



Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights

The Criminal Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2009)¹*

Amended and supplemented by decision of the Standing Committee of Supreme People's Assembly on December 19, 1974
Adopted by Decision No.2 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on February 5, 1987
Amended and supplemented by Decision No.6 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 15, 1990
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Amended by Decree No. 953 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on August 11, 1999
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CHAPTER 1 THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Article 1 (Objectives of Criminal Law)

The criminal law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea defends the sovereignty of the state and the socialist system and, by establishing the system of criminal liability and the penal codes for crimes, ensures that the people can lead independent and creative lives.

Article 2 (Principle of Treating Offenders)

In the treatment of offenders, the state shall adhere to principles for that have been ascribed to

¹ This is a revised translation of North Korean criminal law following its amendment which took place in 2009. The original English translation of North Korean Criminal law (1999) is included in the 'Interpretation of Newly Amended North Korean Criminal Law, published by the Ministry of Justice, 2002. 40-75.

the the working class and apply legal sanctions with the main stress on social education.

Article 3 (Principle of Preventing Crime)

The state shall attempt to ensure that all citizens respect and strictly observe state laws and take an active part in the fight against crime so as to prevent crime.

Article 4 (Principle of Treating Repenters Who Once Betray the Country and Nation)

The past criminal history of a person shall be forgiven if the person works actively for the reunification of the country, and he or she shall bear no criminal liability.

Article 5 (Principle of Treating Offender Who Surrenders Himself)

The state shall show leniency and forgive an offender who repents of his wrongdoings and surrenders himself voluntarily.

Article 6 (Principle of Imposing Criminal Liability Only for Acts Prohibited by Criminal Law)

The state shall impose criminal liability only for acts defined as offences under the criminal law.

Article 7 (Principle of Imposing Penalty)

The state shall impose penalties on offenders in consideration of the dangerousness of the crime and the offender.

Article 8 (The Legal Effect of Criminal Law on Individual and Territory)

This law applies to citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who commit offences. This law also applies to citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who commit offences outside its territory. This law also applies to foreigners who commit offences within our country. However, imposing criminal liabilities on foreigners with diplomatic status is settled in accordance with diplomatic protocol.

This law also applies to foreigners who commit offences against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or against Korean citizens in another country.

Article 9 (Retroactivity and Non- retroactivity Principle)

Punishment is imposed on offenders in accordance with the penal law in force at the time when the offence was committed. This principle applies in cases where acts which were regarded as offences under a previous law are not considered as such under a revised law and in cases where penalty has been reduced under a revised law.

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 1. OFFENCES

Article 10 (Concept of Offences)

Offences are punishable, dangerous acts which violate the sovereignty of the state, the socialist system, and state laws, whether intentionally or negligently.

Article 11 (Age of Criminal Responsibility)

Criminal responsibility shall be imposed only on offenders who are over 14 years of age when they commit an offence.

Article 12 (Treatment of Offender Who Commits Socially Dangerous Acts in a State of Mental Disorder)

Criminal liability shall not be imposed on an offender who commits socially dangerous acts while he or she is unable to judge his or her conduct or control himself or herself because of chronic mental disease or a temporary mental disorder; medical measures may be adopted in such cases. The foregoing paragraph does not apply to a person who commits an offence under the influence of alcohol.

Article 13 (Treatment of Offenders in a State of Mental Disorder)

Should a person who has committed an offence while in a normal mental state become mentally unbalanced at the time of the investigation, preliminaries, and delivery of the verdict, medical measures shall be adopted for him or her. Criminal liability shall be imposed on him or her after his or her return to a normal mental state.

Article 14 (General Requisites for Exempting Offender from Criminal Liability)

An offender shall not be attributed criminal liability in cases where the act committed carries little or no social danger, even if the act is defined as an offence under this criminal law.

Article 15 (Self-Defence)

Should an act that is defined as an offence under this law be committed in order to prevent an offence against the interests of the state, against the public interests, or against the legitimate interests of other persons or oneself, and should the offence be considered a reasonable defensive measure, it shall not be punished.

Article 16 (Necessity)

Should an act defined as an offence under this law be committed to counter a dangerous situation, and should there be no alternative and the resultant damage be less than that which would otherwise have been caused, it shall bear no criminal liability.

Article 17 (Criminal Liability of Offender Who Acted upon Victim's Prior Request)

An offender, who violates a victim's physical rights or assets upon his or her prior request, will bear criminal liability only when the offence is socially dangerous.

Article 18 (Criminal Liability for Crimes Committed Against Family Members or Relatives)

Crimes committed against a family member or relative shall bear no criminal liability when the victim himself or his/her side demands a pardon.

The foregoing paragraph does not apply to murder, robbery, rape and aggravated assault.

Article 19 (Criminal Liability for Planning or Attempt of Crime)

Criminal liability for the planning or the attempt of a crime shall be established in consideration of the degree of dangerousness, the progress of execution of the offence and the cause of failure to consummate the crime.

The article concerning the crime committed shall be applicable also when the crime is planned or attempted.

Lighter punishment shall be imposed on the planning of a crime than an attempt and on an attempt than carrying it out.

Article 20 (Criminal Liability for Voluntarily Ceased Crime)

In cases where a person ceases his or her crime completely during the planning or the attempt, punishment shall not be imposed for the intended crime. However, in cases where the act committed has an indication of other serious crime, appropriate punishment may be imposed.

Article 21 (Criminal Liability of Organised Group of Accomplices)

The mastermind and his assistants in the criminal group shall be punished under the article concerning the crime committed with the mastermind being punished more severely.

Article 22 (Criminal Liability of Mere Accomplices)

Instigators and supporters who are mere accomplices and who are implicated in a crime shall be punished under the article applied to the offenders.

The punishment for the instigator shall be equal to or heavier than that imposed on the offender, and the punishment for the supporter shall be equal to or lighter than that imposed on the offender.

Article 23 (Accomplice of Offences Which Require Special Status)

In case where a perpetrator of an offence which requires special status has committed the offence in collusion with another who does not have the status to commit the offence, the other offenders, instigators and supporters without the special status shall also be punished as co-perpetrators, instigators and supporters.

Article 24 (Criminal Liability for Harboring an Offender)

In cases provided for under this law, those who, although not directly involved in the crime, hide the offender or the evidence of the crime after it was committed shall bear criminal

liability.

Article 25 (Criminal Liability for Failing to Report a Crime)

In cases provided for under this law, those who fail to report to the relevant authorities the crime or the fact that a crime was being planned in spite of having been aware of it, shall bear criminal liability.

Article 26 (Criminal Liability for Crime of Neglect)

In cases provided for under this law punishment shall be imposed on those who fail to act to prevent a crime, when such action is fully possible, or who fail to take steps to prevent a crime and thus cause grave consequences to arise

SECTION 2. PUNISHMENTS

Article 27 (Types of Punishments)

Punishments are:

1. Death
2. Life-time term of reform through labour
3. Limited term of reform through labour
4. Short-term labour
5. Deprivation of the right to vote
6. Confiscation of property
7. Removal of qualifications
8. Suspension of qualifications

Article 28 (Principal Punishments and Supplementary Punishments)

The death penalty, life-time term of reform through labour, limited term of reform through labour, and short-term labour are the principal punishments imposed on offenders. Deprivation of the right to vote, confiscation of property, deprivation of qualifications, and suspension of qualifications are supplementary punishments.

Article 29 (The Death Penalty)

The death penalty is executed by depriving the offender of his physical life. The death penalty may not be imposed on those who were under 18 years of age when they committed the offence, nor may it be executed against pregnant women.

Article 30 (Life and Limited Term of Reform Through Labour)

Life-time and limited term of reform through labour shall be executed by sending an offender to a long-term prison labour camp where he or she will engage in labour. During the period of life-time and limited term of labour reform, an offender's civil rights are partially suspended. The period of reform through labour for limited term is from 1 year to 15 years. Even in cases where crimes are combined, or the prison terms are added together, the total term may not exceed 15 years. Each day of the offender's detention shall be counted as a day of the reformation period.

Article 31 (Short-term Labour)

Short-term labour shall be executed by sending an offender to a designated place where the offender will engage in labour. The civil rights of an offender are guaranteed during the period of short-term labour. The period of short term labour is from six months to 2 years. Even in cases where crimes are combined or added, the total term of short term labour may not exceed 2 years.

Each day of the offender's detention shall be counted as two days of short term labour.

Article 32 (Deprivation of the Right to Vote)

The penalty of the deprivation of the right to vote shall be executed by depriving an offender who committed crimes against the state and the nation of his right to vote for a certain period of time. The court must consider the deprivation of the right to vote when a crime against the state and the nation is being judged. The period of the deprivation of the right to vote may not exceed five years and shall be counted from the end of the execution of the limited term of reform through labour.

Article 33 (Confiscation of Property)

The penalty of the confiscation of property is executed by handing the property of the convicted criminal to the state. In such cases, food, the daily necessities and money for the family of the convicted criminal to maintain a basic standard of living shall not be confiscated.

Article 34 (Compensation In Case of Cancellation of Confiscation or Dismissal of the Case)

Confiscated property shall be returned should the penalty of the confiscation of property be cancelled or should the case be dismissed. Should it not be possible to return the property in kind, the equivalent thereof shall be returned.

Article 35 (Debt Treatment for a Person whose Property is Subject to Confiscation)

Any debt previously incurred by a person whose property is subjected to confiscation before attachment shall be repaid from the confiscated property according to the order provided for under the law. However, a debt contracted after seizure shall not be repaid from the confiscated property.

Article 36 (Deprivation of Qualifications)

The penalty of the deprivation of qualifications is enforced by permanently depriving a certain qualification that the convicted person had. When considering the cases of crimes in which the offender used his qualifications to intentionally commit a crime, the court should also consider the deprivation of qualifications of the offender.

Article 37 (Suspension of Qualifications)

The penalty of the suspension of a qualification is enforced by temporarily depriving certain qualifications that the convicted person had.

When considering the cases of crimes in which the offender with a certain qualification negligently committed a crime, the court should consider the suspension of the qualification of the offender. The term of the suspension of qualification is three years, and shall be counted from the end of the execution of the limited term of reform through labour or short-term labour.

Article 38 (Determination of Penalties)

Penalties are determined by considering the character of, the motives for, and the aim of the crime; the ways and means by which and the extent to which the crime was committed; the consequences of the crime; complicity; and the degree to which the offender repents of his or her crime. In this case, the limits of the penalties provided by the relevant articles of this law shall be taken as the standard.

Article 39 (Conditions for Determining Aggravated Penalties)

Penalties shall be aggravated in the following cases:

1. When the offender is the principal culprit in the crime;
2. When the offender has committed offences repeatedly or in collusion;
3. When the crime is committed by brutal ways and means;
4. When the offender commits a crime against a person who is under his protection or is his subordinate;
5. When the offender commits a crime by taking advantage of a wartime or disaster situation.

Article 40 (Conditions for Determining Mitigated Penalties)

Penalties shall be mitigated in the following cases:

1. When the offender is a passive culprit;
2. When the culprit is a first-time offender;
3. When the crime is committed under the influence of strong mental pressure;
4. When the offender is a juvenile;
5. When the offence is considered to meet the conditions for self defence or necessity;
6. When the offender confesses his or her guilt;
7. When the offender has previously contributed greatly to the country;
8. When the offender makes compensation for or restitution of the properties that he has plundered or damaged;
9. When the victim is found with fault

Article 41 (Limit of Applying Aggravated or Mitigated Penalties)

Aggravated or mitigated penalties may be aggravated or mitigated by up to half the original penalty when conditions for aggravation or mitigation are met. In such a case, the penalty may not exceed the maximum limit or fall short of the minimum limit prescribed in the relevant provision.

Article 42 (Determination of Penalties below Minimum Limit Allowed by Law)

In special cases the court may deem it appropriate to impose a lighter penalty than the minimum limit provided for under the relevant article, and it shall impose such a penalty.

Article 43 (Conditions for Merging of Offences)

In cases where an offender commits different types of offences that respectively entail independent criminal liability, they shall be merged into one crime. However, in cases where different types of crimes are combined to constitute a single offence or one crime is considered to have been an essential premise for subsequent offences or other types of crimes, merging shall not be possible.

Article 44 (Determination of Penalty In Case of Merging of Offences)

In cases where the offender commits different types of offences, the punishment will be determined by first deciding penalties for each offence. Then the heaviest penalty shall be added to one half of the remaining penalties. In such a case the supplementary penalties of the merged crimes shall be applied in line with general punishments. The rendition of judgement shall be based on this article.

Article 45 (Determination of the Period of Different Penalties)

In cases of multiple penalty for which a single period of penalty is determined, the penalty shall be of the heaviest kind, and two days of short term labour shall be counted as one day of limited reform through labour.

Article 46 (Determination of Penalty for Crimes Committed or Hidden before the Term Is Over)

In cases where, after sentence has been passed, the offender commits or hides another crime before serving the full term of the penalty, the penalty for the new or hidden offence shall be decided and added to the remaining term of the former penalty.

Article 47 (Interpretation of “more than” and “less than”)

The expressions “more than” and “less than” used in this law for determining the term of penalties, shall include the relevant number described. The term of penalty may be determined from months to years depending on the gravity of the offence.

Article 48 (Calculation of the Period for the Execution of Penalty)

The execution of a penalty begins from the day when the judgement becomes final and ends on the day of completion of the term of punishment. The execution period for detention shall be calculated in accordance with Articles 30 and 31.

Article 49 (Conditions for Applying Public Education Penalty)

In cases where the offender is a minor or is an adult deemed suitable for reform through public education, a Public Education penalty shall be applied after consideration of the degree to which the offender repents and the gravity of the offence.

Article 50 (Legal Effect of Public Education Penalty)

An offender who has received a Public Education penalty shall be regarded as those who have not committed a crime. However, in cases where he or she committed a new crime, all or part of the penalty for which he or she received Public Education shall be added to the penalty of the newly committed crime.

Article 51 (Requisites and Periods for Suspension of Sentence)

If it is deemed unnecessary to send to prison camp an offender who receives 5 years or less of reform through labour due to their degree of repentance and the gravity of the offence, a ruling on a suspension of the sentence may be taken as follows:

1. A penalty of reform through labour for less than three years may be suspended for three to five years;
2. A penalty of reform through labour for three to five years may be suspended for five to seven years.

Article 52 (Legal Effect of Suspension of Sentence)

Should a person who has received a suspended sentence not commit another offence during the period of suspension, he or she is deemed to have served his or her sentence.

However, in cases where a person who has been given a suspended sentence commits another offence during the period of suspension, all or part of the penalty that was suspended shall be added to the penalty for the new offence.

Article 53 (Special and General Pardons)

A convicted criminal may have his or her penalty cancelled under a special or general pardon. Special pardons are granted by the Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

General pardons are granted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 54 (Reduction of Term and Parole)

In cases where a person who has been sentenced to either a limited term of reform through labour or short-term labour has shown exemplary behaviours during the execution period, his or her term for the penalty may be reduced.

In cases where a person who has been sentenced to life or limited term for reform through labour is deemed to have genuinely repented of his or her crime and is faithful in reforming himself or herself, and the purpose of the reformatory education is deemed to have been achieved, he or she may be released after the passage of half of the period of limited term of reform through labour or short-term labour. In case of life term of reform through labour, the release can take place after the passage of fifteen years.

Article 55 (Legal Status of the Person Whose Term Is Ended)

A person who has been granted a special or a general pardon and a person who has served his or her full term is regarded as guiltless from the day of the granting of the special or general

pardon or from the day on which the term ends and is not discriminated against under the law.

Article 56 (Prescription Period for Criminal Prosecution)

Criminal liability shall not be borne when the following periods of time have passed from the commission of an offence.

1. Five years for offences which merit reform through labour for up to two years;
2. Eight years for offences which merit reform through labour for up to five years;
3. Twelve years for offences which merit reform through labour for five to ten years;
4. Fifteen years for offences which merit reform through labour for more than ten years;
5. Twenty years for offences which merit life term of reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 57 (Offences Excluded from Criminal Prosecution Prescription)

Criminal liability shall be borne for crimes against the state and the nation and for premeditated murder, regardless of the passage of time.

Article 58 (Reasons for Counting Anew the Period for Prescription of Criminal Prosecution)

When an offender commits a new offence before the period provided under Article 56 of this law passes, or declines a preliminary examination or trial before the period passes, the period for which to attribute criminal liability will start anew. Additionally, if an investigation begins before the period provided under Article 56 of this law passes, the period for which to attribute criminal liability will start anew

CHAPTER 3 CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE NATION

SECTION 1. CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

Article 59 (Conspiracy to Subvert the State)

A person who, with anti-state purposes, participates in a coup d'état, riot, demonstration or assault, or takes part in a conspiracy shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years.

In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by life-term of reform through labour, or the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 60 (Terrorism)

A person who kills, abducts or injures cadres or people with anti-state purposes shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years.

In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by life-term reform through labour or the death penalty, and confiscation of property.

Article 61 (Anti-State Propaganda and Agitation)

A person who, with anti-state purposes, launches propaganda and agitation shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 62 (Treason against the Fatherland)

A citizen of the Republic who commits treason against the Fatherland by defection, surrender, betrayal; or disclosure of secrets shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 63 (Espionage)

A non-citizen of the Republic who detects, collects or transmits secrets with the intention of espionage against the Republic shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 64 (Sabotage)

A person who commits acts of sabotage with anti-state purposes shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the foregoing act has been executed repeatedly or in collusion, the offender shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for life or the death penalty, and confiscation of property.

Article 65 (Inducement of Armed Intervention and Severance of Diplomatic Relationship)

A foreign national who encourages or supplies funds to encourage a foreign country or group to perpetrate armed intervention against the Republic, break diplomatic relations with the Republic, or annul a treaty with the Republic shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 66 (Aggression against Foreigners)

A person who violates the personal liberty or property of a foreigner in the Republic in order to weaken relations between the Republic and the latter's country shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than 10 years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

SECTION 2. CRIMES AGAINST THE NATION

Article 67 (Treason against the Nation)

A Korean national who, under the control of imperialists, suppresses our people's struggle for national liberation or the struggle for the reunification of the country or betrays the nation by selling national interests to imperialists, shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by life term reform through labour or the death penalty, and confiscation of property.

Article 68 (Suppression of the National Liberation Struggle of the Korean Nation)

A foreign national who suppresses the national liberation struggle of the Korean people or the struggle for the reunification of the country shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 69 (Aggression against the Korean Nation)

A foreign national who, with hostile intentions against the Korean nation, violates the personal liberty or property of a Korean national who resides or stays abroad, or causes national dissension, shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

SECTION 3. CRIMES OF HARBOURING, FAILING TO REPORT AND NEGLECTING OF A CRIME AGAINST THE STATE AND THE NATION

Article 70 (Harbouring an Individual who Committed a Crime against the State or the Nation)

A person who harbours another who has committed a crime against the state or the nation, or conceals the evidence of a crime or the nation, shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 71 (Criminal Failure to Report a Crime against the State or the Nation)

A person who, having known another person who has committed a crime against the state or the nation, fails to inform the relevant authorities about such other person shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 72 (Failure to Prevent a Crime against the State)

A person who, having learned of a crime against the state being committed, fails to take steps to prevent such a crime despite his or her capacity to do so shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

CHAPTER 4 CRIMES OF VIOLATING NATIONAL DEFENCE ORDERS

Article 73 (Negligent Execution of Orders, Decisions and Directions)

A person who fails to accurately execute in a timely manner or perfunctorily executes the orders of the Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the orders of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army; the decisions and directions of the National Defence Commission; or the orders, decisions and directions of the Central Military Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing offence has been executed repeatedly, the offender shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than eight years.

Article 74 (Failure to Prepare for Wartime Production)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organization who fails to prepare strategic reserve supplies or to prepare for wartime production shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 75 (Intentional Destruction of Weapons, Ammunition, Combat Technology Equipment and Military Facilities)

A person who intentionally destroys weapons, ammunition, combat technology equipment or military facilities shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where a large amount of weapons, ammunition, combat technology equipment or important military facilities is damaged or destroyed, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the offence of the foregoing paragraph is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 76 (Destruction of Weapons, Ammunition, Combat Technology Equipment, or Military Facilities through Negligence)

A person who destroys weapons, ammunition, combat technology equipment, or military facilities through negligence shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where a large amount of weapons, ammunition, combat technology equipment, or important military facilities is damaged, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 77 (Violation of Military Guard System)

If a person who is mobilized for civilian military training violates the military guard system and this leads to damage of a guarded object, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than seven years.

Article 78 (Plunder, Illegal Possession or Disposal of Weapons, Ammunition and Combat Technology Equipment)

A person who plunders combat technology equipment, illegally possesses weapons or ammunition or disposes of them shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

A person who plunders weapons, ammunition or a large amount of combat technology equipment shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

A person who plunders a large amount of weapons or ammunition or a particularly large amount of combat technology equipment shall be punished by reform through labour for more than eight years.

Article 79 (Loss of Military Supplies)

A person who loses military supplies shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person loses a great amount of military supplies, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 80 (Hindering Production of Military Supplies)

A person who hinders the production of military supplies by failing to build equipment or produce raw or other materials, fuel or electric power in a timely manner or failing to ensure their qualities shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 81 (Production of Defective or Disqualified Military Supplies)

A military supplies production worker who does not comply with technical regulations, a standard operation manual, product specifications or product inspection codes, and produces defective or disqualified supplies, shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 82 (Misappropriation of Military Supplies or Materials for Production of Military Supplies)

A military supplies production worker-in-charge who misappropriates military supplies or materials for production of such military supplies shall be punished by short-term labour for less than four years.

Article 83 (Evasion of Military Service)

A person who evades military service shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed during wartime or quasi-wartime, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 84 (Harbouring of Evaders and Deserters)

A person who knowingly hides an evader of military service or a deserter shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 85 (Interference with Performing of Military Duties)

A person who interferes with military duties such as guard duty block duty, policing or secret communications duty shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 86 (Impersonating a Soldier)

A person who impersonates a soldier and commits a socially dangerous act shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 87 (Trading Military Supplies)

A person who knowingly buys or sells military supplies shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 88 (Disclosure of Confidential Information Concerning National Defence)

A person who discloses confidential information or loses classified documents concerning the national defence shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the act of disclosure or losing of classified information is repeated several times or the disclosed information is of high importance, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

CHAPTER 5 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM

SECTION 1. PROPERTY CRIMES INVOLVING STATE AND SOCIAL COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Article 89 (Stealing State Property)

A person who steals the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation shall be

punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

A person who steals a large amount of state or social cooperative organisation property or steals in collusion shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than nine years.

In cases where an extremely large amount of state or social cooperative organisation property is stolen, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than nine years.

Article 90 (Plundering State Property)

A person who plunders the property of the state or of a social cooperative organisation shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

A person who plunders a large amount of property or plunders repeatedly or in collusion shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than ten years.

In cases where an extremely large amount of state or social cooperative organisation property has been plundered, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 91 (Extortion of State Property)

A person who extorts the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

A person who extorts a large amount of property, or extorts repeatedly or in collusion shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than ten years.

In cases where an extremely large amount of state or social cooperative organisation property is extorted, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 92 (Occupying State Property by Deception)

A person who occupies the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation by deception shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

A person who defrauds the state or a social cooperative organisation of a large amount of its property shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than eight years.

In cases where a person defrauds the state or a social cooperative organisation of an extremely large amount of its property, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than eight years.

Article 93 (Appropriation of State Property)

In cases where a person under a duty entrusted by an institution, corporate association or organisation, or a management worker, appropriates the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation that he or she is in charge of, either as part of his or her duty or by temporary delegation, he or she shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform

through labour for less than three years.

A person who appropriates a large amount of the property, or appropriates the property in collusion, shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than nine years.

In cases where a large amount of state or social cooperative organisation property has been appropriated, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than nine years.

Article 94 (Extremely Grave Plunder of State Property)

In cases where the plunder of state or social cooperative organisation property is extremely grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 95 (Robbery of State Property)

A person who robs the state or a social cooperative organization of its property through threats or assaults that endanger the lives and health of people shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

A person who employs violence to take a large amount of state or social cooperative organization property or commits the afore-mentioned act repeatedly, in collusion, or with weapons shall be punished by reform through labour for more than eight years.

In cases where an extremely large amount of state or social cooperative organization property is robbed, or the offender kills or seriously injures another person in the course of robbery, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 96 (Collective Misappropriation of State Property)

A person who directs or organises the collective misappropriation of the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation under the pretext of various gatherings or welfare projects or illegally awards a cash prize, a premium or a stipend shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 97 (Intentional Destruction of State Property)

A person who purposely destroys the property of the state or a social cooperative organization shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where a particularly important means of production or an important facility is destroyed or in cases of arson or the use of explosives against the property of the state or a social cooperative organization, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years. In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 2 is extremely grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 98 (Negligent Destruction of State Property)

A person who commits negligent destruction of the property of the state or a social cooperative organization shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform

through labour for less than five years.

SECTION 2. CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF ECONOMIC ORDER

Article 99 (Counterfeiting Currency)

A person who counterfeits the currency of the Republic or foreign currency that is exchangeable in a bank of the Republic shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the act of the foregoing paragraph is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 100 (Usage of Counterfeit Currency)

A person who uses counterfeit currency with the knowledge that it is counterfeit shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 101 (Counterfeiting Securities)

A person who counterfeits state securities shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 102 (Usage of Counterfeit Securities)

A person who uses counterfeit state securities with the knowledge that they are counterfeit shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 103 (Illegal Issuance, Payment or Usage of Noncash Method of Payment)

A person who illegally issues, pays or uses a noncash method of payment shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where the foregoing act results in an extremely large loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 104 (Trading Foreign Currency)

A person who illegally exchanges foreign currency that is exchangeable in a bank of the Republic for personal gain shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 105 (Violation of the Regulations for Foreign Currency Control)

A person who violates the regulations for foreign currency control shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 106 (Illegal Trade of Equipment and Supplies in Foreign Currency)

A person who illegally trades equipment and supplies in foreign currency shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 107 (Violation of the Regulations for Storage and Supply of Drugs and Explosives)

In cases where an institution, corporate association or organisation violates the regulations for storage and supply of drugs and explosives, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 108 (Tax Evasion)

A foreign investment company or a foreigner that intentionally fails to pay taxes in whole or in part shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the company or the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than five years.

Article 109 (Failure to Make Payments to the State)

A person who fails to make payments to the state or pays an insufficient amount shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 110 (Unfair Commercial Activity of an Individual)

A person who gains large profits by engaging illegally in unfair commercial activities shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the profits gained from the foregoing act are extremely large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 111 (Unfair Commercial Activity of Institutions or Trade and Foreign Currency Earning Agency or Organization)

In cases where a worker-in-charge at a trade or foreign currency earnings agency or organisation illegally conducts unfair commercial activities with supplies imported from other countries, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through

labour for less than five years.

Article 112 (Impersonating a Corporation to Conduct Transactions)

A person who impersonates a corporation to conduct transactions shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 113 (Encroachment upon Patent, Trademark, Industrial Design, or Country of Origin Markings)

A person who encroaches upon patent, trademark, industrial design or country of origin markings shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 114 (Brokerage)

A person who gains large profits from brokerage shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the profits gained from the foregoing act are particularly large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 115 (Smuggling and Trafficking of Precious or Non-Ferrous Metals)

A person who illegally smuggles or traffics precious or non-ferrous metals shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where a large quantity of precious or non-ferrous metals is smuggled or trafficked, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act is particularly grave, the punishment shall be reform through labour for life.

Article 116 (Smuggling)

A person who smuggles goods shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years. A government official in the relevant sector who commits the aforementioned act or a person who smuggles goods that are under state control or smuggles goods in large quantities or repeatedly, shall be punished by reform through labour for more than four years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 117 (Violation of the Regulations for Import and Export)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organisation who violates the regulations for import and export shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by

reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 118 (Usury)

A person who engages in usury shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the profits gained from the foregoing act are particularly large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 119 (Exploitation of Labour)

A person who illegally hires another person with money or goods for personal business or exploits such other person's labour shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 120(Receiving Money or Goods for Illegally Performed Work or Transportation)

A person who uses machinery and transportation of an institution, corporate association or organisation to illegally perform work or transportation for another and receives a large amount of money or goods shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the profits gained from the foregoing act are particularly large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 121 (Violation of the Railway, Marine or Air Transportation Regulations)

A worker in the railway, marine or air transportation sector who overturns a train or a ship, damages a train, a ship or an aeroplane, hinders its regular operation or causes death or serious injury by violating transportation regulations or giving irresponsible directions shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

A person who causes multiple deaths or serious injuries to multiple persons by the aforementioned act shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than eight years. In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 2 is particularly grave, the punishment shall be reform through labour for life.

Article 122 (Violation of Transportation Utilization Regulations)

A person who violates the transportation utilization regulations to hinder transportation shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where freight cars or cargo boats are delayed for a considerable amount of time, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 123 (Delaying of Transportation Service)

A person who delays transportation service by illegally installing obstacles or barricades on a railway, a road or a sea route, by illegally removing signs or by illegally assaulting or threatening a transportation worker shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by

reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where the foregoing act delayed transportation for a considerable amount of time, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than five years.

Article 124 (Foreign Economic Activities Undertaken in an Irresponsible Manner)

A person who makes problematic economic contracts, including trade contracts, with other countries or conducts foreign economic activities in an irresponsible manner that causes a particularly large damage shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 125 (Illegal Earning of Foreign Currency)

A person who illegally earns foreign currency or organizes a group to undertake such an act shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 126 (Illegal Payment of Sources for Foreign Currency earnings)

A person who illegally pays money or goods as sources for foreign currency earnings²) shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where goods under state control are paid as sources for foreign currency earnings, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 127 (Haphazard Planning of People's Economic Plan)

A person who hinders the planned and balanced development of the people's economy by drawing up a plan for the people's economy in a haphazard manner shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 128 (Modification of People's Economic Plan)

A person who modifies a plan for the people's economy without the authorization of a ratifying organization shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 129 (Failure to Meet People's Economic Plan)

A person who fails to meet a plan for the people's economy by a wide margin due to failure to make careful plans for organized economic enterprises in advance shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

² North Koreans must regularly pay fur, metal, or coal to the government as "source for foreign currency earnings," which the government sells to foreign countries like China to earn foreign currency

Article 130 (False Reports on the Execution of People's Economic Plan)

A person who makes false reports on the execution of a plan for the people's economy shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is repeated or hinders the state's policymaking and policy execution, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 131 (Violation of Contractual Regulations)

A person who hinders the execution of a plan for the people's economy by violating contractual regulations shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 132 (Unplanned Production and Construction)

A person who utilizes labour, equipment, materials or funding for plans for the people's economy to produce unplanned goods or make unplanned constructions to hinder the execution of plans for the people's economy shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 133 (Violation of Supply, Storage and Use of State Reserve Supply Regulations)

A person who violates supply, storage and state reserve supply regulations shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 134 (Illegal Management of Economy)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organisation who illegally manages the economy shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 135 (Illegal Lending and Borrowing of State Property to an Individual)

A person who illegally borrows or lends to an individual the property of a state or a social cooperative organisation, including money, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 136 (Misappropriating, Squandering or Hoarding of Raw and Other Materials, Fund and Equipments)

A person who hinders the normal management of the economy or causes the loss of state property or the property of a social cooperative organisation by misappropriating, squandering or hoarding raw and other materials, funds or equipment shall be punished by

short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act results in a particularly large property loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 137 (Spoilage and Loss of Property)

A person who causes a large quantity of the property of the state or of a social cooperative organisation to be spoiled or lost by managing such property in an irresponsible manner shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes a particularly large quantity of the property of the state or a social cooperative organisation to be spoiled or lost, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 138 (Illegal Disposal or Acquisition of Equipment, Supplies and Materials)

In cases where an institution, corporate association, or an organization illegally gives away, barter, sells, or buys equipment, supplies or materials, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 139 (Plundering and Transferring Properties)

A person who plunders properties and uses said properties in his or her institution, corporate association or organisation, or transfers said properties to another institution, corporate association or organization shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 140 (Violation of Real Estate Management Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for real estate management shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 141 (Production of Sub-standard or Rejected Goods)

A person who fails to meet technical regulations, standard operating regulations or specifications and produces or directs the production of a large quantity of sub-standard or rejected goods shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes a particularly large loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 142 (Violation of Quality Control Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for quality control and makes an incorrect evaluation of a product's quality level or knowingly acquiesces in the production of sub-standard or rejected goods, resulting in grave consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for

less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 143 (Failure to Inspect and Repair Equipment)

A person whose failure to conduct organised enterprises in accordance with the regulations for inspection and repair of equipment leads to equipment damage or production stoppages shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act damages particularly important equipment or stops production for a considerable amount of time, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 144 (Sub-standard Design and Faulty Construction)

A person who makes a sub-standard design for construction or constructs without a blueprint or without proper reference to it, causing serious injury or great loss, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 145 (Irresponsible Inspection of Construction and Approval for Use)

A person who, by irresponsibly inspecting the construction of a building and approving the use of machinery and equipment, causes an accident, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes death, serious injuries to multiple persons or great loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 146 (Usage without Inspection of Construction and Approval for Use)

A person who uses a building without inspection of construction or machinery or equipment without approval for use and causes an accident shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes death, serious injuries to multiple persons, or great loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 147 (Modification of State Building)

A person who illegally modifies the structure of a state building shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 148 (Failure to Repair State Building)

A person who fails to repair a state building in a timely manner and allows it to fall into disrepair or reduces its length of service shall be punished by short-term labour for less than

two years.

Article 149 (Illegal Transfer of State-Owned Dwelling Place)

A person who hands over, receives or lends a dwelling place owned by the state in exchange for money or goods shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 150 (Failure to Give Directions According to Juche Agricultural Methods)

A worker of an agricultural supervisory agency who fails to give directions according to *Juche* agricultural methods, resulting in serious consequences in agricultural production shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 151 (Violation of Production, Supply and Use of Seeds Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for production, supply, and use of seeds, resulting in serious consequences for agricultural production shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 152 (Violation of Scientific and Technological Requirements of Agricultural Production)

A person who violates the scientific and technological requirements of agricultural production, resulting in serious consequences for agricultural production shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 153 (Violation of Veterinary Control and Breeding Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for veterinary control or breeding, causing many domestic animals to die shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the foregoing act causes the death of domestic animals on a large scale, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 154 (Violation of Pisciculture Business Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for the maintenance of fish farms, production and protection of fish stock, and production and supply of fish, resulting in serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 155 (Violation of Mariculture Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for mariculture and manages a farm in a careless

manner, resulting in serious consequences to occur shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 156 (Violation of Product Supply Regulations)

A person who does not receive a product in a timely manner or violates the regulations for product supply, resulting in great inconvenience to the people's lives shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 157 (Violation of Product Sale Regulations)

A person who alters a large number of products or the face or nature of a product for sale, sells products at fraudulent prices, or makes use of a public shop to sell private belongings shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 158 (Violation of Crop Policy Regulations)

A person who violates regulations for crop purchase, transportation, processing, receipt and supply, resulting in serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 159 (Illegal Production of Alcoholic Drink by Institutions, Corporate Associations and Organizations)

A worker-in-charge worker of an institution, corporate association or organization who directs the production of beer or alcoholic drink for sale shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 160 (Illegal Production of Alcoholic Drink by Individual)

An individual who produces beer or alcoholic drink for sale shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 161 (Illegal Distribution of Products)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organization who illegally gives a product to another individual shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits an extremely grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where a particularly large number of products are illegally given to an individual, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than five years.

Article 162 (Violation of Measuring Instruments Regulations)

A person who illegally changes the scale and standard of measuring instruments or uses them knowing that their scale and standard are incorrect shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 163 (Construction and Manufacture of Impractical Facilities and Machinery)

A person who constructs a facility or manufactures, machinery knowing that there is none or very little economic benefits, thereby squandering a large amount of materials, funds or labour shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 164 (Violation of Production and Supply of Electricity Regulations)

An electricity-sector worker who violates the regulations for production and supply of electricity, resulting in serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 165 (Violation of Use of Electricity Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for electricity use, thereby squandering a large amount of electric power shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 166 (Providing Communications and Broadcasting Service in an Irresponsible Manner)

A worker in the communications and broadcasting service sector who makes irresponsible communications or does not conduct broadcasting in a normal manner, resulting in serious consequences, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act results in particularly grave consequences, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 167 (Violation of Telephone Installation and Obstruction of Telephone Use Regulations)

A person who, for personal gain, installs unauthorized telephones multiple times, fails to install authorized telephones in a timely manner, or makes normal telephone calls impossible shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 168 (Violation of the Maritime Affairs Supervision Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for maritime affairs supervision and irresponsibly conducts ship design review, ship registration and inspection, sailor registration or technical certification examination shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In

cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 169 (Evasion of Responsibility to Rescue)

A person who is required to conduct rescue operations but does not rescue an endangered person, vessel or load, resulting in serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 170 (Violation of Price Setting Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for price setting shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 171 (Stealing Heat)

In cases where an institution, corporate association or organisation takes from the government pipelines a large amount of heat and uses it without authorization, or where a person manipulates a valve installed on a government pipeline to result in serious consequences in heat supply, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 172 (Violation of Resident Fuel Supply Regulations)

A worker in the residential fuel sector who fails to responsibly secure residential fuel or violates the regulations for its supply, resulting in serious consequences to people's lives shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

SECTION 3. CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS FOR LAND ADMINISTRATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 173 (Misuse and Non-cultivation of Land)

A person who illegally misuses or fails to cultivate land shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 174 (Loss of Land)

A person who causes land to be washed away by neglecting land protection work shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 175 (Violation of Subterranean Resources Development and Mining Regulations)

A worker at an institution, corporate association or organisation who violates the regulations for subterranean resources development and mining, resulting in serious consequences shall

be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 176 (Illegal Collection and Smelting of Ores)

A person who illegally collects or smelts ores shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 177 (Violation of Regulations for Creation, Protection and Use of Forests Regulations)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organisation who violates the regulations for creation, protection and use of forests, resulting in great damage to forestry resources shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 178 (Abusive and Illegal Felling of Forest Trees)

A person who fells trees in a forest abusively or illegally shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where a large number of trees are felled or trees of designated important forests are felled, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 179 (Forest Fire Caused by Negligence)

A person who causes a large loss to forest resources by beginning a forest fire through negligence shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 180 (Illegal Clearing of Forest)

A person who illegally clears forest to hinder the protection of forests shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 181 (Violation of Marine, Animal, and Plant Resources Protection and Maintenance Regulations)

A person who catches or collects fish and useful animals or plants without permission, during the closed season, in a prohibited area, or by banned means and methods shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 182 (Violation of Environmental Protection Regulations)

A person who contaminates the air, water or soil to create pollution shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 183 (Violation of River Protection Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for river protection, resulting in a risk of serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 184 (Violation of Road Maintenance Regulations)

A person who fails to duly repair or maintain roads, thereby hindering transportation service shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

SECTION 4. CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS FOR LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

Article 185 (Failure to Provide Labour Protection and Labour Safety Facilities)

A worker-in-charge in an institution, corporate association or organization who directs workers to work without providing labour protection and labour safety facilities, thereby causing serious injury or other serious accidents shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes multiple deaths or serious injuries to multiple persons, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than four years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than four years and less than eight years.

Article 186 (Violation of Labour Safety Regulations)

A person who violates the regulations for labour safety, thereby causing serious injury or other serious accidents shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes multiple deaths or serious injuries to multiple persons, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 187 (Traffic Accidents)

A driver of a wheeled vehicle such as a car who violates traffic safety regulations, thereby causing serious injury or other serious accidents shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes death or serious injuries to multiple persons, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 1 causes multiple deaths or serious injuries to many people, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 188 (Irresponsible Assignment, Adjustment and Mobilization of Labour Force)

A worker in the labour administration sector who, although there is an available workplace, refuses to commence his work, does not assign work to workers, or mobilizes and adjusts the labour force in a haphazard way to waste labour or evoke public criticism shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 189 (Violation of Fire Prevention Regulations)

A person who fails to take measures to prevent fire, resulting in serious accidents such as fire or explosion shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the foregoing act causes death, serious injuries to multiple persons, or a particularly large property loss, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 190 (Violation of Socialist Distribution Regulations)

A person who deliberately makes an inaccurate assessment of the quantity and quality of labour and makes an unjust distribution of profits, living expenses, or prize money shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 191 (Assigning Work to Minors)

A person who assigns work to a minor under the working age shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 192 (Assigning Prohibited Work to Women)

A person who makes women do the kinds of work prohibited by law shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

CHAPTER 6 CRIMES OF IMPAIRING SOCIALIST CULTURE

Article 193 (Import, Keeping and Distribution of Decadent Culture)

A person who, without authorization, imports, makes, distributes or illegally keeps music, dance, drawings, photos, books, video recordings or electronic media that reflects decadent, carnal or foul contents shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where such a person imports, keeps or distributes sexual video recordings, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 194 (Conduct of Decadent Acts)

A person who watches or listens to music, dance, drawings, photos, books, video recordings or electronic media that reflects decadent, carnal or foul contents or who performs such acts himself or herself shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 195 (Listening to Hostile Broadcasting and Collection, Keeping and Distribution of Enemy Propaganda)

A person who, without anti-state motives, listens to a broadcasting that is hostile to the Republic, or collects, keeps or distributes enemy propaganda shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 196 (Damaging of Historic Sites, Relics, Scenic Spots and Natural Monuments)

A person who damages historic sites, relics, scenic spots or natural monuments that are preserved and managed by the state shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is intentional, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 197 (Robbing of Historic Sites)

A person who robs an historic site shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 198 (Smuggling and Illegal Trafficking of Historic Relics)

A person who illegally smuggles or traffics an historic relic shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 2 is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 199 (Disregard of Writings, Inventions and Technical Innovations)

A person who makes an incorrect assessment of writings, inventions or technical innovations and ignores them out of greed, jealousy or other mean motives shall be punished by short-

term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 200 (Theft of Writings, Inventions and Technical Innovations)

A person who publishes another person's writings, inventions or technical innovations under his or her own name for personal gain shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 201 (Breaking into a Computer Network)

A person who breaks into a computer network of state maintenance, national defence construction or the technology and science sector shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 202 (Damaging Information)

A person who damages important information stored in an information processing device such as a computer shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 203 (Input and Distribution of False Information)

A person who inputs or distributes false information into a computer network out of greed, jealousy or other base motive, thereby causing confusion in information processing shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 204 (Irresponsible Execution of Education Decrees and Curriculum)

A worker in the education sector who fails to execute or irresponsibly executes education decrees or curriculum without just reason shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 205 (Unjust Execution of Next Generation Cultivation Affairs)

A person who unjustly executes recommendations for school, school admission, skills evaluation and school placement shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 206 (Unjust Selection of Athletes)

A person who does not rightly select athletes for important competitions, resulting in serious consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 207 (Violation of Child Protection and Care Regulations)

A worker serving at a nursery or a kindergarten who violates the regulations for child protection and care, thereby severely injuring a child shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 208 (Refusal to Treat a Patient)

A medical worker who, without a special reason, refuses to visit a patient or to treat him or her, thereby causing the patient to die shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 209 (Medical Malpractice)

A medical worker who does harm to the health of a patient by negligently treating or nursing the patient or by administering the incorrect drugs shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes the patient to die, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than five years.

Article 210 (Illegal Medical Service)

In cases where a person who is not a medical worker, or a person who, albeit a medical worker, is outside of hospital does harm to a person's health by giving him medical treatment for personal gain, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes the patient to die, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 211 (Production of Defective Medicine and Medical Instruments)

A person who produces defective medicine or medical instruments, or irresponsibly inspects medicine or medical instruments, thereby causing harm to a patient's health shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes the patient to die, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 212 (Negligence of Disease Control)

In cases where disease control measures are executed irresponsibly, resulting in the spread of an epidemic, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 213 (Irresponsible Border Quarantine)

A border quarantine worker who irresponsibly executes the quarantine of persons, goods, flora or fauna, resulting in the spread of an epidemic, shall be punished by short-term labour less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 214 (Acquisition, Sales and Use of Human Organs, Foetus and Blood)

A person who acquires, sells or uses a human organ, a foetus or blood to treat illness or for personal gain shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the foregoing act results in serious consequences, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 2 is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 215 (Manufacture and Sales of Fake Medicines and Adulterated Food)

A person who makes or sells fake medicines or adulterated food for personal gain shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

A person who knowingly makes or sells fake medicines or groceries that are harmful to health or life shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes a person to die, to be stricken with serious illness, or to be disabled permanently, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 216 (Illegal Cultivation of Opium and Manufacture of Drugs)

A person who grows opium poppies or manufactures drugs illegally shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 217 (Illegal Use of Drugs)

A person who uses drugs illegally shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 218 (Smuggling and Illegal Trafficking of Drugs)

A person who smuggles or traffics drugs illegally shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, or where a large quantity of drugs are smuggled or trafficked illegally, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 2 is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

CHAPTER 7 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE

SECTION 1. CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Article 219 (Collective Disturbance)

A person who, as part of a group, without anti-state motives, fails to comply with the instructions of a state agency and defies it shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

A person who commits the foregoing act with the use of weapons or who causes death, serious injuries, destruction or other grave consequences through the aforementioned act shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

The mastermind and the principal culprits of the aforementioned act shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 220 (Interference with the Execution of Duty)

A person who interferes with the execution of the duty of a management worker, by assaults, threats, or insults shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion or causes disturbance to the affairs of the relevant sector, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 221 (Interference with the Execution of the Duty of a Legal-sector Worker)

A person who interferes with the execution of the duty of a legal-sector worker by assaults, threats, insults or abuse of authority shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 222 (Fabrication and Distribution of False Rumour)

A person who, without anti-state motives, concocts a false rumour that may lead to distrust of the state and cause social disruption shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 223 (Illegal Use and Fabrication of Official Seals and Government Seals)

A person who makes an illegal use of an official seal or a government seal, fabricates such a thing, or uses a fabricated seal knowing that it is a fabrication shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she

shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 224 (Illegal Disposal, Forging and Use of Documents and Certificates)

A person who conceals, disposes of, or forges documents or other certificates, or passes on their counterfeits knowing that they are counterfeits, for personal gain or with pernicious motives shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 225 (Trading Certificates)

A person who buys or sells a certificate shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 226 (Violation of Publication Regulations)

A person who, in violation of the regulations for publication, prints, publishes or distributes publications, types or copies them, or violates the regulations for production and distribution of electronic media, thereby causing serious consequences, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 227 (Violation of Regulations for Transportation of Radioactive, Explosive and Inflammable Materials)

A person who violates the regulations for the transportation of radioactive, explosive or inflammable materials and carries, delivers or helps to deliver them shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act causes death, serious injuries or a large amount of damage, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act of Paragraph 1 causes multiple deaths, serious injuries to multiple persons or a particularly large amount of damage, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 228 (Violation of the Regulations for Guard Duty)

A person who violates the regulations for guard duty to damage the guarded object shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years.

Article 229 (Illegal Production, Possession, Use and Supply of Explosives)

A person who illegally makes, possesses or uses explosives or detonators, or who supplies them to others shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in collusion, the punishment shall

be reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 230 (Intentional Revealing of Secrets)

A person who intentionally reveals state secrets shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where an important state secret is revealed or results in serious consequences, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 231 (Revealing of Secrets by Negligence)

A person who reveals state secrets or loses classified state material by negligence shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 232 (Trespassing Territorial Air Space and Waters)

A foreigner who enters or leaves the territorial air space or waters of the Republic by aeroplane or by boat without permission or violates designated courses or altitude shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 233 (Illegal Crossing of Border)

A person who illegally crosses a border of the Republic shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 234 (Assisting Illegal Crossing of Border)

A worker in the border administration sector who assists someone to cross a border shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or in exchange for money or goods, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 235 (Leaving Designated Area of Navigation and Fishing Ground)

A person who leaves a designated area of navigation or a designated fishing ground without permission shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 236 (False Report and Testimony)

A person who makes a false report concerning a crime or makes false testimony, assessment, interpretation, or analysis shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 237 (Threatening a Witness)

A person who assaults or threatens another to force him or her to make false testimony, assessment, interpretation, or analysis shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 238 (Revenge)

A person who beats, assaults, or insults a person involved in an incident in order to gain revenge shall be punished by reform by labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 239 (Harbouring of General Criminals)

A person who harbours an offender subject to reform through labour for a definite period or conceals the evidence of a crime shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or the person conceals an offender who committed murder or robbery or conceals the evidence of such, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 240 (Failure to Report General Crime)

A person who, having learned of the planning or committing of offences under Articles 95, 278 and 302, fails to report it to the relevant agency shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 241 (Flight)

In cases where a person who is in custody or in the middle of serving his or her term takes flight, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

A person who, in the course of escaping, destroys facilities or commits violence, shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 242 (Bribery)

A non-management worker who accepts bribes shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the amount of the bribe is particularly large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 243 (Damaging Seals)

A person who damages the seal on an important object such as a confidential chamber, a document room, or archives of an agency, enterprise or organization, or damages a seal

issued by an organ of jurisprudence, thereby hindering the affairs of the relevant sector shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 244 (Unjust Complaints)

A person who causes grave consequences by submitting exaggerated or fabricated complaints for personal gain or pernicious motives shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 245 (Damaging the Prestige of the Republic in Foreign Countries)

A citizen who damages the prestige of the Republic in foreign countries shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

SECTION 2. MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OFFENCES

Article 246 (Abuse of Authority)

A management worker who causes grave consequence by abusing his or her authority for personal gain shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than four years.

Article 247 (Ultra Vires)

A management worker who exercises the authority of his or her superior without the superior's permission, thereby causing grave consequences, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 248 (Dereliction of Duty)

A management worker who does not execute his or her superior's orders or directions, or his or her normal duty, or executes the aforementioned in a careless manner, thereby causing grave consequences shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 249 (Placement of a Material Burden)

A worker-in-charge of an institution, corporate association or organization, who, on the pretext of support, sponsorship, gift or a business guarantee, places a financial burden on an employee, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or coercively or the amount of the

money or goods is particularly large, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 250 (Ignoring Petition and Complaint)

A management worker who deliberately ignores or wrongly deals with a petition or a complaint from citizens shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 251 (Damaging the Prestige of State Agencies)

A management worker who, through acting unlawfully or misconduct, damages the prestige of state agencies shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 252 (Illegal Arrest, Detention and Search)

A legal-sector worker who illegally detains, apprehends or arrests others; searches the body or the dwelling of a person; or confiscates or forfeits the property of a person shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the foregoing act is committed repeatedly or causes social disturbance, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 253 (Exaggeration and Falsification of Case)

A legal-sector worker who interrogates a person in an illegal way or exaggerates or falsifies a case shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In case where the foregoing act causes such other person to die, sustain serious injuries, or become falsely convicted of a crime, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 254 (Illegal Release of Criminals)

A legal-sector worker who illegally releases a criminal or makes the crime lighter than it is shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 255 (Unjust Decision or Judgment)

A court worker who reaches an unjust decision or judgment shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 256 (Failure to Execute Decisions and Judgments)

A person who fails to execute a final decision or judgment without a just reason shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 257 (Bribe Acceptance by a Management Worker)

A management worker who accepts a bribe shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. A person who accepts a particularly large bribe or who extorts one shall be punished by reform through labour for four years.

CHAPTER 8 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF THE ORDER OF SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE LIFE

Article 258 (Acts of Misdemeanour)

A person who is guilty of shameful acts of misdemeanour shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where an act of misdemeanour is committed multiple times, in collusion, or in a cruel way, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than five years.

A person who, through forming a gang, causes anxiety and fear to society shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 259 (Gang Fight)

A person who, as part of a group, engages in a gang fight shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed using a lethal weapon or causes death, serious injuries, or serious consequences such as destruction of property, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

The mastermind and the principal culprits in the foregoing act shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 260 (Encouraging a Minor to Commit Crime)

A person who encourages a minor under the age of seventeen to commit or take part in a crime and thus to become delinquent shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than seven years.

Article 261 (Prostitution)

A person who has engaged in prostitution multiple times shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 262 (Acts of Obscenity)

In cases where many men and women gather and engage in obscene activities, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed multiple times or causes social disruption, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 263 (Impersonation of Authority)

In cases where a person who is not a management worker disguises him/herself as a management worker or commits a socially dangerous act in the guise of a management worker, and in cases where a management worker commits such act in the guise of another management worker, he or she shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 264 (Exercise of False Authority)

A person who commits a socially dangerous act in the guise of a censor or inspector worker shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 265 (Usage of False Honour and Titles)

A person who commits a socially dangerous act repeatedly by exercising false state honour or titles for personal gain shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 266 (Gambling)

A person, who gambles, staking money or goods, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 267 (Superstitious Activities)

A person who repeatedly engages in superstitious activities in exchange for money or goods shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 268 (Encouraging Superstitious Activities)

A person who, for personal gain or other purposes, encourages others to engage in superstitious activities shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the foregoing act is committed towards multiple persons, the punishment shall be short-term labour for less than three years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than seven years.

Article 269 (Exercise of Force)

A person who recovers his or her personal or property loss by force not according to law shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 270 (Illegal Marriage and Breaking up of Family)

A person who, for greedy or other pernicious motives, marries multiple spouses or breaks up another person's family shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 271 (Neglecting the Responsibility to Protect Elderly and Children)

A person who intentionally does not take care of an elderly person, a child or a person incapable of work that he or she is responsible for protecting, thereby causing harm to their health, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 272 (Mistreatment)

A person who harms the health of a person under his or her protection by mistreating such person shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 273 (Misappropriation of Lost Property)

A person who keeps money or goods he or she has found without handing them over to the relevant state organ shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 274 (Failure to Submit Reward and Profit to the State)

A public official who does not submit to the state a large amount of rewards or profits that resulted from transactions or that he or she received during transactions and takes it for his or her own or engages in collective misappropriation of such shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 275 (Trading Plundered Goods)

A person who buys or sells plundered goods in the knowledge that they are plundered shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 276 (Damaging Graves)

A person who intentionally destroys a grave shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where many graves are damaged, the punishment shall be reform through labour for

less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than four years.

Article 277 (Allowing Grave Consequences to Occur)

A person who knows that a person's life is in danger or that a particularly large amount of damage may occur and does not inform the relevant organ or person or does not take possible measures to save the person or avert the consequences, to cause death or a particularly large amount of damage, shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

CHAPTER 9 CRIMINAL IMPAIRMENT OF THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF CITIZENS

SECTION 1. CRIMINAL IMPAIRMENT OF LIFE, HEALTH AND PERSONALITY

Article 278 (Intentional Murder)

A person who intentionally murders another out of greed, jealousy, or other pernicious motives shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 279 (Intentional Manslaughter)

A person who intentionally slaughters another without greed, jealousy, or other pernicious motives shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 280 (Homicide Induced by Fit of Rage)

A person who kills another in a fit of rage brought about by violence or serious insults from the victim shall be punished by reform through labour for more than three years and less than six years.

In cases where many persons are killed by the foregoing act, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than six years and less than ten years.

Article 281 (Homicide beyond Justifiable Self-Defence)

A person who kills another by an act that goes beyond a measure of justifiable self-defence or beyond the measure necessary for the performance of his or her duty or responsibility shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 282 (Involuntary Manslaughter)

A person who is guilty of accidental killing shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where such a person accidentally kills multiple persons, the punishment shall be

reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

Article 283 (Intentional Infliction of Grave Injury)

A person who intentionally inflicts grave injury that endangers the life of another, who causes an eye, an ear, or another organ to lose its function, who causes injury to the face that leaves a permanent scar, who causes mental disorder or who causes injury which will considerably impair the victim's working ability shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing causes the victim to die, is executed using brutal methods or in collusion or causes serious injuries to multiple persons, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 284 (Infliction of Grave Injury Induced by Fit of Rage)

A person who causes grave injury to another in a fit of rage brought about by violence or serious insult from the victim shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the foregoing causes serious injuries to multiple persons, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than four years.

Article 285 (Infliction of Grave Injury beyond Justifiable Self-Defence)

A person who causes grave injury to another by an act that goes beyond a measure of justifiable self-defence or beyond the measure necessary for the performance of his or her duty shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 286 (Infliction of Grave Injury by Accident)

A person who accidentally causes grave injury shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 287 (Intentional Infliction of Light Injury)

A person who intentionally causes light injury to another shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 288 (Assault)

A person who assaults another shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 289 (Abduction of Children)

A person who abduct or conceals a child for personal gain or from the motive of revenge shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 290 (Kidnapping)

A person who kidnaps another for personal gain shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

In cases where multiple persons are kidnapped or the foregoing act is committed in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing offence of Paragraph 1 is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 291 (Illegal Restriction of Personal Liberty)

A person who illegally restricts the liberty of another shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

Article 292 (Insult and Slander)

A person who insults another or who slanders his or her good name shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

Article 293 (Rape)

A man who rapes a woman by using violence or threats or by taking advantage of her helpless status shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed multiple times or in cases of gang rape, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

Article 294 (Forcing Subordinate Women to have Sexual Intercourse)

A man who forces a woman who is his subordinate to have sexual intercourse with him shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where the aforementioned act is committed against multiple women or when the woman concerned becomes depraved or commits suicide as a result of the aforementioned act, the offender shall be punished by reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

Article 295 (Sexual Intercourse with a Minor)

A person who has sexual intercourse with a minor under the age of fifteen shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave

offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

SECTION 2. CRIMES OF THE ENCROACHMENT ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

Article 296 (Stealing Personal Property)

A person who steals the property of an individual shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where personal property is stolen in collusion or in large quantities, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than seven years. In cases where a particularly large amount of personal property is stolen, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than seven years and less than ten years.

Article 297 (Taking Personal Property)

A person who takes the property of another person shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where personal property is plundered in large quantities, multiple times or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

In cases where a particularly large amount of personal property is plundered, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than eight years and less than twelve years.

Article 298 (Taking Personal Property by Threats)

A person who takes the property of an individual by threats shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

In cases where personal property is taken by threat in large quantities, multiple times or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than three years and less than eight years.

In cases where a particularly large amount of personal property is taken by threat, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than eight years and less than twelve years.

Article 299 (Taking Personal Property by Cheating)

A person who cheats an individual of his or her property shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where a large amount of personal property is taken by cheating, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than five years.

In cases where a particularly large amount of personal property is taken by cheating, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 300 (Appropriation of Personal Property)

A person who appropriates the property of an individual shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than two years.

In cases where personal property is appropriated in large amount or in collusion, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than two years and less than seven years. In cases where a particularly large amount of personal property is appropriated, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than seven years and less than ten years.

Article 301 (Grave Forms of Taking Personal Property)

In cases where the person commits a grave offence of taking personal property, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour.

Article 302 (Robbery of Personal Property)

A person who robs an individual of his or her property by violence or threats, endangering the life and health of the victim, shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where the foregoing act is committed multiple times, in collusion, or with the use of weapons, or where a large amount of personal property is robbed, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the foregoing act is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life term reform through labour.

Article 303 (Destruction of Personal Property)

A person who deliberately destroys the property of an individual shall be punished by short-term labour for less than two years.

In cases where personal property is destroyed multiple times, in collusion, or in large quantities, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than four years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than four years and less than ten years.

Additional Clauses of Criminal Law (General Crimes)

Adopted by Decree No. 2483 of the Standing Committee of Supreme People's Assembly on December 19th, 2007

Article 1 (Extremely Grave Form of Intentional Destruction of Combat Technology Equipment and Military Facilities)

In cases where the intentional destruction of combat technology equipment or military facilities is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty.

Article 2 (Extremely Grave Form of Plundering State Property)

In cases where the plundering of state property is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 3 (Extremely Grave Form of Robbery of State Property)

In cases where the robbery of state property is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 4 (Extremely Grave Form of Intentional Destruction of State Property)

In cases where the intentional destruction of state property is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty.

Article 5 (Extremely Grave Form of Currency Counterfeiting)

In cases where the counterfeiting of currency is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty.

Article 6 (Extremely Grave Form of Smuggling and Illegal Trafficking of Precious and Non-Ferrous Metals)

In cases where the smuggling or illegal trafficking of precious or non-ferrous metals is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 7 (Illegal Sale of Strategic Reserve Supplies)

A person who illegally sells strategic reserve supplies shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where strategic reserve supplies are sold multiple times or in a particularly large amount, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 8 (Smuggling of State Resources)

A person who illegally sells state resources such as underground resources, forest resources or fishery resources to another country shall be punished by reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. A person who sells resources to another country multiple times or in a large amount shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where the act of the foregoing clause is extremely grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour or the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 9 (Foreign Currency Flight)

A person who deposits foreign currency in a foreign bank or corporation shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years.

Article 10 (Violation of Laws and Regulations of Construction)

A person who undertakes construction activities in violation of laws or regulations related to construction shall be punished by short term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 11 (Extremely Grave Form of Smuggling and Illegal Trafficking of Drugs)

In cases where the smuggling or illegal trafficking of drugs is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 12 (Violation of the Regulations for Storage and Supply of Drugs and its Raw Material)

In cases where the violation of the regulations for storage and supply of drugs and raw material for drugs is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 13 (Illegal Cooperation with Person from another Country)

A person who illegally cooperates with a person in another country for personal gain shall be punished by short term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 14 (Particularly Grave Form of Flight of Person under Reformation)

A person who is sentenced to a heavy punishment, is serving his or her term, and takes flight shall be punished by life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 15 (Criminal Condonance)

A legal-sector worker who, for personal gain, condones a crime or to releases a criminal shall be punished by short term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a

grave offence, the punishment shall be reform through labour for less than three years.

Article 16 (Obstruction of Solving of a Case)

A person who intentionally obstructs the solving of a case using his authority, position or duty for personal gain or out of false motives shall be punished by short term labour for less than two years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

Article 17 (Particularly Grave Form of Misdemeanour)

In cases of particularly grave forms of misdemeanour, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 18 (Illegal Business)

A person who illegally runs a restaurant, inn, shop or such shall be punished by reform through labour for less than five years.

In cases where a particularly large amount of profit is gained from the illegal business, the punishment shall be reform through labour for more than five years and less than ten years. In cases where the person commits a grave offence, he or she shall be punished by reform through labour for more than ten years.

In cases where sexual service was organized in the course of operating a restaurant or an inn, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 19 (Particularly Grave Form of Intentional Infliction of Heavy Injury)

In cases where the intentional infliction of heavy injury is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 20 (Extremely Grave Form of Kidnapping)

In cases where the kidnapping is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty.

Article 21 (Particularly Grave Form of Rape)

In cases where the rape is particularly grave, the punishment shall be life-term reform through labour or the death penalty.

Article 22 (Extremely Grave Form of Robbery of Personal Property)

In cases where the robbery of personal property is extremely grave, the punishment shall be the death penalty and confiscation of property.

Article 23 (Exceptional Application of Crimes which fall under Life-term Reform through Labour and the Death Penalty)

In cases where multiple acts of crime committed by one perpetrator are particularly grave, or where there is no possibility of rehabilitation, the punishment shall be life-term reform

through labour or the death penalty.