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DPRK's Socialist Constitution (Full Text)

Amended and supplemented socialist constitution of the DPRK, adopted by the first session of the 1th Supreme People's Assembly

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Preface

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a socialist fatherland of Juche which embodies the idea of and guidance to

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder of the DPRK and the socialist Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea, organized and guided an anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, historical cause of the national liberation, and founded the DPRK, built up a solid basis of construction of a sovereign state, and military, and founded the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an independent revolutionary line, wisely guided the social revolution and construction into a people-centered socialist country and a socialist state of independence, self-sustenance, and self-defense.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the fundamental principle of State building and activities, established the most superior system and method, and provided a firm basis for the prosperous and powerful socialist fatherland and the continuation of

Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded "believing in the people as in heaven" as his motto, was always with the people, devoted noble politics of benevolence, and turned the whole society into one big and united family.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the reunification of the fatherland. (The nation's supreme task, and devoted all his work and endeavors entirely to its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while turning the Republic into a mighty fortress for national reunification, indicated fundamental national reunification movement into a pan-national movement, and opened up a way for that cause, to be attained by the

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the fundamental idea of the Republic's external policy, expanded the international prestige of the Republic. Comrade Kim Il Sung as a veteran world political leader, hewed out a new era development of the socialist movement and the nonaligned movement, and for world peace and friendship between independent cause.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was a genius ideological theoretician and a genius art leader, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant human being. Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea and achievements in leadership are the eternal treasures of the efflorescence of the DPRK.

The DPRK and the entire Korean people will uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the eternal President of the complete the Juche revolution under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The DPRK Socialist Constitution is a Kim Il Sung constitution which legally embodies Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche state

## Chapter 1 Politics

### Article 1

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist state representing the interests of all the Korean

### Article 2

The DPRK is a revolutionary state which has inherited brilliant traditions formed during the glorious revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the homeland and the freedom and well-being of the people.

### Article 3

The DPRK is guided in its activities by the Juche idea, a world outlook centered on people, a revolutionary ideology for a

### Article 4

The sovereignty of the DPRK resides in the workers, peasants, working intellectuals and all other working people.

The working people exercise power through their representative organs -- the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies.

### Article 5

All the State organs in the DPRK are formed and function on the principle of democratic centralism.

### Article 6

The organs of State power at all levels, from the county People's Assembly to the SPA, are elected on the principle of universal suffrage.

### Article 7

Deputies to the organs of State power at all levels have close ties with their constituents and are accountable to them for their work.

The electors may recall the deputies they have elected if the latter are not to be trusted.

### Article 8

The social system of the DPRK is a people-centered system under which the working people are masters of everything, and the State shall defend and protect the interests of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals who have been freed from exploitation.

The State shall defend and protect the interests of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals who have been freed from exploitation.

### Article 9

The DPRK shall strive to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea by strengthening the people's economy, the ideological, cultural and technical -- and reunify the country on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and noninterference.

### Article 10

The DPRK bases itself on the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance in the construction of socialism.

The State strengthens the ideological revolution and revolutionizes and working-classizes all the social members, and promotes comradeship.

Article 11

The DPRK shall conduct all activities under the leadership of the Workers ' Party of Korea.

Article 12

The State shall adhere to the class line, strengthen the dictatorship of people 's democracy and firmly defend the people 's interests at home and abroad.

Article 13

The State shall implement the mass line and apply the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method to all its activities, the mix with the masses to find solutions to problems and rouse them to conscious enthusiasm preferentially through political work.

Article 14

The State shall powerfully conduct the Three- Revolution Red Flag Movement and other mass movements and accelerate the development of the socialist revolution.

Article 15

The DPRK shall champion the democratic, national rights of Koreans overseas and their rights recognized by the international community.

Article 16

The DPRK shall guarantee the legal rights and interests of foreigners in its region.

Article 17

Independence, peace, and solidarity are the basic ideals of the foreign policy and the principles of external activities of the DPRK.

The State shall establish diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with all friendly countries, on noninterference in each other 's affairs and mutual benefit.

The State shall promote unity with the world public defending peoples who oppose all forms of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and support the struggle for class emancipation.

Article 18

The law of the DPRK reflects the wishes and interests of the working people and is a basic instrument for State administration.

Respect for the law and its strict adherence and execution is the duty of all institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens.

The State shall perfect the system of socialist law and promote the socialist law-abiding life.

Chapter 2 Economy

Article 19

The DPRK relies on the socialist production relations and on the foundation of an independent national economy.

Article 20

In the DPRK, the means of production are owned only by the State and social cooperative organizations.

Article 21

The property of the State belongs to the entire people.

There is no limit to the property which the State can own.

Only the State possesses all the natural resources, railways, airports, transportation, communication organs and major facilities.

The State shall guarantee giving priority to the growth of its property which plays a leading role in the development of the national economy.

Article 22

The property of social cooperative organizations belongs to the collective property of working people within the organization.

Social cooperative organizations can possess such property as land, agricultural machinery, ships, medium-small sized industrial enterprises.

The State shall protect the property of social cooperative organizations.

#### Article 23

The State shall enhance the ideological consciousness and the technical and cultural level of the peasants, increase cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property systematically, shall consolidate and develop the socialist management of the cooperative economy and gradually transform the property of cooperative organizations into the property of their members.

#### Article 24

Private property is confirmed to property meeting the simple and individual aims of the citizen.

Private property consists of socialist distributions of the result of labor and additional benefits of the State and society.

The products of individual sideline activities including those from the kitchen gardens of cooperative farmers and income from private property.

The State shall protect private property and guarantee its legal inheritance.

#### Article 25

The DPRK regards the steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people as the supreme principle.

The constantly-increasing material wealth of society in our country, where taxes have been abolished, is used entirely for the benefit of the people.

The State shall provide all working people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing and housing.

#### Article 26

The independent national economy of the DPRK is a solid foundation for the people's happy socialist life and for the promotion of the national defense.

The State, holding fast to the line of building an independent national economy, shall accelerate Juche-orientation, modernize and develop the national economy into a highly developed Juche-oriented one, strive to build a solid material and technical foundation for the national defense.

#### Article 27

The technical revolution is vital to the development of the socialist economy.

The State shall perform all economic activities by giving top priority to solving the problem of technical development, pursue by accelerating scientific and technical development and the technical innovation of the national economy, free the differences between physical and mental labor.

#### Article 28

The State shall accelerate the technical revolution in the rural areas in order to eliminate differences between urban areas and the peasantry, industrialize and modernize agriculture, strengthen the guidance and assistance to rural areas by entering into the rural areas.

The State shall undertake, at its own expense, the building of production facilities for the cooperative farms and modernize the rural areas.

#### Article 29

Socialism and Communism are built by the creative labor of the working masses.

In the DPRK, labor is an independent and creative work of the working masses, who have been freed from exploitation and oppression.

The State renders the labor of our working people, who do not worry about unemployment, more joyful and worthwhile, society, organizations and for themselves.

#### Article 30

The daily working hours of the working masses are eight hours.

The State will decide to shorten the daily working hours depending on the hardness and special conditions of labor.

The State shall organize labor effectively, strengthen labor rules and take full utilize labor 's working hours.

#### Article 31

In the DPRK, the minimum working age is 16 years old.

The State shall prohibit child labor under the stipulated working age.

#### Article 32

The State shall firmly adhere to the principle of properly combining political guidance with economic and technical guidance, unit, monolithic leadership with democracy, political and moral incentives with material incentives in the guidance and management.

#### Article 33

The State shall guide and manage the national economy according to the Taelan Work System, which is a socialist economy managed in a scientific and rational way depending on the collective power of the producing masses, and economic management is conducted by industrial methods.

The State shall introduce a cost accounting system in the economic management according to the demand of the Taelan prices and profits.

#### Article 34

The national economy of the DPRK is a planned economy.

The State shall balance a proportion between accumulation and consumption properly, accelerate the economic construction and implement national economic development plans in order to strengthen the national defense capability.

The State shall formulate unified and detailed plans and guarantee a high rate production growth and a balanced development.

#### Article 35

The DPRK shall compile and implement the State budget along with the national economic development plan.

The State will intensify campaigns for increased production and expanded economy, carry out financial regulations strictly, and protect socialist property.

#### Article 36

In the DPRK, the State and social cooperative organizations shall conduct foreign trade activities.

The State shall develop foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

#### Article 37

The State shall encourage institutions, enterprises or associations of the DPRK to establish and operate equity and companies with foreign countries within a special economic zone.

#### Article 38

The State shall pursue a tariff policy with the aim of protecting the independent national economy.

### Chapter 3 Culture

#### Article 39

Socialist culture, which is flourishing and developing in the DPRK, contributes to the improvement of the creative ability and aesthetic demands.

#### Article 40

The DPRK shall, by carrying out a thorough cultural revolution, train the working people to be builders of socialism and a society and a high level of culture and technology, thus making the whole of society intellectual.

Article 41

The DPRK shall develop a truly popular, revolutionary culture which serves the socialist working people.

In building a socialist national culture, the State shall oppose the cultural infiltration of imperialism and any tendency develop it in keeping with the existing socialist situation.

Article 42

The State shall eliminate the way of life inherited from the outmoded society and establish a new socialist way of life in e

Article 43

The State shall put the principles of socialist education into practice and raise the new generation to be steadfast revoluti a new communist type who are knowledgeable, morally sound and physically healthy.

Article 44

The State shall give precedence to public education and the training of cadres for the nation and combine general educa labor.

Article 45

The State shall develop universal compulsory 11-year education which includes a compulsory one-year preschool ed science and technology and the practical requirements of socialist construction.

Article 46

The State shall train competent technicians and experts by enhancing the regular educational system as well as differe and theoretical levels of technical education and education on social science and basic science.

Article 47

The State shall provide education to all pupils and students free of charge and grant allowances to students of universitie

Article 48

The State shall strengthen social education and provide the working people with all available conditions for study.

Article 49

The State shall maintain all children of preschool age in creches and kindergartens at State and public expense.

Article 5

The State shall establish Juche in scientific research, introduce advanced science and technology in every possible wa country 's science and technology to the world level.

Article 51

The State shall draw up a proper plan for scientific research work, consolidate creative cooperation between scientists, s

Article 52

The State shall develop a Juche-oriented, revolutionary literature and art, national in form and socialist in content.

The State shall develop a Juche-oriented, revolutionary literature and art, national in form and socialist in content.

The State shall encourage creative workers and artists to produce works of high ideological and artistic value and enlist t

Article 53

The State shall provide sufficient modern cultural facilities to meet the demands of the people who want to continually working people may enjoy a socialist cultured, aesthetic life to their hearts ' content.

Article 54

The State shall safeguard our language from all attempts to obliterate it and shall develop it to meet present-day needs.

Article 55

The State shall popularize physical culture and make it in a habit of people's life to make people fully prepared to conforming to the actual situation of our country and trends in the development of modern physical technique.

Article 56

The State shall consolidate and develop the system of universal free medical service, and consolidates the section of people's life and improve working people's health.

Article 57

The State shall adopt measures to protect the environment in preference to production, preserve and promote the nature, and provide the people with a hygienic environment and working conditions.

Chapter 4 National Defense

Article 58

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea rests on the people's nationwide defence system.

Article 59

The mission of the armed forces of the DPRK is to safeguard the interests of the working people, to defend the socialist system, protect the freedom, independence and peace of the country.

Article 60

The State shall implement the line of self-reliant defence, the import of which is to arm the entire people, fortify the country on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically.

Article 61

The State shall strengthen military and mass discipline in the army and promote the display of the noble traditional trait and the people.

Chapter 5 Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 62

The terms for becoming a citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are defined by the Law on Nationality.

A citizen is under the protection of the DPRK regardless of the domicile.

Article 63

In the DPRK the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle, One for all and all for one.

Article 64

The State shall effectively guarantee genuine democratic rights and liberties as well as the material and cultural well-being of the people.

In the DPRK the rights and freedom of citizens shall be amplified with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

Article 65

Citizens enjoy equal rights in all spheres of State and public activities.

Article 66

All citizens who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, race, occupation, affiliation, political views or religion.

Citizens serving in the armed forces also have the right to elect and to be elected. A person who has been disenfranchised by the law does not have the right to elect or to be elected.

Article 67

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, demonstration and association.

The State shall guarantee conditions for the free activity of democratic political parties and social organizations.

Article 68

Citizens have freedom of religious beliefs. This right is granted by approving the construction of religious buildings and th

No one may use religion as a pretext for drawing in foreign forces or for harming the State and social order.

Article 69

Citizens are entitled to submit complaints and petitions.

Complaints and petitions shall be investigated and dealt with according to procedure and within the period fixed by law.

Article 7

Citizens have the right to work.

All able-bodied citizens choose occupations in accordance with their wishes and skills and are provided with stable jobs ;

Citizens work according to their abilities and are paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work.

Article 71

Citizens have the right to relaxation. This right is ensured by the establishment of the working hours, the provision of ho  
homes at State expense and by a growing network of cultural facilities.

Article 72

Citizens are entitled to free medical care, and all persons who are no longer able to work because of old age, illness or ;  
support are all entitled to material assistance. This right is ensured by free medical care, an expanding network of t  
insurance and other social security systems.

Article 73

Citizens have the right to education. This right is ensured by an advanced educational system and by the educational me

Article 74

Citizens are free to engage in scientific, literary and artistic pursuits.

The State shall grant benefits to inventors and innovators.

Copyright and patent rights shall be protected by law.

Article 75

The citizens shall have freedom to reside in and travel to any place.

Article 76

Revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of soldiers of the People 's Army ar

Article 77

Women are accorded an equal social status and rights with men.

The State shall afford special protection to mothers and children by providing maternity leave, reduced working hour  
hospitals, creches and kindergartens, and other measures.

The State shall provide all conditions for women to play a full role in society.



Article 78

Marriages and the family shall be protected by the State.

The State pays great attention to consolidating the family, the basic unit of social life.

Article 79

Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of the person and the home and privacy of correspondence.

No citizens can be placed under control or be arrested nor can their homes be searched without a legal warrant.

Article 8

The DPRK shall grant the right of asylum to foreign nationals persecuted for struggling or peace and democracy, nation cultural pursuit.

Article 81

Citizens shall firmly safeguard the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the people.

Citizens must value organizations and collectives, and must demonstrate the spirit of devoting themselves to the work for

Article 82

Citizens shall strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist standards of life and defend their honor and dignity a

Article 83

Work is noble duty and honor of a citizen.

Citizens shall willingly and conscientiously participate in work and strictly observe labor discipline and the working hours.

Article 84

Citizens shall take good care of State and communal property, combat all forms of misappropriation and waste and man:

The property of the State and the social, cooperative organization is inviolable.

Article 85

Citizens shall constantly increase their revolutionary vigilance and devotedly fight for the security of the State.

Article 86

National defense is the supreme duty and honor of citizens.

Citizens shall defend the country and serve in the army as required by law.

Chapter 6 The Structure of the State

Paragraph I) The Supreme People 's Assembly

Article 87

The Supreme People 's Assembly is the highest organ of State power in the DPRK.

Article 88

The SPA exercises legislative power.

When the SPA is not in session, the SPA Presidium also can exercise legislative power.

Article 89

The SPA is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

#### Article 9

The SPA is elected for a term of five years.

A new election is held before the term expires according to the decision of the SPA Presidium.

The term is extended if an election is not held due to unavoidable circumstances.

#### Article 91

The SPA has the authority to:

1. amend and supplement the Constitution,
2. adopt, amend and supplement departmental laws,
3. approve major departmental laws adopted by the SPA Presidium in the intervals between the sessions of the SPA,
4. establish the basic principles of the State 's domestic and foreign policies,
5. elect or transfer the Chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission,
6. elect or remove the President of the SPA Presidium,
7. elect or transfer the first vice-chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the National Defense Commission according to the decision of the National Defense Commission,
8. elect or transfer the vice-presidents, honorary vice presidents, secretary and members of the SPA Presidium,
9. elect or transfer the Premier of the Cabinet,
10. appoint the vice premiers of the Cabinet, chairmen of commissions, ministers and other members of the Cabinet according to the decision of the Cabinet,
11. appoint or remove the Prosecutor-general,
12. elect or transfer the Chief Justice,
13. elect or transfer the chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the committees of the SPA,
14. examine and approve the State plan for the development of the national economy and a report on its fulfillment,
15. examine and approve a report on the State budget and on its implementation,
16. receive a report on the work of the Cabinet and national institutions and adopt measures, if necessary,
17. decide on the ratification or abrogation of treaties submitted to the SPA.

#### Article 92

The SPA holds regular and extraordinary sessions.

Regular sessions are convened once or twice a year by the SPA Presidium . Extraordinary sessions are convened when a minimum of one-third of the total number of deputies.

#### Article 93

The SPA requires a quorum of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies in order to meet.

#### Article 94

The SPA elects its Chairman and vice chairmen.

The Chairman presides over the sessions.

Article 95

An item on the agenda to be deliberated on by the SPA is submitted to the SPA Presidium, Cabinet and SPA committee:

Article 96

Each of the first session of the SPA elects a Credentials Committee and, on hearing the Committee 's report, adopts a de

Article 97

The SPA adopts laws and decisions.

Laws and decisions of the SPA are adopted when more than half of the deputies attending signify approval by a show of

The Constitution is amended and supplemented with the approval of more than two-thirds of the total number of deputies

Article 98

The SPA sets up committees such as the legislation committee and the budget committee.

The SPA committees consist of its chairman, vice chairmen and members.

The SPA committees assist in the work of the SPA; they plan or deliberate on the State policy and bills and take measur

When the SPA is not in session, committees operate under the guidance of the SPA Presidium.

Article 99

Deputies to the SPA are guaranteed inviolability as such.

No deputy to the SPA can be arrested or punished without the consent of the SPA or, when it is not in session, without th

Paragraph II) The National Defense Commission

Article 1

The National Defense Commission is the highest military leading organ of State power and an organ for general control (

Article 11

The NDC consists of its Chairman, first vice chairman, vice chairmen and members.

The term of the NDC Chairman is the same as that of the SPA.

Article 12

The Chairman of the NDC directs and commands all the armed forces and guides defense affairs as a whole.

Article 13

The NDC has the duties and authority to:

1. guide the armed forces and guide the State in defense building as a whole,
2. set up or abolish a national institution in the defense sector,
3. appoint or remove major military cadres,
4. set up military titles and confer the military rank of general and higher ranks,
5. proclaim a state of war and orders for mobilization.

Article 14

The NDC issues decisions and orders.

Article 15

The NDC is accountable to the SPA.

Paragraph III) The SPA Presidium

Article 16

The SPA Presidium is the highest organ of power in the intervals between sessions of the SPA.

Article 17

The SPA Presidium consists of its Chairman, vice chairman, secretaries and members.

Article 18

The SPA Presidium may appoint some honorary vice chairmen.

The honorary vice chairmen may be those from among SPA deputies who have participated in State construction works

Article 19

The term of the SPA Presidium is the same as that of the SPA.

The SPA Presidium continuously fulfill its duty after its term expires until a new SPA Presidium is elected.

Article 11

The SPA Presidium has the duties and authority to

1. convene sessions of the SPA,
2. examine and adopt new departmental bills and regulations, raised when the SPA is in recess, and examine and adopt regulations in force, and receive approval from the next SPA session on important departmental bills which will be adopted,
3. examine and approve the State plan for the development of the national economy, the State budget and its adjustment circumstances,
4. interpret the Constitution, departmental laws and regulations in force.
5. supervise the observance of laws of State organs, and adopt measures,
6. abolish State organs' decisions which violate the Constitution, SPA's laws and decisions, NDC's decisions and order and suspend the implementation of unwarranted decisions by a local people's assembly,
7. do work for an SPA deputy election, and organize an election for deputies in a local people's assembly,
8. do work with SPA deputies,
9. do work with SPA departmental committees,
10. form or abolish commissions and ministries of the Cabinet,
11. appoint or remove vice premiers, chairman, and Cabinet and ministry members upon a proposal by Premier when the SPA is in recess,
12. appoint or remove members of departmental committees of the SPA Presidium,
13. elect or transfer judges of the Central Court and people's assessors,
14. ratify or abrogate treaties concluded with other countries,
15. decide on and publish the appointment or recall of diplomatic envoys accredited to foreign countries,
16. institute a decoration, a medal, an honorary title and a diplomatic rank, and grant a decoration, a medal, and an honorary title

17. exercise the right to grant general amnesties or special pardon,

18. institute and reorganize an administration unit and district.

#### Article 111

The President of the SPA Presidium organizes and guides the work of the presidium.

The President of the SPA Presidium represents the State and receives credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic repre

#### Article 112

The SPA Presidium convenes a plenary meeting and an executive meeting.

The plenary meeting consists of all the members and the executive meeting of the President, vice presidents, and secret

#### Article 113

The SPA Presidium 's plenary meeting deliberates on and adopts important issues for the Presidium to implement its dut

The executive meeting deliberates on and adopts issues which are entrusted to it by the plenary meeting.

#### Article 114

The SPA Presidium issues decrees, decisions and directions.

#### Article 115

The SPA Presidium may set up its assistant departmental committees.

#### Article 116

The SPA Presidium is accountable to the SPA.

#### Paragraph IV) Cabinet

#### Article 117

The Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of State power and a general state managem

#### Article 118

The Cabinet consists of the Premier, vice premiers, chairmen of commissions, ministers and some other necessary mem

The Cabinet 's term is the same as that of the SPA.

#### Article 119

The Cabinet has duties and authority to:

1. adopt measures to execute state policy,
2. institute, amend, and supplement regulations concerning state management based on the Constitution and departme
3. guide the work of the Cabinet commissions, ministries, direct organs of the Cabinet, local people 's committees,
4. set up and remove direct organs of the Cabinet, main administrative economic organizations, and enterprises, and ad
5. draft the State plan for the development of the national economy and adopt measures to put it into effect,
6. compile the State budget and adopt measures to implement it,
7. organize and exercise works in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, cor science, culture, health, physical training, labor administration, environmental protection, tourism and others,

8. adopt measures to strengthen the monetary and banking system,

9. do inspection and control work to establish a state management order,

1. adopt measures to maintain social order, protect State and social cooperation body 's possession and interests, and to

11. conclude treaties with foreign countries, and conduct external activities,

12. abolish decisions and directions by economic administrative organs, which run counter to the Cabinet decisions or di

#### Article 12

The Premier of the Cabinet organizes and guides the work of the Cabinet.

The Premier represents the government of the DPRK.

#### Article 121

The Cabinet convenes a plenary meeting and an executive meeting.

The plenary meeting consists of all the Cabinet members and the executive meeting of the Premier, vice premier and oth

#### Article 122

The Cabinet plenary meeting deliberates on and adopts new and important issues in economic administrative work.

#### Article 123

The Cabinet adopts decisions and directions.

#### Article 124

The Cabinet may set up non-permanent departmental committees which assist in its works.

#### Article 125

The Cabinet is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.

#### Article 126

The newly elected Premier of the Cabinet makes an oath in the SPA, representing Cabinet members.

#### Article 127

The Cabinet commission and ministries are departmental executive organs, and departmental management organs.

#### Article 128

The Cabinet commissions and ministries grasp, guide and manage the work in charge, under the guidance of the Cabine

#### Article 129

The Cabinet commissions and ministries manage committee assemblies and cadres assemblies. Commission and minis  
and adopt measures to exercise Cabinet decisions, and directions and other important issues.

#### Article 13

The Cabinet commissions and ministries issue directions.

#### Paragraph V) Local People's Assembly

#### Article 131

Provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal (district), and county local people 's assemblies

Article 132

The LPA consists of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 133

The term of provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal (district), and county local people 's  
A new election of the LPA is held according to a decision of a Local People 's Committee (LPC) at the corresponding lev

Article 134

The LPA has the duties and authority to:

1. deliberate on and approve a report on local plans for the development of the national economy, and their implementati
2. deliberate on and approve a report on a local budget and its execution,
3. adopt measures to exercise State laws in the area concerned,
4. elect or recall the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary of the people 's committee at the corresponding level,
5. elect or recall judges of a court and people 's assessors,
6. abolish unwarranted decisions and directions adopted by a people 's committee, and a lower people 's assembly.

Article 135

The LPA convenes a regular assembly and an extraordinary assembly.

The regular assembly is convened once or twice in a year by an LPC at the corresponding level.

The extraordinary assembly is held when the people 's committee at the corresponding level deems it necessary or a  
deputies.

Article 136

The LPA forms a quorum when the two-third of the deputies participate in it.

Article 137

The LPA elects its chairman.

Article 138

The LPA issues its decisions.

Paragraph VI) Local People's Committee

Article 139

Provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal (district), and county local people 's committ  
LPAs are in recess, and are administrative executive organs of local sovereignty.

Article 14

The LPC consists of its chairman, vice chairmen, secretaries and members.

The term of LPC is the same as that of the LPA.

Article 141

The LPC has the duties and authorities to:

1. convene a people 's assembly,

2. do preparatory work for the election of a local assembly,
3. do work with deputies of a people 's assembly,
4. exercise laws, decrees, decisions and directions of the people 's assembly at the corresponding level, upper people commissions, and ministries,
5. organize and exercise all the administrative work in the area concerned,
6. draft a local plan for the development of the national economy and adopt measures to put it into effect,
7. compile a local budget and adopt measures to put it into effect,
8. adopt measures to maintain social order in the area concerned, protect the property and interests of the State and soc
9. do inspection and control work to establish order in state management in the area concerned,
1. guide the lower people 's committees in its work,
11. abolish unwarranted decisions and direction adopted by a lower people 's committee, and suspend implementation o

Article 142

The LPC convenes a plenary meeting and an executive meeting.

The plenary meeting consists of all the LPC members, and the executive meeting of the chairman, vice chairmen, and se

Article 143

The plenary meeting deliberates on and adopts important issues for the LPC to implement its duties and authority.

Article 144

The LPC issues decisions and directions.

Article 145

The LPC may set up non-permanent departmental committees which assist in its works.

Article 146

The LPC is accountable to the LPA at the correspondent level.

The LPC is subordinate to the upper people 's committees and the Cabinet.

Paragraph VII) Public Procurators ' Office and Court

Article 147

Justice is administered by the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under the central authority

Article 148

The term of office of the President of the Central Court is the same as that of the SPA.

Article 149

The Central Procurators ' Office appoints and recalls a public procurator.

Article 15

The functions of the Public Procurators ' Office are to:

- 1.ensure the strict observance of laws by institutions, enterprises, organizations and by citizens,



2. ensure that decisions and directives of State bodies conform with the Constitution, the SPA 's laws and decisions, the decisions, and directions, and the Cabinet decisions.

3. expose and institute legal proceedings against criminals and offenders in order to protect the State power of the DPRK, cooperative organizations and personal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and the people 's lives and property.

#### Article 151

Investigation and prosecution are conducted under the unified direction of the Central Public Procurators' Office, and all investigation and the Central Procurators ' Office.

#### Article 152

The Central Procurators' Office is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.

#### Article 153

Justice is administered by the Central Court, Provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) Court, People

Verdicts are delivered in the name of the DPRK.

#### Article 154

The term of director of the Central Court is the same as that of the SPA. The term of judges of the Central Court, Provincial People's Court, and that of the people's assessors are the same as that of the people's assembly at the corresponding level.

#### Article 155

The Central Court appoints and removes the director and judges of the Special Court.

People 's assessors of the Special Court are elected by soldiers of the unit concerned or by employees at their meetings.

#### Article 156

The court has the duties to:

1. protect through judicial procedure the State power and the socialist system established in the DPRK, the property of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution, and the lives and property of citizens,

2. ensure that all institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens abide strictly by State laws and staunchly combat crime,

3. give judgements and findings with regard to property and conduct notarial work.

#### Article 157

A trial is conducted by a court which consists of one judge and two people 's assessors. In a special case, the court may

#### Article 158

Court cases are heard in public and the accused is guaranteed the right of defence.

Hearings may be closed to the public as stipulated by law.

#### Article 159

Judicial proceedings are conducted in the Korean language.

Foreign citizens may use their own language during court proceedings.

#### Article 160

In administering justice, the Court is independent, and judicial proceedings are carried out in strict accordance with the law.

#### Article 161

The Central Court is the supreme court of the DPRK.

The Central Court supervises trial activities of all courts.

Article 162

The Central Court is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.

Chapter 7 National Emblem, Flag, National Anthem and Capital

Article 163

The national emblem of the DPRK bears the design of a grand hydroelectric power station under Mt. Paektu, the sacred pointed red star, with ears of rice forming an oval frame, bound with a red ribbon bearing the inscription "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Article 164

The national flag of the DPRK consists of a central red panel, bordered both above and below by a narrow white stripe. A blue pointed red star within a white circle near the hoist.

The ratio of the width to its length is 1:2.

Article 165

The national anthem of the DPRK is the Patriotic Song.

Article 166

The capital of the DPRK is Pyongyang.

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