

# Development and Pilot Service of a Multi-Agent System Specialized in Absolute and Relative Mandatory Items for Reviewing Articles of Incorporation

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## Abstract

We propose a pipeline that can be effectively utilized in specialized domains, such as law, where building high-quality datasets is inherently difficult, without relying on fine-tuning. The framework produces retrieval results and legal advice for reviewing articles of incorporation via a multi-agent system specialized in absolute and relative mandatory items. To achieve high accuracy across documents with different characteristics, we introduce a two-stage retriever architecture and a hierarchical database construction method designed for the retriever. Furthermore, we propose a two-stage expert-imitation prompting method for lawyer-like response generation, which enables the system to provide users with answers and supporting evidence comparable to those of human experts. The proposed methodology demonstrates superior performance in both automated evaluation and qualitative expert assessment, while also enhancing the explainability of retriever outputs through legal advice generation.

## Keywords

multi-agent systems, legal document analysis, articles of incorporation review, explainable AI, retrieval-augmented generation, domain adaptation

## 1 Introduction

Large language models (LLMs) have undergone intensive development in recent years and are now applied to a wide range of tasks such as question answering, summarization, and text generation. However, in domains that require specialized expertise, such as medicine and law, several critical challenges remain unresolved. In particular, when faced with queries that go beyond the training

data or require up-to-date information, hallucination remains a major issue.

Existing research has primarily explored two strategies to address this problem. Domain-specific fine-tuning leverages annotated datasets to adapt models to user needs and improve performance. However, in domains that require specialized expertise, such as law, annotation cannot be performed reliably by general annotators, making it extremely difficult to construct the datasets required for fine-tuning [3]. Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) [6] instead employs AI retrievers to obtain relevant information, which is then incorporated into the LLM prompt to generate responses that reflect the latest knowledge. Compared to fine-tuning, training data requirements for retrievers are significantly smaller. Nevertheless, in highly specialized fields such as law, data scarcity remains a challenge even for training smaller models like retrievers. Moreover, the effectiveness of training-free approaches is highly dependent on retrieval accuracy [2, 12]. To mitigate these issues, recent studies have proposed query rewriting using LLMs [8] and LLM-based filtering [1, 7], which transform user queries into forms more aligned with retrievable documents and thereby improve retrieval accuracy.

The general framework of multi-agent systems involves agents who adopt specific roles, decompose tasks into subtasks, and solve them cooperatively. Such frameworks have demonstrated improvements across a variety of applications [5, 11].

In the legal domain, the Commercial Act classifies the provisions of a company’s articles of incorporation according to their legal effect and importance. Absolute provisions refer to the essential items that must be stated in the articles of incorporation when establishing a corporation, and the omission of any such item renders the entire articles invalid. In contrast, relative and optional provisions are not mandatory, but they either acquire special legal effect only when included in the articles or may be freely stipulated at the company’s discretion. This classification constitutes a fundamental principle for drafting articles of incorporation that are both legally valid and practically effective for corporate governance.

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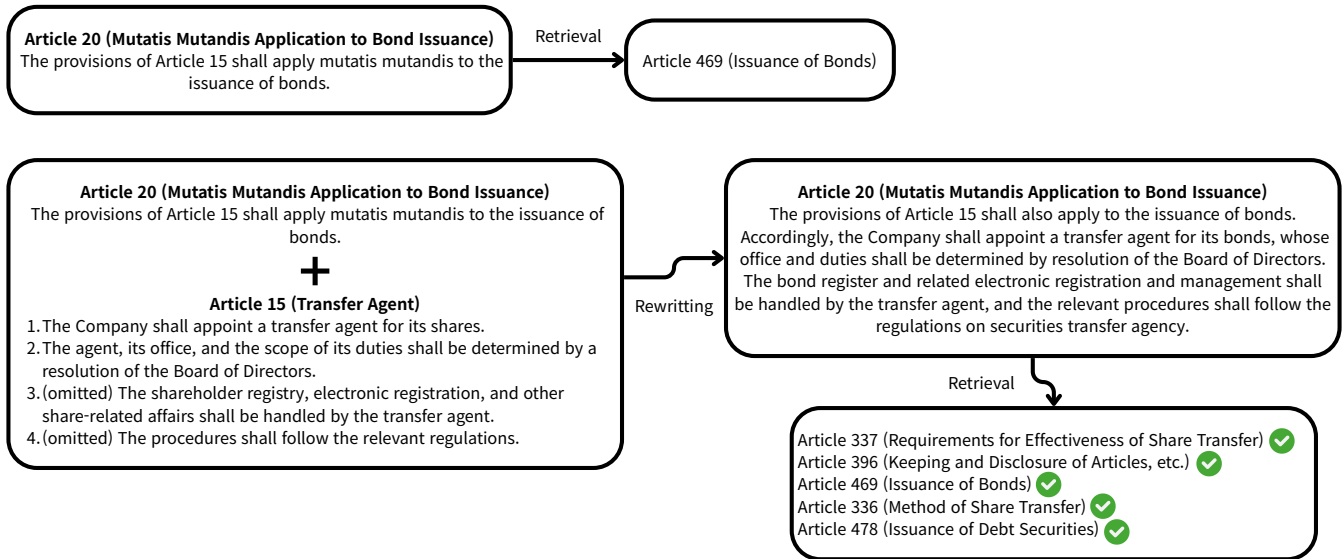


Figure 1: Reference-Provision Rewriting

Building upon the actual decision-making processes of legal experts, we propose a domain-specialized pipeline that employs a multi-agent framework to emulate the reasoning structures of domain experts. In addition, this paper introduces methodologies for constructing the databases and prompting strategies required for such domain-specialized pipelines, and further proposes a generalized pipeline that can be applied across domains requiring expert knowledge. By integrating retrieval enhanced through LLM-based filtering with a multi-agent framework, our approach achieves higher factual accuracy and enables expert-like operation in specialized domains, thereby providing users with expert-level results and explainability. In summary, the main contributions of the proposed method are as follows:

- **Database Construction and System Development for Multi-agent Specialized in Articles of Incorporation Based on Absolute/Relative Mandatory Items:** Legal experts classified articles of incorporation documents and related statutes, and, according to their retrieval or memory structure, constructed a hierarchical legal database consisting of two major categories: absolute mandatory items and relative/optional items. Each category was further organized into intermediate and fine-grained subcategories.
- **Implementation of a RAG System for Articles of Incorporation and the Commercial Act:** To ensure high retrieval accuracy between documents of different characteristics, namely articles of incorporation and the Commercial Act, we implemented a two-stage RAG system. In the first stage, candidate statutes were retrieved using a weighted sum of BM25 and cosine similarity. In the second stage, an LLM filtered these candidates to extract only the most relevant statute, which was then selected as the top result.

- **Automatic Generation and Evaluation of Explainable Legal Advice:** Based on statutes retrieved through the Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act retriever, we generated highly explainable legal advice using an expert imitation prompting methodology. By reviewing similar advice outputs and generating answers regarding whether modifications were required, the system provided more reliable legal advice.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Reference Provision Rewriting

A reference provision is a clause in the articles of incorporation that applies the norms of another clause within the same document or of an external statute. As illustrated in Figure 1, such provisions do not contain explicit regulatory content. Instead, they cite another clause and merely state that, in certain cases, the cited clause shall apply. Consequently, unlike other provisions, the substantive content of reference provisions is not directly revealed, which makes it difficult to retrieve the appropriate articles of the Commercial Act, as well as to provide final legal advice. In practice, when a reference provision was used as a query, the retrieval returned only “Article 469 of the Commercial Act,” which is insufficient to evaluate the validity of the referenced regulation together with the citing provision.

### 2.2 Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act Retriever-Augmented Generation System

**Construction of the Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act Classification Database** The categories of absolute mandatory items, relative mandatory items, and optional items each correspond to classifications of articles of incorporation associated with relevant provisions of the Commercial Act. The first reference materials for these classifications were prepared by legal experts. Using these materials, we extracted the Commercial Act provisions

related to each classification of the articles of incorporation, and subsequently employed a large language model to further refine and enhance the expert-authored classifications. Through this automated classification generation process, we constructed an Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act database covering absolute, relative, and optional mandatory items.

Since the Enforcement Decree of the Commercial Act stipulates matters necessary for the implementation of the Act, we also built a Commercial Act–Enforcement Decree database based on the relationships between the provisions of the Act and the corresponding provisions of its Enforcement Decree. Using a large language model, we mapped each Enforcement Decree provision to the Commercial Act provision it references, thereby enabling mutual cross-referencing.

**Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act Retriever** To properly examine articles of incorporation, it is essential to retrieve the relevant provisions of the Commercial Act, as discussed earlier. However, due to the large diversity of articles of incorporation and the fact that their grammatical and semantic similarity with the Commercial Act is generally low, retrieving the appropriate statutes for each article poses a significant challenge. To address this issue, our model introduces query rewriting, focusing on enhancing the similarity between the Commercial Act and the given articles of incorporation.

The structure of the Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act retriever is shown in Figure 2. In the first stage, we leveraged the previously constructed Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act classification database and the Commercial Act–Enforcement Decree database to generate, using an LLM, articles of incorporation clauses associated with each classification and statute. Because articles of incorporation exhibit both surface-level and semantic similarity, we computed a weighted sum of BM25 (lexical) and cosine similarity (semantic) between the user’s input clause and candidates, and extracted five candidate classifications per clause. In the second stage, for each clause and the five candidate statutes retrieved in stage one, an LLM-based retriever selected the single most relevant statute, thereby producing the final tagging of each clause with its corresponding Commercial Act provision.

### 2.3 Legal Advice Generation

The review system for the articles of incorporation was implemented using two prompts, specifically designed for absolute mandatory items and for relative/optional items, respectively. These prompts were constructed to emulate the reasoning process of lawyers, which differs depending on the category of provisions under review. Specifically, considering that the legal nature and review objectives of each provision differ, the system was designed to generate legal advice through multiple agents that reflect the distinct characteristics of each category. Since this prompting methodology focuses on directly following the reasoning of legal experts, we did not apply additional prompting techniques such as Chain-of-Thought (CoT) [10] or Plan-and-Solve [9].

Appendix A illustrates the actual prompts used for reviewing absolute mandatory items and relative/optional items. Each prompt was designed to replicate how lawyers examine provisions belonging to the corresponding category. In the first stage, for absolute

mandatory items, which must be included in every article of incorporation, the prompt was formulated to review all required items, and identical legal advice was generated for all provisions falling under this category. For relative/optional items, the prompt was instead designed to focus on verifying whether the provisions were drafted in a manner consistent with the Commercial Act, and accordingly, distinct legal advice was generated for each provision.

In the second stage, given that provisions in specialized legal domains often exhibit complex interdependencies, we constructed clusters of provisions that required cross-referencing based on the previously built Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act classification database. The initial reference materials for these clusters were generated by an LLM and subsequently refined through feedback from legal experts to build the final set of clusters. Each cluster was then re-examined together with the generated legal advice, leading to the production of revisions and recommendations. Legal advice was regenerated only for provisions that required modification.

By emulating the reasoning process of actual legal experts, this prompting methodology enables verification of whether the logic for each provision is properly articulated through the outputs of the large language model, thereby providing explainability to end users.

## 3 Experiments

### 3.1 Datasets

**Table 1: Number of provisions and average tokens per provision by firm**

Firm	Number of Provisions	Avg. Tokens per Provision
Firm 1	61	145.12
Firm 2	43	234.82
Firm 3	60	223.55
Firm 4	53	208.63
Firm 5	58	209.32
Firm 6	57	209.78
Firm 7	49	215.51
Firm 8	57	202.35
Firm 9	36	167.37
Firm 10	59	236.18
Firm 11	60	308.65
Firm 12	51	237.47
Firm 13	60	250.22
Firm 14	58	241.50
Firm 15	53	242.85
Firm 16	53	206.55
Firm 17	53	289.85
Firm 18	57	287.21
Firm 19	55	200.45
Average	54.37	227.23

For our experiments, we constructed a dataset from approximately 5,000 articles of incorporation collected internally [4]. From this collection, we selected 19 documents that were publicly disclosed. For each of these documents, a licensed attorney reviewed

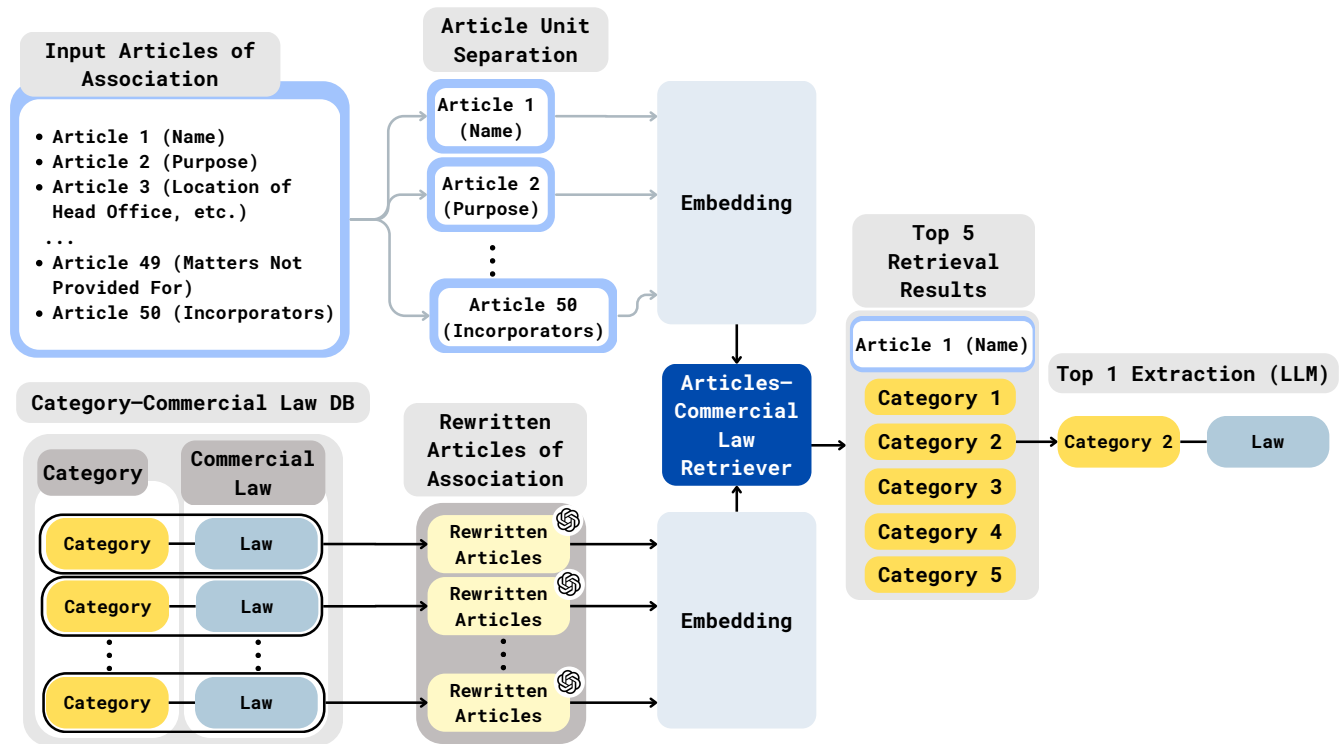


Figure 2: Retrieval-Augmented Generation

every provision and annotated the articles of the Commercial Act that should be consulted when evaluating that provision. Importantly, this annotation followed a one-to-many mapping: a single provision could be linked to multiple legal articles, reflecting the reality that one clause in an incorporation document may require reference to several provisions of the law. The overall statistics of the dataset are summarized in Table 1. On average, each firm’s incorporation document contained 54 provisions, and the average length of a provision was approximately 227 tokens. The table also details the variation across firms, highlighting differences in both the number of provisions and their typical length. This dataset thus provides a reliable ground truth for training and evaluating retrieval and reasoning methods in legal document analysis.

### 3.2 Evaluation Metrics

We employed a comprehensive evaluation framework that combines automated metrics with human-based evaluation to capture both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the dataset. The Articles of Incorporation–Commercial Act retriever was evaluated automatically to measure how accurately it retrieved the correct classification for each input clause. As the evaluation metric, we adopted Exact Match (EM), which assesses whether the final classification output by the retriever exactly matched the ground-truth classification across absolute, relative, and optional mandatory items. For the evaluation of legal advice generation, we observed that automatic evaluation was insufficient, as semantically equivalent responses may vary in style or format and thus lead to

discrepancies in performance. Therefore, legal experts assessed the generated responses directly. Specifically, eight lawyers affiliated with law firms participated in the human evaluation. The evaluation criteria were as follows:

- **Accuracy:** Whether the provisions of the Commercial Act provided by the AI were appropriate and correct in relation to each article of incorporation.
- **UI/UX:** Assessment of the appropriateness of the interface, including text readability, visual design, and processing time.
- **System Usability:** Assessment of usefulness, consistency, and overall user satisfaction.

Each criterion was scored on a scale from 1 to 5. The evaluation was conducted on a total of 19 articles of incorporation, and the average score was calculated.

### 3.3 Implementation Details

For the large language model, we employed OpenAI’s GPT-4o, and for the embedding model, we used OpenAI’s text-embedding-3-large. GPT-4o is a transformer decoder-based GPT model with an input capacity of 128,000 tokens, while text-embedding-3-large is a 3,072-dimensional embedding model. Cosine similarity was used for similarity search with the embedding model, and BM25 was employed as an additional retrieval method.

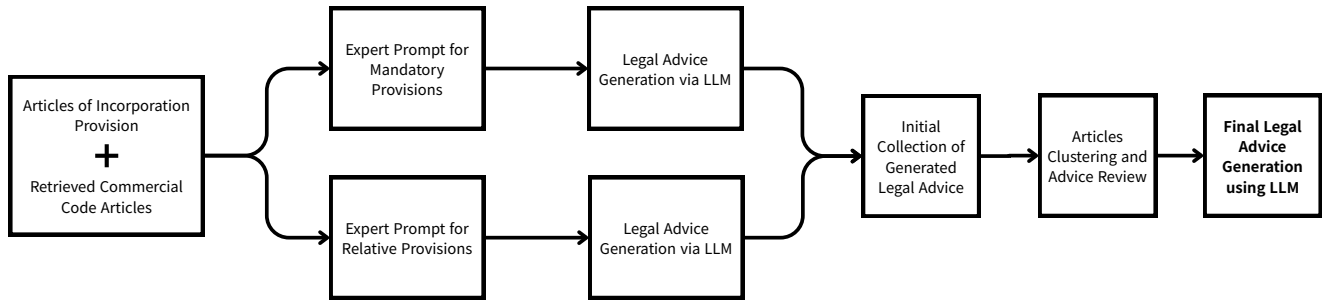


Figure 3: Legal Advice Generation via Multi-Agent System

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Performance Evaluation of the Retriever

To evaluate the performance of the retriever used in our system, we conducted experiments under the following settings. In Table 2, Top-5, Top-7, and Top-10 denote the method in which articles of the Commercial Act and provisions of the articles of incorporation were embedded, and retrieval was performed using cosine similarity. The top 5, 7, or 10 retrieved Commercial Act articles were then fed into the LLM together with the corresponding article of incorporation, and the LLM filtered out the relevant provisions. Direct Selection refers to the performance of the approach proposed in this paper, where the retriever is not used. Instead, the LLM performs zero-shot extraction of the most relevant category directly from the articles of incorporation, based on the predefined categories of items in the articles, and retrieves the Commercial Act articles mapped to that category. Finally, Ours indicates the performance of the methodology introduced in this paper. The evaluation metric is Exact Match (EM), reported as accuracy, which measures the proportion of correctly retrieved Commercial Act articles required for reviewing each article of incorporation, as annotated in advance by a lawyer.

As shown in Table 2, when the Commercial Act provisions were directly embedded and retrieved based on similarity, all of the Top-5, Top-7, and Top-10 settings exhibited relatively low accuracy. This result demonstrates that purely similarity-based retrieval is insufficient for capturing the domain-specific knowledge of legal experts, yielding substantially lower scores compared with both our methodology and Direct Selection.

In the Direct Selection setting, the LLM was provided with the articles of incorporation, predefined categories of incorporation items, and their mappings to the Commercial Act. The LLM selected the single most relevant category and retrieved the corresponding Commercial Act articles. This method outperformed the similarity-based retrieval approaches (Top-5, Top-7, Top-10), even after LLM-based filtering was applied.

Finally, our proposed methodology, which retrieves Commercial Act articles associated with each provision of the articles of incorporation, achieved 96.11% accuracy across 19 articles of incorporation comprising 1,033 provisions, even under the strict Exact Match evaluation setting. We attribute this performance to the precise mapping between predefined incorporation categories and

**Table 2: Performance comparison of retrieval methods. Accuracy scores are reported for Top-5, Top-7, and Top-10 similarity-based retrieval, Direct Category Selection (category-based mapping via LLM without retriever), and Ours (the proposed method). The results are averaged over 19 articles of incorporation comprising 1,033 provisions.**

	Top-5	Top-7	Top-10	Direct Category Selection	Ours
Firm 1	0.2941	0.3235	0.3235	<u>0.7941</u>	<b>1.0000</b>
Firm 2	0.3115	0.2787	0.3115	<u>0.5410</u>	<b>0.9811</b>
Firm 3	0.4000	0.4000	0.3231	<u>0.7077</u>	<b>0.9811</b>
Firm 4	0.3333	0.3016	0.3492	<u>0.7937</u>	<b>0.9827</b>
Firm 5	0.3651	0.3492	0.3651	<u>0.7302</u>	<b>1.0000</b>
Firm 6	0.4177	0.4051	0.4177	<u>0.7342</u>	<b>0.9827</b>
Firm 7	0.3492	0.3175	0.3016	<u>0.6984</u>	<b>0.9833</b>
Firm 8	0.3651	0.3968	0.3651	<u>0.6825</u>	<b>0.9649</b>
Firm 9	0.3529	0.3824	0.3971	<u>0.6471</u>	<b>0.9818</b>
Firm 10	0.3279	0.3279	0.3279	<u>0.7377</u>	<b>0.9122</b>
Firm 11	0.3500	0.3333	0.3667	<u>0.7000</u>	<b>0.8163</b>
Firm 12	0.3485	0.3182	0.3333	<u>0.7121</u>	<b>0.9508</b>
Firm 13	0.3455	0.3091	0.3273	<u>0.7091</u>	<b>0.9534</b>
Firm 14	0.3485	0.3636	0.3333	<u>0.7121</u>	<b>0.9333</b>
Firm 15	0.3519	0.2963	0.3148	<u>0.7778</u>	<b>1.0000</b>
Firm 16	0.3621	0.3276	0.2931	<u>0.6552</u>	<b>1.0000</b>
Firm 17	0.3167	0.3500	0.3333	<u>0.7500</u>	<b>0.9803</b>
Firm 18	0.3710	0.3871	0.4194	<u>0.7419</u>	<b>0.9649</b>
Firm 19	0.3846	0.3385	0.3538	<u>0.7692</u>	<b>0.9833</b>
Average	0.3551	0.3448	0.3473	<u>0.7136</u>	<b>0.9611</b>

Commercial Act provisions, as well as the strategy of explicitly providing category information to the LLM when rewriting the Commercial Act articles into the style of the incorporation provisions. This design allowed the LLM to generate more appropriate and contextually aligned outputs.

### 4.2 Qualitative Evaluation

Table 3 presents the qualitative evaluation conducted by legal experts on the final outputs of our pipeline—namely, the statutory review results and revision suggestions generated for each provision of the articles of incorporation. The evaluation was carried out

**Table 3: Expert Evaluation Results of the Automatic Articles of Incorporation Review System**

Category	Evaluation Item	Mean Score
Legal Appropriateness	Results of statutory search for mandatory provisions	4.16±0.69
Legal Appropriateness	Results of statutory search for relative/optional provisions	4.00±0.67
Legal Appropriateness	Appropriateness of legal advice	3.42±0.84
Legal Appropriateness	Consistency of legal advice	3.74±0.87
Convenience (UI/UX)	Convenience of using legal advice	4.53±0.61
Convenience (UI/UX)	Convenience of upload	4.90±0.32
Convenience (UI/UX)	Ease of navigation across provisions	3.90±0.99
Convenience (UI/UX)	Readability of Commercial Act and Enforcement Decree	3.84±1.02
Convenience (UI/UX)	Satisfaction with overall system processing time	4.37±1.07
Overall	Overall satisfaction	3.42±0.84

through a one-month field study in which the automatic review system was deployed via Gradio.

The legal appropriateness evaluation assessed whether the system’s outputs were legally accurate. The evaluation criteria included: (1) results of statutory search for mandatory provisions, (2) results of statutory search for relative/optional provisions, (3) appropriateness of the final review results and generated legal advice, and (4) consistency of the advice across provisions. The statutory search achieved scores in the 4-point range for both mandatory and relative/optional provisions, with experts noting that the system generally retrieved the correct legal articles. Lower scores were mainly observed in provisions that required additional statutes beyond the Commercial Act. Experts suggested that these cases could be improved by expanding the legal database or classifying such provisions and integrating external processes to retrieve relevant laws.

The evaluation of appropriateness and consistency of legal advice yielded scores in the high-3 range. Experts pointed out that discrepancies occasionally appeared in the review of provisions commonly used across firms. Moreover, while the system generally produced adequate results, it failed to account for special cases in which applicable statutes differ depending on a company’s industry or size, instead relying on the same legal basis across all firms. These limitations explain the relatively lower scores.

The convenience and usability evaluation examined whether the program was suitable for practical use by legal professionals. The system, using GPT-4o, required approximately two minutes to review a complete set of articles, which was deemed acceptable for practice. The file upload process was rated highly convenient,

and the readability of the review results also received favorable feedback in the high-3 range.

Finally, the overall satisfaction score averaged 3.42. Experts emphasized that the most decisive factor in their evaluation was the legal appropriateness of the system’s outputs. In summary, while the system demonstrated high accuracy in statutory retrieval, improvements are needed to enhance the consistency and contextual appropriateness of the generated legal advice.

Figure 3 presents an example of legal advice generation results from the expert imitation pipeline for absolute mandatory items, as well as the final advice generated after the modification agent examined whether revisions were necessary. The advice from Stage 1 focused only on the content of each individual provision and therefore produced the conclusion that there was no issue under the Commercial Act with respect to Article 7 of the Articles of Incorporation of Korea Union Pharmaceutical. However, as confirmed through the actual legal advice, this conclusion overlooked cross-references to other provisions of the articles of incorporation, resulting in contradictory content. Expert imitation prompting follows the same reasoning process as a lawyer reviewing the articles of incorporation, by examining the relationships among multiple provisions, determining whether revisions are required, and then judging legality. Through clustering, the system can review advice outputs alongside similar ones, thereby producing more reliable responses.

## 5 Conclusion

In this paper, we presented a domain-specialized pipeline for the automatic review of articles of incorporation, integrating hierarchical database construction, retriever-augmented generation, and expert imitation prompting. The proposed pipeline was designed to closely mirror the reasoning process of legal professionals: provisions were first classified into absolute, relative, and optional mandatory items; these classifications were then linked to relevant statutes in the Commercial Act and its Enforcement Decree; and finally, explainable legal advice was generated on the basis of this structured mapping. By combining structured legal knowledge with large language models, our approach enables both accurate statutory retrieval and the generation of advice outputs that provide transparency and traceability to end users. This design also demonstrates how multi-agent reasoning and retrieval-enhanced prompting can be effectively combined to emulate domain-expert decision-making in specialized fields such as law.

Our experimental results further validated the effectiveness of this pipeline. In quantitative evaluation, the system significantly outperformed similarity-based retrieval baselines, which struggled to capture the nuanced reasoning required for legal analysis, as well as direct category selection methods that bypass retrievers. Our approach achieved an accuracy of 96.11% across 1,033 provisions, demonstrating the robustness of combining classification-driven retrieval with LLM-based filtering. In qualitative evaluation with practicing lawyers, the system was praised for its high retrieval accuracy, efficient review time (approximately two minutes for a full incorporation document), and ease of use. Experts highlighted that the system provided reliable statutory matches and offered practical usability for legal workflows, while also pointing out areas

Item	Content
Articles of Incorporation	Article 6 (Par Value of Shares) The par value of each share shall be 500 KRW. Article 7 (Total Number of Shares Issued at Incorporation) The total number of shares to be issued at the time of incorporation shall be 25,000 shares (par value of each share: 10,000 KRW).
Initial (Stage 1) Legal Advice	According to Article 291 of the Commercial Act, the total number of shares to be issued at the time of incorporation may be specified in the articles of incorporation. The user’s provision specifies 25,000 shares to be issued at incorporation, and is therefore lawful.
Modify Agent Feedback	While Article 7 specifies the par value of each share as 10,000 KRW, Article 6 specifies the par value as 500 KRW, resulting in inconsistency. Therefore, the par value of shares in both provisions should be aligned.
Actual Legal Advice	There is a contradiction between the provisions of the articles of incorporation. Article 6 conflicts with Article 7, and thus revision is required.
Final (Stage 2) Legal Advice	Since the par value of shares specified in Article 6 and Article 7 are inconsistent, they must be aligned.

Table 4: Final Legal Advice

for refinement in the appropriateness and consistency of generated legal advice. These findings suggest that the proposed approach not only improves factual accuracy but also has tangible value for practitioners in real-world corporate law contexts.

## 6 Limitations

While the results are promising, some limitations should be noted. The dataset used in our experiments was limited to 19 publicly disclosed incorporation documents, which may not fully capture the diversity of corporate governance practices. In addition, although statutory retrieval showed high accuracy, the quality of generated legal advice was occasionally inconsistent in cases requiring industry-specific or cross-statute reasoning.

## 7 Future Work

Future research will seek to address these limitations and extend the system’s capabilities. We plan to expand the dataset to include more diverse and domain-specific incorporation documents, as well as to enrich the legal database with related statutes and regulatory frameworks. Methods for incorporating contextual information—such as industry, company size, and listing status—will also be explored to improve the consistency of legal advice. Furthermore, we aim to conduct larger-scale and longer-term field studies with legal practitioners to validate the system’s reliability and refine its usability in real-world practice.

## 8 Acknowledgement

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## A Prompt for Legal Advice Generation

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### Prompt for Legal Advice on Absolute Mandatory Items

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[Items]:

{jg}

The following are the provisions of the articles of incorporation related to absolute mandatory items. The relevant provisions of the Commercial Act are as follows.

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[Commercial Act] Article 289 (Preparation of Articles of Incorporation, Absolute Mandatory Items)

① The incorporators shall prepare the articles of incorporation and state the following matters, signing or sealing them:

1. Purpose 2. Trade name 3. Total number of shares to be issued by the company 4. In the case of par value shares, the par value per share 5. Total number of shares to be issued at the time of incorporation 6. Location of the principal office 7. Method of public notices by the company 8. Names, resident registration numbers, and addresses of the incorporators

② (omitted)

③ Public notices of the company shall be published in the official gazette or in a daily newspaper reporting general affairs. However, the company may provide such notices by electronic means as prescribed in the articles of incorporation. <Amended May 28, 2009>

④ Where the company provides public notices electronically pursuant to Paragraph 3, such notices shall continue for the period prescribed by Presidential Decree, and financial statements published electronically shall continue for the period prescribed in Article 450. Even after the expiration of such periods, the contents must remain accessible for inspection. <New May 28, 2009>

⑤ When a company provides public notices electronically, it shall certify the period and contents of such publication. <New May 28, 2009>

⑥ Matters necessary for electronic public notices by the company shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

[Items]

1. Purpose 2. Trade name 3. Total number of shares to be issued by the company 4. In the case of par value shares, the par value per share 5. Total number of shares to be issued at the time of incorporation 6. Location of the principal office 7. Method of public notices by the company 8. Names, resident registration numbers, and addresses of the incorporators (resident registration numbers may be omitted)

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Verify whether all the matters listed in Paragraph 1 of Article 289 of the Commercial Act are included, and summarize the corresponding [Items]. The resident registration numbers of incorporators do not need to be included.

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**Table 5: Prompt for legal advice on absolute mandatory items**

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**Prompt for Legal Advice on Relative/Optional Items**


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#User Articles of Incorporation Provision#

{jg}

#Relevant Commercial Act#

{sb}

#Relevant Enforcement Decree of the Commercial Act#

{sb\_tmp}

The following is the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision# together with its classification and the corresponding #Relevant Law#. You are a Korean legal expert, and you must examine whether the given provision is appropriately drafted by comparing it against the #Relevant Law#. {company\_type} Check whether there exists any #Relevant Commercial Act#.

If all entries under #Relevant Commercial Act# are marked as “No relevant provision,” then in the section “Comparison between Articles of Incorporation and Law,” write “No law retrieved.” Otherwise, carefully assess legality by comparing the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision# with all corresponding #Relevant Commercial Act# provisions.

If the provision expands the interpretation beyond what is stipulated in law, indicate the potential violation and propose revisions.

Even if the provision is considered lawful, verify again whether it violates any numbers or values specified elsewhere in the #Relevant Law#, and include detailed reasoning under “Legality” only if it is certain.

If the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision# consists of multiple paragraphs, consider the entire provision holistically and generate all advice at once.

In “Comparison between Articles of Incorporation and Law,” briefly specify which part of the #Relevant Commercial Act# was used to determine the legality of the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision#, and for “Existence of Relevant Law,” answer “True.”

If, in fact, the contents of the #Relevant Commercial Act# are not related to determining the legality of the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision#, then explain the reason in “Comparison between Articles of Incorporation and Law,” and answer “False” for “Existence of Relevant Law.”

If the #User Articles of Incorporation Provision# references other provisions of the articles of incorporation, then in “Other Articles of Incorporation” list the referenced article numbers (e.g., Article 25, Article 11-2) up to the “Article” unit.

If multiple provisions are referenced, separate them with “#”.

If none are referenced, write “None” in “Other Articles of Incorporation.”

If there are no relevant legal provisions, state that evaluation is not possible due to the absence of applicable law.

If revisions are necessary, focus the overall assessment on the proposed revisions.

When suggesting revisions, avoid unnecessary recommendations and write concisely.

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**Table 6: Prompt for legal advice on relative/optional items**