

	<i>1998 Constitution of DPRK¹ (unofficial translation)</i>	<i>Constitution of DPRK post-2011² (official translation)</i>	<i>Changes?</i>
Chapter 5: Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens <i>Article 62</i>	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.	The requirements 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 Democratic People’s Republic of Korea regardless of domicile.	DPRK is changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, no other change.
<i>Article 63</i>	In the DPRK the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle, “One for all and all for one.”	In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle: “One for all and all for one.”	DPRK is changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, no other change.
<i>Article 64</i>	The State shall effectively guarantee genuine democratic rights and liberties as well as the material and cultural well-being of its citizens. In the DPRK the rights and freedom of citizens shall be amplified with the consolidation and development of the social system.	The State shall effectively guarantee the genuine democratic rights and freedoms as well as the material and cultural well-being of all its citizens. In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea the rights and freedoms of citizens shall be amplified with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.	DPRK is changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, “social system” changed to “socialist system.”
<i>Article 65</i>	Citizens enjoy equal rights in all spheres of State and public activities.	Citizens enjoy equal rights in all spheres of State and public activity.	“Public activities” changed to “public activity.” No other changes.
<i>Article 66</i>	All citizens who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and to be elected,	All citizens who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and to be elected,	Says “political views or religious belief” rather than “political views or religion.” Otherwise,

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>irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status, education, party 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 a Court decision and a person legally certified insane do not have the right to elect or to be elected.</p>	<p>irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status, education, party affiliation, political views or religious belief. Citizens serving in the armed forces also have the right to elect and to be elected. A person who has been disenfranchised by a Court decision and a person legally certified insane do not have the right to elect or to be elected.</p>	<p>terms stayed intact.</p>
<i>Article 67</i>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association. The State shall guarantee the conditions for the free activities of democratic political parties and social organizations.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<i>Article 68</i>	<p>Citizens have freedom of religious beliefs. This right is granted by approving the construction of religious buildings and the holding of religious ceremonies. No one may use religion as a pretext for drawing in foreign forces or for harming the State and social order.</p>	<p>Citizens have freedom of religious belief. This right is granted through the approval of the construction of religious buildings and the holding of religious ceremonies. Religion must not be used as a pretext for drawing in foreign forces or for harming the State or social order.</p>	<p>Says “Religion must not be used as a pretext for drawing in foreign forces or for harming the State or social order” rather than “no one may use religion as a pretext for drawing in foreign forces or for harming the State and social order.” Otherwise, no change.</p>
<i>Article 69</i>	<p>Citizens are entitled to submit complaints and petitions. Complaints and petitions shall be investigated and dealt with according to procedure and within</p>	<p>Citizens are entitled to submit complaints and petitions. The State shall investigate and deal with complaints and petitions impartially as stipulated by law.</p>	<p>Changed from “Complaints and petitions shall be...dealt with...within the period fixed by law” to “The State shall investigate and deal with</p>

	the period fixed by law.		complaints and petitions impartially as stipulated by law” which is even more democratic.
<i>Article 70</i>	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 and working conditions. Citizens work according to their abilities and are paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work.	Citizens have the right to work. All able-bodied citizens may choose occupations in accordance with their wishes and skills and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions. Citizens work according to their abilities and are paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work.	No change.
<i>Article 71</i>	Citizens have the right to relaxation. This right is ensured by the establishment of the working hours, the provision of holidays, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by a growing network of cultural facilities.	Citizens have the right to relaxation. This right is ensured by the establishment of working hours, and the provision of holidays, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by a growing network of cultural facilities.	No change.
<i>Article 72</i>	Citizens are entitled to free medical care, and all persons who are no longer able to work because of old age, illness or a physical disability, the old and children who have no means of support are all entitled to material assistance. This right is ensured by free medical care, an expanding network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical institutions,	Citizens are entitled to free medical care, and all persons who are no longer able to work because of old age, illness or physical disability, and seniors and minors who have no means of support are all entitled to material assistance. This right is ensured by free medical care, an expanding network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical	Changed from “illness or a physical disability, the old and children” to “illness or physical disability, and seniors and minors” which broadens horizons. The assertion that this is ensured by free medical care, expanded network of hospitals, “other medical institutions, State social insurance, and other social security systems” is unchanged.

	State social insurance and other social security systems.	institutions, State social insurance and other social security systems.	
<i>Article 73</i>	Citizens have the right to education. This right is ensured by an advanced educational system and by the educational measures enacted by the State for the benefit of the people.	Citizens have the right to education. This right is ensured by an advanced educational system and by the educational measures enacted by the State for the benefit of the people.	No change.
<i>Article 74</i>	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.	Citizens are free to engage in scientific, literary and artistic pursuits. The State shall grant benefits to inventors and innovators. Copyrights, inventions and patents shall be protected by law.	“Copyright and patent rights shall be protected by law” changed to “Copyrights, inventions and patents shall be protected by law” which is more broad.
<i>Article 75</i>	The citizens shall have freedom to reside in and travel to any place.	Citizens have freedom of residence and travel.	“citizens...have freedom to reside in and travel to any place” changed to “citizens have freedom of residence and travel” which is more open.
<i>Article 76</i>	Revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of soldiers of the People’s Army and disabled enjoy the special protection of the State and society.	Revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of soldiers of the People’s Army and soldiers disabled on duty enjoy the special protection of the State and society.	“and disabled” changed to “and soldiers disabled on duty.” The “special protection” they enjoy from State and society unchanged.
<i>Article 77</i>	Women are accorded an equal social status and rights with men. The State shall afford special protection to mothers and children by providing maternity	Women are accorded equal social status and rights with men. The State shall afford special protection to mothers and children by providing maternity	Same, no change.

	leave, reduced working hours for mothers with many children, a wide network of maternity hospitals, creches and kindergartens, and other measures. The State shall provide all conditions for women to play a full role in society.	leave, reduced working hours for mothers with several children, a wide network of maternity hospitals, creches and kindergartens, and other measures. The State shall provide all conditions for women to play their full roles in society.	
<i>Article 78</i>	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.	Marriage and the family shall be protected by the State. The State pays great attention to consolidating the family, the basic unit of social life	Same, no change.
<i>Article 79</i>	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.	Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of the person and the home, and privacy of correspondence. No citizen can be placed under control or arrest nor can a citizen's home be searched without a legal warrant.	Same, no change.
<i>Article 80</i>	The DPRK shall grant the right of asylum to foreign nationals persecuted for struggling or peace and democracy, national independence and socialism [or] for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuit.	The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall grant the right of asylum to foreign nationals persecuted for struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism or for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits.	DPRK changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "scientific and cultural pursuit" changed to "freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits." Other changes are minor.
<i>Article 81</i>	Citizens shall firmly safeguard the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the people. Citizens must value organizations and collectives, and must	Citizens shall firmly safeguard the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the people. Citizens shall cherish their organization and	Changed from "citizens must value organizations and collectives" to "citizens shall cherish their organization and collective" with the rest,

	demonstrate the spirit of devoting themselves to the work for the society and the people.	collective and work devotedly for the good of society and the people.	about working for the good of society still left, even if written a bit differently.
<i>Article 82</i>	Citizens shall strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist standards of life and defend their honor and dignity as citizens of the DPRK.	Citizens shall strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist standards of life and defend their honour and dignity as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	DPRK changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
<i>Article 83</i>	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.	Work is the noble duty and honour of a citizen. Citizens shall willingly and conscientiously participate in work and strictly observe labour discipline and working hours.	“labor discipline and the working hours” changed to “labour discipline and working hours.”
<i>Article 84</i>	Citizens shall take good care of State and communal property, combat all forms of misappropriation and waste and manage the nation's economy diligently as the masters. The property of the State and the social, cooperative organization is inviolable.	Citizens shall take good care of the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations, combat all forms of misappropriation and waste and manage the nation's economy diligently as the masters. The property of the State and social, cooperative organizations is inviolable.	“Citizens shall take good care of State and communal property” changed to “Citizens shall take good care of the property of the State and social, cooperative organizations.” The part about citizens combating misappropriation and waste, managing the nation's economy, and the property of social, cooperative organizations and the state being “inviolable” is unchanged.
<i>Article 85</i>	Citizens shall constantly increase their revolutionary vigilance and devotedly fight for the security of the State.	Citizens shall constantly increase their revolutionary vigilance and devotedly fight for the security of the State.	No change.
<i>Article 86</i>	National defense is the supreme duty and honor of citizens. Citizens	National defence is the supreme duty and honour of citizens.	No change.

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