

	<i>1998 Constitution of DPRK¹ (unofficial translation)</i>	<i>Constitution of DPRK 2016² (official translation)</i>	<i>Changes?</i>
Chapter 6: State Organs. Section 8: The Public Prosecutors Office and the Court Local People’s Committee (was called “Section VII: Public Procurators’ Office and Court” in 1998) <i>Article 153 (article 147 in 1998)</i>	Justice is administered by the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal and county courts and the Special Court.	Investigation and prosecution are conducted by the Central Public Prosecutors Office, the Public Prosecutors Offices of a province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) or county and the Special Public Prosecutors Office.	Changes in titles and more specifics, but same divisions between different parts of the country is the case.
<i>Article 154 (article 148 in 1998)</i>	The term of office of the President of the Central Court is the same as that of the SPA.	The term of office of the Prosecutor General of the Central Public Prosecutors Office is the same as that of the Supreme People’s Assembly.	Term of office is still five years.
<i>Article 155 (article 149 in 1998)</i>	The Central Procurators’ Office appoints and recalls a public procurator.	Public prosecutors are appointed or removed by the Central Public Prosecutors Office.	Instead of just one person, multiple people can be appointed.
<i>Article 156 (article 150 in 1998)</i>	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 NDC’s decisions and orders, the SPA Presidium’s decrees, decisions, and directions, and the	The functions of the Public Prosecutors Office are to: 1. ensure the strict observance of State laws by institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens; 2. ensure that the decisions and directives of State bodies conform with the Constitution, the laws, ordinances and decisions of the Supreme People’s Assembly, the orders of the Chairman of the	Same general duties but some more specifics on point 2 of this article.

1 https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Peoples_Republic_of_Korea_1998.pdf?lang=en

2 <https://leftistcritic.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/socialist-constitution-of-dprk.pdf>

	<p>Cabinet decisions. 3. expose and institute legal proceedings against criminals and offenders in order to protect the State power of the DPRK, the socialist system, the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations and personal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and the people's lives and property.</p>	<p>State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the decisions and directives of the State Affairs Commission, the decrees, decisions and directives of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the decisions and directives of the Cabinet; 3. identify and institute legal proceedings against criminals and offenders in order to protect the State power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the socialist system, the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations, personal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and the people's lives and property.</p>	
<i>Article 157 (article 151 in 1998)</i>	<p>Investigation and prosecution are conducted under the unified direction of the Central Public Procurators' Office, and all Public Procurators Offices are subordinate to their higher offices and the Central Procurators' Office.</p>	<p>Investigation and prosecution are conducted under the unified direction of the Central Public Prosecutors Office, and all Public Prosecutors Offices are subordinate to their higher offices and the Central Public Prosecutors Office.</p>	<p>Same text except "Central Public Procurators' Office" is now "Central Public Prosecutors Office"</p>
<i>Article 158 (Article 152 in 1998)</i>	<p>The Central Procurators' Office is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.</p>	<p>The Central Public Prosecutors Office is accountable to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the</p>	<p>"SPA" is now Supreme People's Assembly and "Central Public Procurators' Office" is now "Central Public</p>

		Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session.	Prosecutors Office." No other changes.
<i>Article 159 (Article 153 in 1998)</i>	Justice is administered by the Central Court, Provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority) Court, People's Court or by the Special Court. Verdicts are delivered in the name of the DPRK.	Justice is administered by the Central Court, the Court of a province (or municipality directly under central authority), the City (or District) or County People's Courts, and the Special Court. Verdicts are delivered in the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	Some changes in language, but still same general idea.
<i>Article 160 (Article 154 in 1998)</i>	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 (or municipality directly under the central authority) Court, People's Court, and that of the people's assessors are the same as that of the people's assembly at the corresponding level.	The term of office of the President of the Central Court is the same as that of the Supreme People's Assembly. The term of office of Judges and People's Assessors of the Central Court, the Court of a province (or municipality directly under central authority) and the City (or District) or County People's Courts is the same as that of the People's Assembly at the corresponding level.	Some changes in language, but still same general idea.
<i>Article 161 (Article 155 in 1998)</i>	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.	The President and Judges of the Special Court are appointed or removed by the Supreme Court. The People's Assessors of the Special Court are elected by the soldiers of the unit concerned or by employees at their meetings.	With the People's Assessors of the special Court elected by soldiers or by employees, this is another way the populace can express its will. Other aspects of this section are the same.

<p><i>Article 162 (Article 156 in 1998)</i></p>	<p>The court has the duties to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protect through judicial procedure the State power and the socialist system established in the DPRK, the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations, personal rights 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 class enemies and all law-breakers; 3. give judgments and findings with regard to property and conduct notarial work. 	<p>The functions of the Court are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protect through judicial procedure the State power and the socialist system established in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations, personal rights 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 class enemies and all law-breakers; 3. give judgments and findings with regard to property and conduct notarial work. 	
<p><i>Article 163 (Article 157 in 1998)</i></p>	<p>A trial is conducted by a court which consists of one judge and two people’s assessors. In a special case, the court may consists of three judges.</p>	<p>Justice is administered by a Court consisting of one Judge and two People’s Assessors. In special cases there may be three Judges.</p>	<p>Now it says “Justice is administered” rather than “A trial is conducted.” It is still a trial, mind you.</p>
<p><i>Article 164 (Article 158 in 1998)</i></p>	<p>Court cases are heard in public and the accused is guaranteed the right of defense. Hearings may be closed to the public as stipulated by law.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No change in this section at all.</p>
<p><i>Article 165 (Article 159 in 1998)</i></p>	<p>Judicial proceedings are conducted in the Korean language. Foreign citizens may use their own language during court</p>	<p>Judicial proceedings are conducted in the Korean language. Foreign citizens may use their own language during court</p>	<p>No change in this section at all.</p>

	proceedings.	proceedings.	
<i>Article 166 (Article 160 in 1998)</i>	In administering justice, the Court is independent, and judicial proceedings are carried out in strict accordance with the law.	In administering justice, the Court is independent, and judicial proceedings are carried out in strict accordance with the law.	No change in this section at all.
<i>Article 167 (Article 161 in 1998)</i>	The Central Court is the supreme court of the DPRK. The Central Court supervises trial activities of all courts.	The Central Court is the highest judicial organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Central Court supervises the judicial activities of all the Courts.	DPRK is now Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "trial activities" are now "judicial activities."
<i>Article 168 (Article 162 in 1998)</i>	The Central Court is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.	The Central Court is accountable to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session.	SPA is now Supreme People's Assembly. No other changes of note.