, they must notify the Court of their intention immediately



upon receiving this order.

2. Voluntary Case Management Conference prior to the Case Management Video Conference

A. For the efficient progress of the proceedings, the parties shall confer in advance regarding the matters listed below [Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 70(2)]. This conference should be actively conducted by the appellant (or by the plaintiff in cases of cross-appeals).

- 1) Method of submitting allegations and evidence; other related matters
 - a) Number of submissions of briefs
 - b) Deadline for submission of each brief
 - c) Final deadline for submission of allegations and evidence
 - d) Length of briefs (approval from the Court is required when exceeding 30 pages)
 - e) Desired number of trials
- 2) Desired date and time for trials (prior confirmation of possible date and time with the Court is required.)
- 3) Summary and identification of substantive issues
- 4) Other procedural issues (if applicable)
 - a) How to conduct the trial proceedings if there is a trial for correction or a request for correction;
 - b) Whether to conduct concurrent hearings in the case where related cases such as invalidation, scope confirmation, and infringement trials are ongoing;
 - c) Whether to hold a hearing for claim construction first;
 - d) Whether a presentation hearing (e.g., technical explanation by the parties) is desired;
 - e) Whether to designate professional examiners; and
 - f) Amenability to and method of mediation or settlement.

B. **The appellant** (or the plaintiff in the case of cross-appeals) shall, after completing the case management conference in accordance with paragraph 1 above, **submit the conference's results to the Court** by [12:00 p.m., ○○. ○○, 2025] in the form as set forth in [Appendix]. However, the parties may, by mutual agreement, designate a different party to submit the results of the conference.



3. Notes

- A. If a pretrial order, issued based on the outcome of the video conference, sets a time period for submitting arguments and evidence on specific matters, any party seeking to submit them after expiration of the deadline must demonstrate a good cause for the delay. Absent a showing of a justifiable reason, the party shall not be permitted to submit additional arguments or apply for the evidence (Civil Procedure Act Art. 147).
- B. To submit additional or amended arguments, or to file new evidence after expiration of the deadline set by the above pretrial order, the party must demonstrate that the delay of completion of the litigation was not caused by any intent or gross negligence. If such causes are not demonstrated, the Court may **dismiss** the relevant arguments or application for evidence in accordance with Article 149 of the Civil Procedure Act.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Results of Voluntary Case Management Conference

○ Case No.:

○ Submitted by:

I. Date and Place of Case Management Conference:

II. Method of Case Management Conference: (In-person / Video Conference / Telephone / Other:)

III. Results of the Conference

Issues	Agreed Matters	If No Agreement Was Reached	
		Plaintiff's Position	Defendant's Position
1. Arguments and Evidence Submission, etc.			
A. Number of submissions of briefs			
B. Deadline for each brief submission	Plaintiff: Defendant:		
C. Final deadline for submission of arguments and evidence			
D. Length of briefs			
E. Desired number of trials			
2. Desired Date and Time for Trials			
3. Identification of Issues			
4. Other Procedural Issues			
A. How to proceed in the case where a trial for correction is pending, etc			
B. Whether to conduct concurrent proceedings for related cases			
C. Whether to conduct claim construction first			



D. Whether a presentation hearing with slides is requested			
E. Opinion on the appointment of the professional examiners			
F. Whether to mediate or settle			

IV. Other Opinions on the Case Management Conference



Attachment 5: Pretrial Order Regarding Procedures

IP High Court of Korea

○ ○ Division

Pretrial Order Regarding Procedures

Case 2025Na○○○○ Claim for Damages

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

Pursuant to the parties' agreement in the above case, the Court hereby sets the time period for the submission of arguments and evidence, and designates the trial date as follows. The pretrial proceedings are hereby closed.

1. Submission of Arguments and Evidence

Plaintiff's written brief		Defendant's written brief	
Deadline	Page limit	Deadline	Page limit
○. ○, 2025	○ pages	○. ○, 2025	○ pages
Plaintiff's second written brief		Defendant's second written brief	
Deadline	Page limit	Deadline	Page limit
○. ○, 2025	○ pages	○. ○, 2025	○ pages
Final deadline for submission of arguments and evidence		Number of scheduled trials	
Plaintiff	Defendant	Plaintiff's / Defendant's Preference	Scheduled
○. ○, 2025	○. ○, 2025	○ session	○ session

2. Other Matters Regarding Procedural Matters

[

]



3. Trial Date

The Court hereby schedules the first trial date on ○. ○, 2025, at ○○:○○, in Courtroom [Number] of the IP High Court of Korea.

4. Summary Brief on Issues

To clarify the litigation relationship between the parties, the plaintiff and defendant are hereby ordered to submit, **no later than seven days before the first trial date**, a summarized brief on issues in accordance with the form as set forth in [Appendix].

5. Notice of Trial Procedures

For details regarding the trial proceedings and specific procedures, please refer to [Appendix 2] as follows.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix 1]

Summary Brief on Issues

○ Case No.:

○ Submitted by:

I. Summary of Grounds for Appeal

II. Undisputed Matters

III. Table of Issues

Issues	Parties' Arguments and Evidence on Each Issue

IV. Explanation on Evidence for All Submitted Exhibits (Electronic Documents)

No.	Title of Exhibit	Date of Creation	Prepared by	Summary and Evidentiary Purport

V. Admission or Denial of Opposing Party's Exhibits

VI. Matters for Clarification to the Opposing Party



※ Instructions for Preparing the Summary Brief on Issues

The summary brief on issues will be used to streamline trial proceedings and to ensure a reliable hearing. Therefore, both the plaintiff and the defendant shall prepare and submit the summary brief in accordance with instructions below, within a **five-page limit**. The IP High Court has established Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details, please refer to the IP High Court's official website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1). To ensure the prompt, efficient, and reliable trial process, please familiarize yourself with the Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial and comply with it accordingly. In particular, please prepare the summary brief on issues with reference to “Section VII (Preparation of Documents)” herein.

1. In the section titled **“Summary of Grounds for Appeal,”** briefly state the appellant's grounds regarding the propriety of the judgment of the first instance. If there are multiple grounds, list them under separate headings. For instance, if the judgment of the first instance made a determination on an invalidity defense asserting lack of obviousness, the appellant shall not merely state in abstract terms that “the judgment of the first instance erred in its determination regarding non-obviousness.” Instead, specify in concrete terms what errors were made in the assessment of non-obviousness. Likewise, if the judgment of the first instance made a determination on the similarity of trademarks, the appellant shall not simply state in abstract terms that “the judgment of the first instance erred in its determination regarding the similarity of the trademark.” Instead, the appellant shall state in concrete terms what errors the court made in its determination on the similarity of the trademark.
2. **“An Issue”** refers to any factual or legal matter in dispute between the parties. Therefore, the plaintiff and the defendant shall review the complaint, the answer, briefs, and all attached evidence, etc., and identify the matters undisputed and those in dispute, and state them respectively under the section titled “Undisputed Matters” and “Issues” (if there are many issues, additional tables may be attached).
3. In the section titled **“Parties’ Arguments and Evidence on Each Issue,”** briefly state the parties’ arguments on the issue and list the evidence supporting them. In this section, it is not necessary to provide detailed arguments. A brief summary of the parties’ assertions will suffice.



4. In the section titled **“Explanation for All Submitted Exhibits (Electronic Documents),”** provide the exhibit number, title of the exhibit, date of creation, a name who prepared the exhibits, summary, and evidentiary purport. For convenience, this information may also be submitted in a separate written document (Evidence Explanation Document).
5. In the section titled **“Admission or Denial of the Opposing Party’s Exhibits,”** please state **“Admission”** for documents whose authenticity is acknowledged, **“Deny”** for documents whose authenticity is challenged, and **“Unknown”** for documents whose authenticity is uncertain.
6. In the section titled **“Matters for Clarification to the Opposing Party,”** the parties shall state the matters on which clarification is sought from the opposing party.



[Appendix 2]

Trial Procedure

1. Scheduled Time for Oral Arguments

To facilitate active oral arguments and the smooth trial proceedings, the scheduled time for oral arguments in this case is set at **20 minutes for each party**. Please note that, in principle, the judicial panel **strictly limits the argument if a party exceeds its assigned time**. Therefore, **it will be most effective to present the oral argument focusing on the key issues**. However, depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the presiding judge may extend or shorten the assigned time for the argument.

The judicial panel holds the hearing after having identified the issues of the case in advance through the briefs, etc. that the parties have submitted. If a party exceeds its assigned time for oral argument, it may disrupt the other party's oral argument or the progress of subsequent cases. Therefore, please prepare your oral argument to be concise and focused on the key issues, within the assigned time as set forth above.

2. Order of Trial Proceedings

The proceedings will be conducted in the following order: (1) confirmation of the briefs and evidence; (2) summary of the appellant's grounds for appeal and identification of the issues; (3) arguments by the parties on the issues (oral arguments in accordance with the assigned time specified in Paragraph 1 above); (4) questions from the judicial panel and the parties' responses (including any supplemental arguments). Depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the presiding judge may alter the order of the proceedings.

3. Method of Conducting Oral Arguments

Arguments should be based on the parties' arguments and evidence as set forth in the summary brief on issues, and, if necessary, presentation materials may be used. **Any materials prepared for oral argument (including presentation slides) must be submitted electronically no later than the day before the trial date.** In addition, **on the day of the trial, please bring printed copies of the materials (the number shall equal the number of parties together with six additional copies for the judges, technical research officer, law clerk, and stenographers, etc.).**



For effective oral argument, the parties are encouraged to actively utilize the courtroom's electronic equipment. For example, key argument and supporting evidence, etc. summarized in presentation materials may be displayed by the courtroom projector and screen, or documents that have been compared and summarized in the form of charts or tables may be projected by a visualizer.

4. Other Notes

If the arguments or evidence of the parties are complex such that the parties require a substantial amount of time for arguments, or if the order of proceedings needs to be altered, please notify the judicial panel of such circumstances and the expected time for the argument, etc. and seek permission from the judicial panel **no later than one week before the trial date.**

- If oral arguments or questions and answers cannot be completed within the scheduled time, the trial may inevitably be continued.
- If the issues are complex, or if oral arguments or questions and answers are expected to require substantial time, please, after conferring with the opposing party, submit in writing within the above deadlines your opinion on the continuation or rescheduling of the trial (including the desired date and time, and the estimated time required for oral arguments).



Attachment 6: Pretrial Order for Hearing (Submission Order of Summary Brief on Issues)

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Pretrial Order

Case 2025Na○○○○
[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

To clarify the litigation relationship between the parties, the plaintiff and defendant are hereby ordered to submit, **no later than seven days before the first trial date**, a summary brief on issues in accordance with instructions for preparing the summary brief on issues as set forth in [Appendix].

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Summary Brief on Issues

○ Case No.:

○ Submitted by:

I. Summary of Grounds for Appeal

II. Undisputed Facts

III. Table of Issues

Issues	Parties' Arguments and Evidence on Each Issue

IV. Explanation on Evidence for All Submitted Exhibits (Electronic Documents)

No.	Title of Exhibit	Date of Creation	Prepared by	Summary and Evidentiary Purport

V. Additional Evidence Submitted by the Parties on the Issues

Means of Proof	Evidentiary Purport

VI. Admission or Denial of Opposing Party's Exhibits

VII. Matters for Clarification to the Opposing Party

VIII. Opinion on the Progress of Proceedings



※ Instructions for Preparing the Summary Brief on Issues

The summary brief on issues will be used to streamline trial proceedings and to ensure a reliable hearing. Therefore, both the plaintiff and the defendant shall prepare and submit the summary brief in accordance with instructions below, within a five-page limit. The IP High Court has established Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details, please refer to the IP High Court's official website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1). To ensure the prompt, efficient, and reliable trial process, please familiarize yourself with the Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial and comply with it accordingly. In particular, please prepare the summary briefs with reference to “Section VII (Preparation of Documents)” herein.

1. In the section titled **“Summary of Grounds for Appeal,”** briefly state the appellant's grounds regarding the propriety of the judgment of the first instance. If there are multiple grounds, list them under separate headings. For instance, if the judgment of the first instance made a determination on an invalidity defense asserting lack of obviousness, the appellant shall not merely state in abstract terms that “the judgment of the first instance erred in its determination regarding non-obviousness.” Instead, specify in concrete terms what errors were made in its determination regarding non-obviousness. Likewise, if the judgment of the first instance made a determination on the similarity of trademarks, the appellant shall not simply state in abstract terms that “the judgment of the first instance erred in its determination regarding the similarity of the trademark.” Instead, the appellant shall state in concrete terms what errors the judgment made in its determination on the similarity of the trademark.

[Example 1] In the judgment of the first instance on non-obviousness of Claim 1 of the asserted claims (hereinafter “Claim 1”), for example, (1) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to misunderstanding of element 1 of the prior art as “A2” instead of correctly understanding it as “A1”; (2) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to misunderstanding element 1 of Claim 1 as “B2” instead of correctly understanding it as “B1”; (3) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding element 2 of Claim 1 and element 2 of the prior art to be identical, although they are in fact different; (4) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding element



3 of Claim 1 and element 3 of the prior art to be different, although they are in fact identical; (5) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously concluding that differences between Claim 1 and the prior art could not have been easily overcome by a person having ordinary skill in the art, although they could have been easily overcome; or (6) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously determining that the prior art was not publicly known or used before the filing date, although it had been, etc.

[Example 2] In the judgment of the first instance on similarity of a trademark, (1) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding that the “A” portion of the mark has distinctiveness, although it lacks it; (2) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding that the “A” portion of the registered mark constitutes the essential part or can be perceived independently, although it is neither; (3) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding that the pronunciation (or appearance, or concept) of the registered mark at issue is similar to that of the prior registered mark, although they are in fact dissimilar; or (4) there is illegality that affects the conclusion of the decision due to erroneously finding that designated goods A of the prior registered mark and designated goods K of the registered mark at issue are similar, although they are in fact dissimilar, etc.

2. **“An Issue”** refers to any factual or legal matter in dispute between the parties. Therefore, the plaintiff and the defendant shall review the complaint, the answer, briefs, and all attached evidence, etc., and identify the matters undisputed and those in dispute, and state them respectively under the section titled “Undisputed Matters” and “Issues” (if there are many issues, additional tables may be attached).

[Examples of Undisputed Matters] (1) It is undisputed in the judgment of the first instance that element 1 of Claim 1 is disclosed in, or easily derivable from the prior art; (2) It is undisputed in the judgment of the first instance that elements limited by Claims 2 to 5 are disclosed in, or easily derivable from the prior art.

[Example 1 of the Issue] (1) Whether element 1 of the prior art should be understood as “A1” or “A2”; (2) whether element 1 of Claim 1 should be understood as “B1” or “B2”; (3) whether element 2 of Claim 1 and element



2 of the prior art are different; (4) whether the difference between element 3 of Claim 1 and element 3 of the prior art should be identified as “P” or as “K”; (5) whether the differences between Claim 1 and the prior art could have been easily overcome by a person skilled in the art; or (6) whether the prior art had been publicly known or used before the filing date of the application, etc.

[Example 2 of the Issue] (1) Whether the “A” portion of the mark has distinctiveness; (2) whether the “A” portion of the registered mark at issue constitutes the essential portion of the mark or can be perceived independently; (3) whether the pronunciation of the registered mark at issue is similar to that of the prior registered mark; or (4) whether the designated goods “A” of the prior registered mark and the designated goods “K” of the registered mark at issue are similar, etc.

3. In the section titled **“Parties’ Arguments and Evidence on Each Issue,”** briefly state the parties’ arguments on the issue and list the evidence supporting them. In this section, it is not necessary to provide detailed arguments. A brief summary of the parties’ assertions will suffice.
4. In the section titled **“Explanation for All Submitted Exhibits (Electronic Documents),”** provide the exhibit number, title of the exhibit, date of creation, a name who prepared the exhibits, summary, and evidentiary purport. For convenience, this information may also be submitted in a separate written document (Evidence Explanation Document).
5. The section titled **“Additional Evidence Submitted by the Party on the Issues”** shall indicate whether there is any evidence to be submitted in addition to the evidence already filed. If additional evidence is to be submitted, specify the means of proof and the evidentiary purport. Please note that with respect to such additional evidence, it should be noted that an **Application for Admission of Evidence** must be separately filed in writing for such evidence to be deemed lawfully submitted. In addition, considering that, in principle, the IP High Court schedules proceedings so as to complete all evidence examination in the first trial, applications for additional evidence must also be completed at least by the time the summary brief on issues is filed.
6. In the section titled **“Admission or Denial of the Opposing Party’s Exhibits,”** please state **“Admission”** for documents whose authenticity is acknowledged, **“Deny”** for documents whose authenticity is challenged, and **“Unknown”** for documents whose authenticity is uncertain.



7. In the section titled **“Matters for Clarification to the Opposing Party,”** the parties shall state the matters on which clarification is sought from the opposing party.
8. In the section titled **“Opinions on the Progress of Proceedings,”** the parties shall state their opinions regarding the trial proceedings.



Attachment 7: Pretrial Order (Application for Submission of Evidence, etc.)

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Pretrial Order

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

The Court scheduled the first trial for ○. ○, 2025, at OO:OO, in Courtroom [Number] of the IP High Court of Korea. To clarify the parties' arguments and ensure thorough hearing, the Court hereby orders the following preparation.

1. The parties shall submit all arguments and their principal supporting evidence by ○. ○, 2025.
2. Application for evidence requiring time, such as application for witness, application for appraisal, etc. shall be submitted in writing by ○. ○, 2025.

◆ Notes ◆

1. Any request for rescheduling a trial date, submission of arguments or evidence, or extension of the deadline for applications shall be filed in writing with a good cause at least one week before the corresponding deadline.
2. To submit or amend arguments (for example, changing the primary prior art submitted to support the arguments for novelty and non-obviousness, or adding or altering prior art references and their combinations, etc.) or to apply for new evidence after the deadline for submission of arguments and evidence has passed, the party shall demonstrate that he or she did not delay completion of litigation intentionally or by gross negligence. Absent such a showing, the relevant arguments or application for evidence may be dismissed pursuant to Civil Procedure Act Art. 149.



3. At the trial, unless otherwise determined, each party will be permitted to present oral arguments in the order of plaintiff and then defendant, **within 20 minutes** each. Materials for the oral argument, etc., must be submitted no later than the day before the trial date.
4. At the trial, if a party deems it necessary, the party may present products or models directly related to the case, as well as photographs or videos that can assist in understanding the relevant technology.
5. The IP High Court has established Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details, please refer to the IP High Court's official website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1).

To ensure the prompt, efficient, and reliable trial process, please familiarize yourself with the Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial and comply with it accordingly. In particular, **the length of pages of a written brief shall, in principle, not exceed 30 pages in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.** Please prepare briefs with reference to “Section VII (Preparation of Documents)” herein, and the application for evidence with reference to “Section V (Application for Evidence)” and “Section VII (Submission of Documentary Exhibit)”.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



Attachment 8: International Cases

[Appendix 1]

Application for Oral Arguments a Foreign Language

○ Case No.:

○ Applicant:

○ Reasons for applying for oral arguments in a foreign language¹⁾

☐ The party to the case is a foreign national

☐ Major evidence discovery needs to be conducted in a foreign language

☐ Any other cases with international implications equivalent thereto

○ Requested Foreign Language²⁾:

○. ○, 2025

Plaintiff/Defendant ○○○

1) Please, check the applicable items and provide the specific relevant reasons for each item.

2) Exceptions are possible, but, currently, the foreign language permitted in the international case shall, in principle, be English. (Rules on the Establishment and Operation of the International Tribunal Art. 9).



[Appendix 2]

Opinion on Application for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language

○ Case No.:

○ Applicant:

The plaintiff (or defendant) in this case hereby submits this Opinion regarding the Application for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language, taking into account the “◆ Notes ◆” below.

○ Opinion regarding the Application for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language
(Please check “v” the appropriate box)

☐ Agree

☐ Disagree

○ If you disagree, please state the specific reasons:

○. ○, 2025

Plaintiff/Defendant ○○○



◆ Notes ◆

1. If the opposing party consents to the Application for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language, the Court may grant the application (such cases in which the Court permits the hearing in a foreign language are hereinafter referred to as “international cases.”).
2. International cases have the following procedural characteristics.
 - A. The party may conduct part or all of the oral arguments in the permitted foreign language.
 - B. The Court shall provide interpretation between the permitted foreign language and Korean.
 - C. A translation may be omitted for documents written in the permitted foreign language. However, the Court may order the submission of the translation if it is necessary for the smooth proceedings.
 - D. The Court shall prepare and render the judgment in Korean, and, after serving the original copy of the judgment, shall additionally provide the party with a translated version in the permitted foreign language.
3. Consent to the Application for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language and the Court’s conduct of the case in accordance with the international case procedures does not mean that all oral arguments in court must be conducted in the foreign language. In the international cases, the Court may conduct pretrial proceedings to discuss the scope of the oral arguments in a foreign language (whether only applicant will use the foreign language, or whether the opposing party will as well; whether only foreign witnesses or foreign parties will testify in a foreign language, etc.), the scope of submission of documents written in a foreign language, and other matters related to the use of foreign language in the proceedings.



[Appendix 3]

Withdrawal Form of Application (Consent) for Oral Arguments in a Foreign Language

○ Case No.:

○ Applicant:

I hereby withdraw my application (consent) to conduct oral arguments in a foreign language in the above case.

○. ○, 2025

Plaintiff/Defendant ○○○



Attachment 9: Pretrial Order (Trial Procedures)

IP High Court of Korea

○ ○ Division

Pretrial Order

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

The Court scheduled the first trial for ○. ○, 2025, at ○○:○○, in Courtroom [Number] of the IP High Court of Korea. For details regarding the trial proceedings and specific procedures, please refer to the [Appendix] as follows.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Trial Procedures

1. Scheduled Time for Oral Arguments

To facilitate active oral arguments and the smooth proceedings, the scheduled time for oral arguments of this case is set at **20 minutes for each party**. Please note that, in principle, the judicial panel **strictly limits the arguments if a party exceeds its assigned time**. Therefore, it will be most effective to present the oral arguments focusing on the issues. However, depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the presiding judge may extend or shorten the assigned time for the argument.

The judicial panel holds the hearing after having identified the issues of the case in advance through the briefs, etc. that the parties already submitted. If a party exceeds its assigned time for the oral argument, it may disrupt the other party's oral argument or conducting subsequent cases. Therefore, please prepare your oral argument to be concise and focused on the key issues, within the assigned time as set forth above.

2. Order of Trial Proceedings

The proceedings will be conducted in the following order: (1) confirmation of the briefs and evidence; (2) summary of the appellant's grounds for appeal and identification of the issues; (3) arguments by the parties on the issues (oral arguments in accordance with the assigned time specified in Paragraph 1 above); (4) questions from the judicial panel and the parties' responses (including any supplemental arguments). Depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the presiding judge may alter the order of the proceedings.

3. Method of Conducting Oral Arguments

Arguments should be based on the parties' arguments and evidence as set forth in the summary brief on issues, and, if necessary, presentation materials may be used. Any materials prepared for oral argument (including presentation slides) must be submitted electronically no later than the day before the trial. In addition, on the day of the trial, please bring printed copies of the materials (the number of copies shall equal the number of parties together with six additional copies for the judges, technical research officer, law clerk, stenographers, etc.).

For effective oral argument, the parties are encouraged to actively utilize the courtroom's electronic equipment. For example, key argument and supporting



evidence, etc. summarized in presentation materials may be displayed by the courtroom projector and screen, or documents that have been compared and summarized in the form of charts or tables may be projected by means of a visualizer.

4. Other Notes

If the arguments or evidence of the parties are complex such that parties require a substantial amount of time for the argument, or if the order of proceedings needs to be altered, please notify the judicial panel of such circumstances and the expected time for the argument, etc. and seek permission from the judicial panel **no later than one week before the trial.**

- If oral arguments or questions and answers cannot be completed within the scheduled time, the trial may inevitably be continued.
- If the issues are complex, or if oral arguments or questions and answers are expected to require substantial time, please, after conferring with the opposing party, submit in writing within the above deadlines your opinion on the continuation or rescheduling of the trial (including the desired date and time and the estimated time required for oral arguments).



Attachment 10: Statement of Expert Witness

Basic Statement of Expert Witness

Personal Information	Name		Date of Birth	
	Address			

Neutrality				
1	Are you in a familial or relative relationship with the plaintiff or the defendant (including, in the case of a company, its CEO or employees; hereinafter the same)?	Yes	No	
2	Do you have any creditor-debtor relationship with the plaintiff or the defendant?	Yes	No	
3	Have you ever had, or do you currently have, any business, contractual, employment, or other similar relationship with the plaintiff or the defendant?	Yes	No	
4	Have you ever testified as a witness in any lawsuit involving the plaintiff or the defendant, or in any litigation related to the patent/product at issue in this case?	Yes	No	
5	Have you ever provided any advice to the plaintiff or the defendant in connection with this case?	Yes	No	

Expertise	
1	Please specify the witness's field of expertise in detail.
2	<p>With respect to the field of expertise, please provide the following information in detail: (1) current and past occupations (including periods of employment, positions/titles, and responsibilities, (2) degrees/certifications, articles/reports, and any other materials that can verify the witness's expertise.</p> <p>※ If the space below is insufficient, you may attach a separate sheet.</p>

Duties of an Expert Witness
<p>An expert witness must testify based on facts and professional knowledge without any bias toward either party. The expert witness must provide testimony grounded in objectively verified facts and theories that are widely accepted in the relevant field, and must not base their testimony on personal theories or interpretations.</p>

I hereby declare that all the above statements are true.

Date
Signature

○. ○, 2025



Attachment 11: Pretrial Order (Expert Witness)

IP High Court of Korea
○○ Division
Pretrial Order (Expert Witness)

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

The Court hereby orders the plaintiff and defendant to prepare the following matters to ensure a reliable examination of the expert witness testimony at the trial scheduled for ○. ○, 2025 at ○○:○○.

1. Submission of the Expert Report

A. The plaintiff shall submit the expert report and questions for witness examination by ○. ○, 2025. The direct examination shall be conducted within the scope of the expert witness statement.

B. All materials to be presented to or cited for the witness during the direct examination (including family patents, translations, physical photographs, and reference materials) must be submitted as evidence by ○. ○, 2025.

2. Direct and cross-examinations of the witness must each be conducted within 20 minutes.

3. Each party may be accompanied by an interpreter for the direct and cross-examinations. If a party is unable to bring an interpreter, they must notify the Court and submit a request for the Court-appointed interpreter **by ○. ○, 2025** (in international cases where an expert witness testifies in the permitted foreign language, the party is not required to bring an interpreter).

4. Any arguments and evidence intended to impeach the credibility of the expert witness's testimony must be submitted **by ○. ○, 2025.**

○. ○, 2025.

Presiding Judge ○○○



Attachment 12: Pretrial Order for In Camera Proceedings

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Pretrial Order for In Camera Proceedings

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

With respect to an application for submission of materials filed by the plaintiff/defendant on ○. ○, 2025, the Court finds it necessary to conduct a hearing to determine the obligation to submit the documents and the subsequent procedural steps based on the result thereof. Therefore, the parties are hereby ordered to prepare as follows.

1. Voluntary Case Management Conference Prior to Video Conference for In Camera Proceedings

A. For an efficient case management conference (via video conference) presided by the Court, the plaintiff and the defendant must confer in advance with opposing counsel on the following matters (Rules of Civil Procedure Art. 70(2)). This conference process (pretrial proceedings) must be led primarily by the applicant seeking the submission of the materials.

1) Participants of the in camera proceeding

A) Whether the applicant seeking submission of the materials (the party or a person authorized by their representatives, such as a department head or legal officer) would be present

B) Actual attendees (including counsel)

2) Preparation for access to materials

A) The types of materials to be made available for access (including whether originals will be submitted), along with their scope and volume

B) Whether a translation of all or part of the requested materials is required



- C) Whether the provider will identify the disputed parts in the materials requested for access
 - D) Whether to apply for submission of a list of materials and whether the list has been submitted in connection with the application for submission of materials (Civil Procedure Act Art. 346).
- 3) Confidentiality measures, etc.
- A) Whether to request confidentiality measures and restrictions on access
 - B) Method of submitting and managing the materials (hard copy and/or USB)
 - C) Whether, and to what extent the matters confirmed will be recorded in the minutes
- B. After completing the case management conference under A. above, the applicant for the submission of materials shall submit the results to the Court no later than three days before the case management for the in camera review, using the form set forth in [Appendix]. However, the parties may, by mutual agreement, designate a different party to submit the results.

2. The Court-Presided Case Management Conference for In Camera Review

- A. The Court-presided case management conference (via video conference) will be conducted via video call on ○. ○, 2025 at ○○:○○.
- B. On the day of the video conference, please click the meeting room link below (if you received this pretrial order in paper form, you will need to enter the URL address below manually). The link below **must not** be shared with anyone outside **under any circumstances**. Devices such as a webcam and a headset (including speakers and a microphone) are required for the video conference.

Meeting Room: URL designated by the Court (e.g., <https://webinar.sCourt.go.kr/join/IOpRdvWwN2>)

Access Code: Please check with the Court on the day of the live video conference.

- C. Please log in to the meeting room (webinar) at least 10 minutes before the video conference begins and check your video, speaker, and microphone settings. In the section for the name displayed, please enter the case number and your participant status as in the example below.

Example: 2025Heo12345 Plaintiff's Counsel Hong Gil-dong

- D. In the case management conference (via video conference) for conducting the in camera review, the matters and schedule of A. above will be



discussed. Subsequent proceedings will be conducted according to the finally agreed matters and schedule.

3. Notes

- A. Where there is a risk for the potential disclosure of trade secrets with respect to the materials submitted as evidence in accordance with order to submit materials, the parties may request a protective order to maintain confidentiality (Patent Act Art. 224-3; Invention Promotion Act Art. 55-9; Unfair Competition Prevention Act Art. 14-4; Copyright Act Art. 129-3), an order to restrict access to the materials (Civil Procedure Act Art. 163), or an order for confidentiality of part of the judgment (Civil Procedure Act Art. 163-2).
- B. If a party, without a good cause, fails to follow the order to submit materials issued after the in camera proceedings, the Court may deem that the claim of the opposing party on the content of materials is true (Patent Act Art. 132(4)).
- C. In such cases, when a party who requested the submission of materials is in a situation where it is extremely impracticable to make a detailed assertions on the content of materials and it is also difficult to expect that the fact to be proved by the materials may be proved by any other evidence, the Court may deem that the assertion of the party on the fact which he or she intends to prove by the content of the materials is true (Patent Act Art. 132(5)).

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



[Appendix]

Results of Voluntary Case Management Conference

○ Case No.:

○ Submitted by:

I. Date and Place of Case Management Conference:

II. Method of Case Management Conference: (In-person / Video Conference / Telephone / Other:)

III. Results of the Conference

Issues	Agreed Matters	If No Agreement Was Reached	
		Plaintiff's Position	Defendant's Position
1. Attendees of the Hearing			
A) Attendance of the applicant			
B) Participants from both parties (including legal representatives)	Applicant's side: Respondent's side:		
2. Preparation for Access to Materials			
A) Types, scope, and volume of materials to be provided			
B) Whether translations of the materials are required			
C) Whether materials identifying disputed parts will be submitted			
D) Whether a list of materials will be submitted			
3. Confidentiality Measures, etc.			
A) Whether to request confidentiality measures			
B) Method of submission and management			
C) Whether and to what extent the matters confirmed will be recorded in the minutes			



**IV. Matters Requested for Additional Discussion at the Case Management Conference
for In Camera Review**

V. Any Other Comments on Conducting the Case Management Conference



Attachment 13: Pretrial Order for In Camera Proceedings

IP High Court of Korea

○ ○ Division

Pretrial Order for In Camera Proceedings

Case 2025Na○○○○

[Plaintiff ○○○ / Defendant ○○○]

In the above case, in camera review will be conducted based on the matters agreed upon between the parties as set forth below. The plaintiff and the defendant are hereby ordered to make thorough preparations accordingly.

1. Method of Conducting the In Camera Review, etc.

Issues	Parties' Agreement	Court's Decision
1. Attendees of the Hearing		
A) Attendance of parties		
B) Attending representatives		
2. Preparation for Document Review		
A) Types (including whether originals will be submitted), scope, and volume of materials to be provided		
B) Whether translations of the materials are required		
C) Whether the materials indicated with disputed parts will be submitted		



D) Whether a list of materials will be submitted		
3. Confidentiality Measures, etc.		
A) Whether to request confidentiality measures		
B) Method of submission and management		
C) Whether and to what extent the matters confirmed will be recorded in the minutes		

2. In Camera Review Date (Trial Preparation Date)

The in camera review regarding the application to submit materials filed by the applicant (plaintiff/defendant) on ○. ○, 2025, is scheduled to be held on ○. ○, 2025, at ○○:○○, in Courtroom No. ○○○ of the IP High Court of Korea.

○. ○, 2025

Presiding Judge ○○○



Attachment 14: Recommendation for Amendment
(Exceeding Page Limit for Written Brief - If Not Permitted)

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Recommendation for Amendment

Case 2025Na○○○○

To Plaintiff ○○○

In the above case, the brief you submitted on ○. ○, 2025 exceeds the page limit under Article 69-4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to the presiding judge's order, you are hereby ordered to resubmit the brief, within 7 days from the date of receipt of this recommendation for amendment, revising the brief to be within 30 pages.

[In particular, failure to comply with the font size and line spacing requirements, or splitting a brief into two or more documents merely for formality, is not permitted, in accordance with the Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details of the Rules of Practice can be found on the Patent Court website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1).]

○. ○, 2025

Court Clerk ○○○



Attachment 14-1: Recommendation for Amendment
(Exceeding Page Limit for Written Brief - If Permitted)

IP High Court of Korea

○○ Division

Recommendation for Amendment

Case 2025Na○○○○

To Plaintiff ○○○

In the above case, the brief submitted on O. O, 2025, exceeds the page limit under Article 69-4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. However, pursuant to the presiding judge's order, the Court has decided not to order the resubmission of the brief under Article 69-4(2) of the Rules of Civil Procedure. However, for any future submissions of briefs, please ensure compliance with the page limit prescribed under Article 69-4(1) of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

[In particular, failure to comply with the font size and line spacing requirements, or splitting a brief into two or more documents merely for formality, is not permitted, in accordance with the Rules of Practice for Civil Appellate Trial in the IP High Court of Korea. For further details of the Rules of Practice can be found on the Patent Court website (https://patent.scourt.go.kr/dcboard/new/EngDcNewsViewAction.work?seqnum=16&gubun=547&cbub_code=&scode_kname=%C6%AF%C7%E3%BF%B5%B9%AE-Announcements&searchWord=&pageIndex=1).]

○. ○, 2025

Court Clerk ○○○