

	<i>1998 Constitution of DPRK¹ (unofficial translation)</i>	<i>Constitution of DPRK 2016² (official translation)</i>	<i>Changes?</i>
Chapter 6: State Organs. Section 5: The Cabinet (was called “Section IV: The Cabinet” in 1998) <i>Article 123 (article 117 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of State power and a general state management organ.	The Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of State power and organ of overall State administration.	Almost semantics. It is still an administrative and executive body and organ of the State administration but not of the “highest organ of State power” (SPA)
<i>Article 124 (article 118 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet consists of the Premier, vice premiers, chairmen of commissions, ministers and some other necessary members. The Cabinet’s term is the same as that of the SPA.	The Cabinet consists of the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Chairmen, Ministers and other members as required. The term of office of the Cabinet is the same as that of the Supreme People’s Assembly.	No change other than SPA being Supreme People’s Assembly and “chairmen of commissions, ministers and some other necessary members” changed to “Chairmen, Ministers and other members as required.”
<i>Article 125 (article 119 in 1998)</i>	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 departmental laws, 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 adopt measures to improve the State management structure, 5. draft the State plan	The Cabinet has the following duties and authority to: 1. adopt measures for the implementation of State policies; 2. adopt, amend or supplement the regulations on State administration on the basis of the Constitution and the laws; 3. direct the work of the Commissions and Ministries of the Cabinet, organs directly under its authority and local People’s Committees; 4. establish or abolish organs directly under its authority, major administrative and economic bodies and enterprises, and adopt	The execution of State policies, amending regulations on State administration, guiding the work of Cabinet Commissions, ministries, direct Cabinet organs, and local people’s committees remains. The same goes for the ability to establish or abolish direct cabinet organs, major economic and administrative bodies or enterprises, while adopting measures for “improving State administration bodies” (which is similar to “improve the State management structure” although a bit different). This body also has the ability, still, to draft the

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>for the development of the national economy and adopt measures to put it into effect,</p> <p>6. compile the State budget and adopt measures to implement it,</p> <p>7. organize and exercise works in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, commerce, trade, land management, city management, education, science, culture, health, physical training, labor administration, environmental protection, tourism and others,</p> <p>8. adopt measures to strengthen the monetary and banking system,</p> <p>9. do inspection and control work to establish a state management order,</p> <p>10. adopt measures to maintain social order, protect State and social cooperation body's possession and interests, and to guarantee citizens' rights,</p> <p>11. conclude treaties with foreign countries, and conduct external activities,</p> <p>12.abolish decisions and directions by economic administrative organs, which run counter to the Cabinet decisions or directions,</p>	<p>measures for improving State administration bodies;</p> <p>5. draft the State plan for the development of the national economy and adopt measures to put it into effect;</p> <p>6. compile the State budget and adopt measures to implement it;</p> <p>7. organize and execute the work of industry, agriculture, construction, transport, post and telecommunications, commerce, foreign trade, land administration, municipal administration, education, science, culture, health service, physical culture and sport, labour administration, protection of environment, tourism, and so on;</p> <p>8. adopt measures to strengthen the monetary and banking system;</p> <p>9. inspect and control the establishment of order in State administration;</p> <p>10. adopt measures to maintain public order, protect the property and interests of the State and social, cooperative organizations, and safeguard the rights of citizens;</p> <p>11. conclude treaties with foreign countries</p>	<p>State plan to develop the economy, with measures to put into effect, compile the State budget with measures to also implement it. Additionally, this body is able to “organize and execute the work” of industries, culture, and state administration across society. This is connected with the adoption of measures to “strengthen the monetary and banking system,” and “maintain public order, protect the property and interests of the State and social, cooperative organizations, and safeguard the rights of citizens.” Additionally, this body is still able to “inspect and control the establishment of order in State administration,” “conclude treaties with foreign countries and conduct external affairs” and “rescind the decisions and directives of administrative and economic bodies which run counter to the decisions and directives of the Cabinet,” another check built into this democratic system.</p>
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<i>Article 126 (article 120 in 1998)</i>	The Premier of the Cabinet organizes and guides the work of the Cabinet. The Premier represents the government of the DPRK.	The Premier of the Cabinet organizes and guides the work of the Cabinet. The Premier of the Cabinet represents the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.	DPRK changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. No other changes.
<i>Article 127 (article 121 in 1998)</i>	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 other Cabinet members whom the Premier nominates.	The Cabinet convenes Plenary Meetings and Meetings of the Permanent Committee. The Plenary Meeting of the Cabinet consists of all the members of the Cabinet. The Meeting of the Permanent Committee consists of the Premier, Vice-Premiers and other members of the Cabinet appointed by the Premier.	“plenary meeting and an executive meeting” changed to “Plenary Meetings and Meetings of the Permanent Committee.” Now the meeting of the Permanent Committee consists of the Premier, Vice Premier, and other cabinet members appointed by the Premier.
<i>Article 128 (Article 122 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet plenary meeting deliberates on and adopts new and important issues in economic administrative work.	The Plenary Meeting of the Cabinet deliberates and decides on new and important administrative and economic matters. The Meeting of the Permanent Committee deliberates and decides on matters referred to it by the Plenary Meeting of the Cabinet.	The talk about the Plenary meeting remains, but text about the meeting of the permanent committee is added.
<i>Article 129 (Article 123 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet adopts decisions and directions.	The Cabinet issues decisions and directives.	Now it “issues” rather than “adopts”
<i>Article 130 (Article 124</i>	The Cabinet may set up	The Cabinet may have	This section is basically

<i>in 1998)</i>	non-permanent departmental committees which assist in its works.	non-permanent committees to assist it in its work.	still the same.
<i>Article 131 (Article 125 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet is accountable to the SPA, and to the SPA Presidium when the SPA is in recess.	The Cabinet 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.
<i>Article 132 (Article 126 in 1998)</i>	The newly elected Premier of the Cabinet makes an oath in the SPA, representing Cabinet members.	The newly-elected Premier of the Cabinet takes an oath of allegiance on behalf of the members of the Cabinet at the Supreme People's Assembly.	SPA is now Supreme People's Assembly and the Premier takes an oath of allegiance on behalf of the Cabinet members, rather than "representing" them.
<i>Article 133 (Article 127 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet commission and ministries are departmental executive organs, and departmental management organs.	The Commissions and Ministries of the Cabinet are departmental executive bodies of the Cabinet and central departmental bodies of administration.	Same idea, except there are now commissions and ministries of the Cabinet which are "departmental executive bodies" and part of state administration.
<i>Article 134 (Article 128 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet commissions and ministries grasp, guide and manage the work in charge, under the guidance of the Cabinet.	The Commissions and Ministries of the Cabinet supervise and guide the work of the sectors concerned in a uniform way under the guidance of the Cabinet.	More broad, talks about "the work of sectors" rather than "the work in charge."
<i>Article 135 (Article 129 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet commissions and ministries manage committee assemblies and cadres assemblies. Commission and ministry committee assemblies and cadres assemblies deliberate on and adopt measures to	The Commissions and Ministries of the Cabinet run committee meetings and cadre meetings. The committee meeting and cadre meeting deliberate and decide on the measures for the implementation of the	Now its "Cabinet run committee meetings and cadre meetings" rather than "committee assemblies and cadres assemblies." The ministry committee is gone. Otherwise this section is the same.

	exercise Cabinet decisions, and directions and other important issues.	decisions and directives of the Cabinet and other important matters.	
<i>Article 136 (Article 130 in 1998)</i>	The Cabinet commissions and ministries issue directions.	The Commissions and Ministries of the Cabinet issue directives.	Basically the same, just some changed wording.