

	<i>1998 Constitution of DPRK¹ (unofficial translation)</i>	<i>Constitution of DPRK 2016² (official translation)</i>	<i>Changes?</i>
Chapter 6: State Organs. Section 6: Local People’s Assembly (was called “Section V: Local People’s Assembly” in 1998) <i>Article 137 (article 131 in 1998)</i>	Provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal (district), and county local people’s assemblies are local sovereign power organs.	The People’s Assembly of a province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) or county is the local organ of State power.	Little change, just transposing of words. The general ideas are still there.
<i>Article 138 (article 132 in 1998)</i>	The LPA consists of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.	The local People’s Assembly consists of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.	LPA is now local People’s Assembly. No other changes.
<i>Article 139 (article 133 in 1998)</i>	The term of provincial (or municipality directly under the central authority), municipal (district), and county local people’s assemblies are four years. A new election of the LPA is held according to a decision of a Local People’s Committee (LPC) at the corresponding level before the LPA’s term expires.	The term of office of the People’s Assembly of a province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) or county is four years. A new local People’s Assembly is elected according to the decision of the local People’s Committee at the corresponding level prior to the expiry of the former’s term of office. When unavoidable circumstances render an election impossible, the term of office of the local People’s Assembly is prolonged until an election can be held.	Similar ideas, except the phrasing “When unavoidable circumstances render an election impossible, the term of office of the local People’s Assembly is prolonged until an election can be held” has been added.
<i>Article 140 (article 134 in 1998)</i>	The LPA has the duties and authority to: 1. deliberate on and approve a report on local plans for the	The local People’s Assembly has the following duties and authority to: 1. deliberate and	LPA is now “local People’s Assembly.” Same powers are still there, just some changes in language.

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>development of the national economy, and their implementation,</p> <p>2. deliberate on and approve a report on a local budget and its execution,</p> <p>3. adopt measures to exercise State laws in the area concerned,</p> <p>4. elect or recall the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary of the people’s committee at the corresponding level,</p> <p>5. elect or recall judges of a court and people’s assessors,</p> <p>6. abolish unwarranted decisions and directions adopted by a people’s committee, and a lower people’s assembly.</p>	<p>approve the local plan for the development of the national economy and the report on its implementation;</p> <p>2. deliberate and approve the local budget and the report on its implementation;</p> <p>3. adopt measures to observe State laws in the area concerned;</p> <p>4. elect or recall the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the People’s Committee at the corresponding level;</p> <p>5. elect or recall the Judges and People’s Assessors of the Court at the corresponding level;</p> <p>6. rescind unwarranted decisions and directives of the People’s Committee at the corresponding level and the People’s Assemblies and People’s Committees at lower levels.</p>	
<p><i>Article 141 (article 135 in 1998)</i></p>	<p>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 at the request of a minimum of one-third of the total numbers of deputies.</p>	<p>The local People’s Assembly convenes regular and extraordinary sessions. Regular sessions are convened once or twice a year by the People’s Committee at the corresponding level. Extraordinary sessions are convened when the People’s Committee at the corresponding level deems them necessary or at the request of a minimum of one-third</p>	<p>LPA is now “local People’s Assembly” and LPC is now “People’s Committee.” Other aspects are the same.</p>

		of the total number of deputies.	
<i>Article 142 (Article 136 in 1998)</i>	The LPA forms a quorum when the two-third of the deputies participate in i	The local People's Assembly requires a quorum of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies in order to meet.	LPA is now local People's Assembly. No other changes.
<i>Article 143 (Article 137 in 1998)</i>	The LPA elects its chairman.	The local People's Assembly elects its Speaker. The Speaker presides over the sessions.	LPA is now local People's Assembly. Now elects a speaker with specified duties (presiding over sessions) than a chairman with no specified duties.
<i>Article 144 (Article 138 in 1998)</i>	The LPA issues its decisions.	The local People's Assembly issues decisions.	LPA is now local People's Assembly. No other changes.