

	<i>1998 Constitution of DPRK¹ (unofficial translation)</i>	<i>Constitution of DPRK post-2011² (official translation)</i>	<i>Changes?</i>
Chapter 2: Politics <i>Article 19</i>	The DPRK relies on the socialist production relations and on the foundation of an independent national economy.	The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea relies on socialist relations of production and on the foundation of an independent national economy.	DPRK has changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. No other changes.
<i>Article 20</i>	In the DPRK, the means of production are owned only by the State and social cooperative organizations.	In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and social, cooperative organizations.	DPRK has changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. No other changes.
<i>Article 21</i>	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 factories, enterprises, ports and banks. The State shall guarantee giving priority to the growth of its property which plays a leading role in the development of the national economy.	The property of the State belongs to all the people. There is no limit to the property which the State can own. All natural resources, railways, air transport service, post and telecommunications establishments, as well as major factories and enterprises, ports and banks of the country are owned solely by the State. The State shall protect and develop on a preferential basis State property which plays the leading role in the economic development of the country.	This section is broadly the same. However the words “only the State possesses all the natural resources, railways, airports, transportation, communication organs and major factories, enterprises, ports and banks” have been changed to “all natural resources, railways, air transport service, post and telecommunications establishments, as well as major factories and enterprises, ports and banks of the country are owned solely by the State.” No other changes.
<i>Article 22</i>	The property of social cooperative organizations belongs to the collective property of working people within the organizations concerned. Social	The property of social, cooperative organizations is collectively owned by the working people involved in the organizations	Some minor changes in language, making me think this is just a matter of different translations.

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>

	cooperative organizations can possess such property as land, agricultural machinery, ships, medium-small sized factories and enterprises. The State shall protect the property of social cooperative organizations.	concerned. Land, farm machinery and ships, as well as small and medium-sized factories and enterprises may be owned by social, cooperative organizations. The State shall protect the property of social, cooperative organizations.	
<i>Article 23</i>	The State shall enhance the ideological consciousness and the technical and cultural level of the peasants, increase the role of the property of the entire people in leading the cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property systematically, shall consolidate and develop the socialist cooperative economic system by improving the guidance and management of the cooperative economy and gradually transform the property of cooperative organizations into the property of the people as a whole based on the voluntary will of all their members.	The State shall enhance the ideological consciousness and the technical and cultural level of the peasants, increase the role of the property of all the people in leading the cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property in an organic way, and shall consolidate and develop the socialist cooperative economic system by improving the guidance and management of the cooperative economy and gradually transform the property of cooperative organizations into the property of the people as a whole based on the voluntary will of all their members.	This section is broadly the same. “the role of the property of the entire people in leading the cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property systematically” had changed to “the role of the property of all the people in leading the cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property in an organic way”
<i>Article 24</i>	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	Private property is property owned and consumed by individual citizens. Private property is derived from socialist distribution according to work done and from supplementary	Private property was the “property meeting the simple and individual aims of the citizen” but is now “property owned and consumed by individual citizens.” This property is still

	<p>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 other legal economic activities shall also belong to private property. The State shall protect private property and guarantee its legal inheritance.</p>	<p>benefits granted by the State and society. The products of individual sideline activities including those from kitchen gardens, as well as income from other legal economic activities shall also be private property. The State shall protect private property and guarantee by law the right to inherit it.</p>	<p>derived from socialist distribution, and from benefits from the state. While the income from “individual sideline activities” and from “legal economic activities” will be “private property,” kitchen gardens are not just limited to cooperative farmers anymore. The State still will protect such property, and the right to inherit it as well.</p>
<i>Article 25</i>	<p>The DPRK regards the steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people as the supreme principle of its activities. The constantly-increasing material wealth of society in our country, where taxes have been abolished, is used entirely for promoting the well-being of the working people. The State shall provide all working people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing and housing.</p>	<p>The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea regards the steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people as the supreme principle of its activities. The increasing material wealth of society in our country, where taxes have been abolished, is used entirely to promote the well-being of the working people. The State shall provide all the working people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing and housing.</p>	<p>DPRK has changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. No other changes. The words “the constantly-increasing material wealth” have changed to “the increasing material wealth” perhaps to reflect sanctions on the country?</p>
<i>Article 26</i>	<p>The independent national economy of the DPRK is a solid foundation for the people’s happy socialist life and for the prosperity of the fatherland. The State, holding fast to the line of building an independent national</p>	<p>The independent national economy of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is a solid foundation for the people’s happy socialist life and for the country’s prosperity. The State, adhering to the line of building a socialist, independent national</p>	<p>DPRK has changed to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Other changes are minor, like the changing of “life and for the prosperity of the fatherland” and “life and for the country’s prosperity,” and saying that the state is building</p>

	economy, shall accelerate Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific sophistication of the national economy, develop the national economy into a highly developed Juche-oriented one, strive to build a solid material and technical foundation commensurate with a complete socialist society.	economy, shall endeavour to promote the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis so as to make the national economy a highly developed, Juche-oriented economy and build material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely socialist society.	a “socialist, independent national economy” instead of one that is just “independent nationalist,” with other changes seeming to be a matter of different translation.
<i>Article 27</i>	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, push vigorously ahead with a mass technical revolution movement by accelerating scientific and technical development and the technical innovation of the national economy, free the working masses from backbreaking labor and narrow down the differences between physical and mental labor.	The technological revolution is a basic link for developing the socialist economy. The State shall conduct all economic activities giving primary preference to technical development at all times, push ahead with scientific and technological development and the technical renovation of the national economy and vigorously promote the mass technical innovation movement so as to free the working people from difficult, tiresome labour and to narrow the distinctions between physical and mental labour.	The words “the technical revolution is vital to the development of the socialist economy” have changed to “the technological revolution is a basic link for developing the socialist economy,” possibly a matter of translation. Other elements seem convey the same idea, so the changes seem to be minor and insignificant.
<i>Article 28</i>	The State shall accelerate the technical revolution in the rural areas in order to eliminate differences between urban and rural areas, and class distinctions between	The State shall industrialize and modernize agriculture through the rural technical revolution and improve the role of the county and its guidance and assistance to rural	The original idea in the 1998 version of accelerating the “technical revolution” in rural areas has improved, but now the improvement of the role of the country and its

	<p>the working class and the peasantry, industrialize and modernize agriculture, strengthen the guidance and assistance to rural areas by enhancing the role of the county. The State shall undertake, at its own expense, the building of production facilities for the cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside.</p>	<p>areas in order to eliminate the difference between town and countryside and the class distinction between workers and peasants. The State shall undertake, at its own expense, the building of production facilities for cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside.</p>	<p>role in eliminating the difference between town and country. Other changes are relatively minor, as this section was all moved around and/or it was translated differently.</p>
<i>Article 29</i>	<p>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 suppression. The State renders the labor of our working people, who do not worry about unemployment, more joyful and worthwhile, so that they willingly work with enthusiasm and creativeness for society, organizations and for themselves.</p>	<p>Socialism is built by the creative labour of the working people. Labour in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is independent and creative labour of the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression. The State renders the labour of our working people, to whom unemployment is unknown, more joyful and worthwhile, so that they willingly work with conscious enthusiasm and creativeness for society, the collective and themselves.</p>	<p>The word "Communism" is eliminated in the newer draft. The idea of the "creative labour of the working people" may derive from Mao. Other than that, this section is about the same.</p>
<i>Article 30</i>	<p>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</p>	<p>The working day shall be eight hours. The length of the working day shall be reduced by the State in arduous trades and other special categories of work. The State shall guarantee that the working hours are fully utilized</p>	<p>This section basically stayed the same, so there is no need to mention its changes, which may be due to translation.</p>

	labor effectively, strengthen labor rules and take fully utilize labor's working hours.	through proper organization of labour and enforcement of labour discipline.	
<i>Article 31</i>	In the DPRK, the minimum working age is 16 years old. The State shall prohibit child labor under the stipulated working age.	In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the minimum working age is 16 years. The State shall prohibit the employment of those under the minimum working age.	DPRK has changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This section basically stayed the same, so there is no need to mention its changes, which may be due to translation.
<i>Article 32</i>	The State shall firmly adhere to the principle of properly combining political guidance with economic and technical guidance, the unified guidance of the State with the creativity of each unit, monolithic leadership with democracy, political and moral incentives with material incentives in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.	The State shall firmly adhere to the principle of properly combining political guidance with economic and technical guidance, the unified guidance of the State with the creativeness of each unit, unitary direction with democracy, and political and moral incentive with material incentive in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.	No changes.
<i>Article 33</i>	The State shall guide and manage the national economy according to the Tae'an Work System, which is a socialist economic management form whereby the economy is operated and managed in a scientific and rational way depending on the collective power of the producing masses, and according to the agricultural guidance system whereby agricultural management is conducted by industrial	The State shall direct and manage the national economy through the Tae'an work system, a socialist form of economic management whereby the economy is operated and managed scientifically and rationally on the basis of the collective efforts of the producer masses, and through the system of agricultural guidance whereby agricultural management is conducted by industrial methods. The State	Little or no change in this section.

	<p>methods. The State shall introduce a cost accounting system in the economic management according to the demand of the Tae'an work system, and utilize such economic levers as prime costs, prices and profits.</p>	<p>shall enforce the self-accounting system in economic management to meet the requirements of the Tae'an work system, and shall make proper use of such economic levers as cost, price and profit.</p>	
<i>Article 34</i>	<p>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, continue to raise people's living standard and formulate 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 of the national economy.</p>	<p>The national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a planned economy. The State shall draw up and implement the plans for the development of the national economy in accordance with the laws of socialist economic development so that the balance between accumulation and consumption can be maintained correctly, economic construction accelerated, the people's standard of living steadily raised and the nation's defence capabilities strengthened. The State shall ensure a high rate of growth in production and a balanced development of the national economy by implementing unified and detailed planning.</p>	<p>DPRK has changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The country is still a planned economy, with the state balancing plans for development of the economy in accordance with laws of "socialist economic development," acceleration of economic construction, raising people's standard of living, and strengthening the state's defense capabilities. However, the last paragraph of the post-2011 Constitution is new, without a doubt.</p>
<i>Article 35</i>	<p>The DPRK shall compile and implement the State budget along with the national economic development plan. The State will intensify campaigns for</p>	<p>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall compile and implement the State budget according to the national economic development plan.</p>	<p>DPRK has changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The last part is similar to what was noted before, but is said even more stridently. Otherwise,</p>

	<p>increased production and expanded economy, carry out financial regulations strictly, increase the State's savings, and expand and develop the socialist property.</p>	<p>The State shall systematically increase its material accumulation and expand and develop socialist property by intensifying the campaign for increased production and greater economy and by exercising strict financial control in all spheres.</p>	<p>there does not seem to be changes.</p>
<p><i>Article 36</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea foreign trade is conducted by the State organs and enterprises, and social, cooperative organizations. The State shall develop foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.</p>	<p>DPRK has changed to Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Enterprises are now allowed to be part of the country's foreign trade.</p>
<p><i>Article 37</i></p>	<p>The State shall encourage institutions, enterprises or associations of the DPRK to establish and operate equity and contractual joint venture enterprises with corporations or individuals of foreign countries within a special economic zone.</p>	<p>The State shall encourage institutions, enterprises and organizations in the country to conduct equity or contractual joint ventures with foreign corporations and individuals, and to establish and operate enterprises of various kinds in special economic zones.</p>	<p>Minor changes, like "DPRK" to "country" but important changes from "contractual joint venture" to "contractual joint ventures," "corporations" to "foreign corporations" and "special economic zone" to "special economic zones" which seem to be open to domestic enterprises, with the previous version seeming to doubt this.</p>
<p><i>Article 38</i></p>	<p>The State shall pursue a tariff policy with the aim of protecting the independent national economy.</p>	<p>The State shall pursue a tariff policy to protect the independent national economy.</p>	<p>No changes.</p>