

# **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

## **Grain Administration Law**

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### **Chapter 1: Fundamentals of the Grain Administration Law**

#### **Article 1 (Mission of the Grain Administration Law)**

The Grain Administration Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strictly establishes systems and order in the purchase, storage, processing, supply, sale, and consumption of grain to develop grain administration, accelerate socialist economic construction, and improve the people's livelihood.

#### **Article 2 (Principle of Planned Consumption of Grain)**

Grain administration is an important task to ensure the people's economic demand for grain, including food.

The state uniformly manages all grain, circulates it within the grain administration system, and ensures planned consumption.

#### **Article 3 (Principle of Consolidating Achievements in the Grain Sector)**

In the DPRK, a people-oriented food supply system has been established through correct grain policy, and the material and technical foundation of the grain sector has been solidly built.

The state consolidates achievements in grain administration and systematically increases investment in this sector.

#### **Article 4 (Principle of Grain Purchase)**

Proper grain purchase is an essential requirement for securing grain sources.

The state conducts grain purchases under a unified system, considering both national grain

demand and the interests of cooperative farmers, using various forms and methods, and strictly summarizes and addresses the status of grain purchases.

#### **Article 5 (Principle of Grain Storage)**

Responsible grain storage is an important guarantee to prevent grain loss.

The state provides the necessary material and technical means for grain storage and ensures storage in accordance with scientific and technical requirements.

#### **Article 6 (Principle of Grain Processing)**

Improving grain processing is a priority task to ensure high-quality and nutritious food and grain-processed products.

The state modernizes grain processing facilities and ensures sufficient processing capacity.

#### **Article 7 (Principle of Grain Supply and Sale)**

Responsible supply and sale of grain is a consistent policy of the DPRK.

The state supplies and sells food to the people in a timely manner and ensures planned provision of other grains, including industrial and feed grains.

#### **Article 8 (Principle of Grain Reserves)**

The state systematically builds grain reserves and encourages institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens to voluntarily participate in grain-saving efforts.

#### **Article 9 (Exchange and Cooperation in the Grain Sector)**

The state promotes exchange and cooperation with other countries and international organizations in the grain sector.

### **Chapter 2: Grain Purchase**

#### **Article 10 (Organization of Grain Purchase)**

Grain purchase is an important task in which the state buys harvested grain.

The central and local agricultural guidance bodies and grain enterprises must thoroughly organize harvesting, threshing, drying, packaging, and transportation to ensure timely grain purchase.

#### **Article 11 (Methods of Grain Purchase)**

Grain purchase is divided into compulsory purchase and surplus sale purchase, conducted by grain enterprises under agricultural guidance bodies.

Grain enterprises must inspect impurity rate, moisture content, weight, and packaging condition at designated locations and purchase accordingly. Producers must be present during this process.

#### **Article 12 (Formulation and Execution of Grain Purchase Plans)**

The central planning and agricultural guidance bodies must annually establish grain

purchase plans, divided into compulsory and surplus sale purchase plans. These plans must be based on the grain production plan and issued to agricultural guidance bodies at the beginning of the year. Surplus sale purchase plans are based on grain remaining after compulsory purchases, farm self-provision, and farmers' in-kind distribution. Agricultural guidance bodies and grain-producing institutions, enterprises, and organizations must fully implement the grain purchase plans.

#### **Article 13 (Grasping Grain Production Status)**

Agricultural guidance and statistical bodies must grasp grain production status by entity and crop type.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations using farmland for other purposes (e.g., gold panning) must deliver the agreed grain amount to the relevant unit.

They must also register consumption documents for produced grain with the local agricultural guidance body and report accurately to the relevant authority.

#### **Article 14 (Grain Purchase Targets)**

Grain-producing institutions, enterprises, and organizations must sell all grain—except for self-provision, in-kind distribution, and registered self-consumption—to grain enterprises under agricultural guidance bodies.

Units using non-arable land must sell the estimated harvest amount to grain enterprises. If not required to sell, they must register the grain and consume it as prescribed.

#### **Article 15 (Weighing of Grain)**

Grain enterprises under agricultural guidance bodies must accurately weigh grain during purchase.

The state planning body and relevant institutions must ensure production and supply of weighing equipment.

#### **Article 16 (Impurity and Moisture Content of Grain)**

Grain-producing institutions, enterprises, and organizations must ensure impurity and moisture content are within set standards.

Grain enterprises must accurately measure these values during purchase.

#### **Article 17 (Quality Inspection of Grain)**

Quality inspection of purchased grain is conducted by quality supervision bodies.

Agricultural guidance bodies may also inspect under delegation.

Officials from the producing institution must be present during inspection.

#### **Article 18 (Packaging of Purchased Grain)**

Grain is purchased in packaged form, though some types may be purchased unpackaged.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must package grain in designated containers and according to standards.

### **Chapter 3: Grain Storage**

#### **Article 19 (Grasping Stored Grain)**

Grain storage prevents loss and preserves quality.

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions must accurately grasp and store grain according to its characteristics and purpose.

#### **Article 20 (Grain Storage Institutions)**

Grain storage is handled by grain enterprises and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

Storage before transport to national warehouses is managed by institutions designated by the Cabinet.

#### **Article 21 (Placement of Grain Warehouses)**

Agricultural guidance bodies must place grain warehouses in safe, accessible locations. Removing a warehouse requires approval from the central agricultural guidance body.

#### **Article 22 (Construction of Grain Warehouses)**

The state planning body, agricultural guidance bodies, and relevant institutions must construct warehouses according to storage needs and equip loading/unloading facilities. Grain enterprises and relevant institutions must build protective structures (e.g., fences, ditches) and pave internal roads and loading areas.

#### **Article 23 (Inspection and National Reserve Grain Storage)**

Grain enterprises and relevant institutions must regularly inspect stored grain, rotate stock, fumigate, and prevent pest damage.

Chemical industry bodies must ensure timely production of fumigation chemicals.

Stored national reserve grain must be rotated with newly produced grain at set intervals.

#### **Article 24 (Protection of Warehouse Areas)**

Grain enterprises and relevant institutions must not build unrelated structures or store flammable/explosive materials in warehouse areas.

Firefighting equipment must be installed, and fire-causing activities are prohibited.

#### **Article 25 (Grain Storage Containers and Protective Materials)**

The state planning body, agricultural guidance bodies, and relevant institutions must ensure production of containers and protective materials (e.g., sacks, tarpaulins).

Grain enterprises must manage containers properly and increase reuse rates.

**Article 26 (Transportation of Grain)**

Transportation bodies and relevant institutions must transport grain using covered vehicles.

If uncovered, tarpaulins must be used to protect from rain and snow.

Grain must not be transported with foul-smelling or toxic substances.

**Article 27 (Grain In/Outflow and Inspection)**

Grain enterprises and relevant institutions must manage warehouse inflow/outflow according to regulations and maintain physical inventory records.

They must conduct regular inspections and report to higher authorities.

In case of discrepancies, appropriate measures must be taken with approval.

**Article 28 (Grain Security Organization)**

Institutions storing grain must establish proper security systems and prevent incidents.

Important security posts cannot be established or removed without approval.

**Chapter 4: Grain Processing****Article 29 (Basic Requirements for Grain Processing)**

Grain processing is the activity of making food easier to eat and preparing grain for use as industrial raw materials or animal feed according to its purpose.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations that process grain must do so according to the people's preferences, nutritional requirements, and the needs of the industrial sector.

**Article 30 (Grain Processing Enterprises)**

Grain processing is carried out by grain enterprises. However, with approval from the central agricultural guidance body, institutions, enterprises, and organizations may also process grain.

Grain may not be processed outside the national grain administration system.

**Article 31 (Establishment of Grain Processing Capacity)**

Agricultural guidance bodies must reasonably allocate grain processing enterprises and establish processing capacity to handle all grain except for farm self-provisioned grain in the region.

To abolish a grain processing enterprise, approval must be obtained from the provincial and central agricultural guidance bodies.

**Article 32 (Modernization of Processing Lines, Improvement of Milling and Yield Rates)**

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must hygienically and culturally maintain grain processing enterprises, modernize processing lines to eliminate processing losses, and improve milling and yield rates.

The central agricultural guidance body must annually set standards for milling and yield rates.

#### **Article 33 (Improvement of Product Quality)**

Grain enterprises and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must improve the quality of grain-processed products.

Grain processing facilities and products must be managed hygienically and culturally.

#### **Article 34 (Recovery of By-products)**

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations that process grain must recover all by-products such as rice bran, wheat bran, and corn germ produced during processing.

#### **Article 35 (Maintenance of Processing Facilities)**

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish a planned preventive maintenance system for grain processing facilities and perform quality maintenance according to maintenance cycles.

Repaired facilities must be inspected by the relevant institution depending on the case.

#### **Article 36 (Production Bases for Processing Equipment)**

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions must strengthen production and repair bases for grain processing equipment and parts and normalize production.

The state planning body and relevant institutions must ensure planned supply of materials needed for production of processing equipment and parts.

#### **Article 37 (Power Supply for Processing)**

The state planning body and power supply agencies must include power for grain processing in agricultural power use and plan and supply it separately for processing.

### **Chapter 5: Grain Supply and Sale**

#### **Article 38 (Grain Supply and Demand Command)**

Grain supply, demand, and sale are important tasks to balance regional consumption and ensure grain for the people and the national economy.

The central and local agricultural guidance bodies must establish a grain supply and demand command system, ensure flexibility and accuracy in command, and plan grain supply and sale.

#### **Article 39 (Formulation of the National Grain Supply Plan)**

The central planning body must formulate the national grain supply plan for the food year based on the compulsory and surplus sale purchase plans.

The Cabinet approves the national grain supply plan.

**Article 40 (Grain Supply and Demand Plan)**

The central agricultural guidance body must formulate the grain supply and demand plan based on the national grain supply plan.

**Article 41 (Coordination of Grain Supply and Demand Regions)**

The central and provincial agricultural guidance bodies must correctly designate grain supply bases and coordinate sending and receiving regions according to the supply and demand plan.

Relevant agricultural guidance bodies and grain enterprises must ensure timely supply of planned grain to consumers.

**Article 42 (Provision of Grain Transport Means)**

Transport agencies and relevant institutions and enterprises must transport grain on time. In case of transport shortages, agricultural guidance bodies may mobilize transport means from local institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

**Article 43 (Standards for Grain Supply and Sale)**

Food for workers and office staff is supplied and sold based on labor intensity, occupation, and assignment, with set standards and grain types.

Grain may not be supplied or sold in excess or in duplicate, or in violation of these standards.

The central labor administration and agricultural guidance bodies determine the standards and grain types.

**Article 44 (Registration and Supply of Food Recipients)**

The central and local agricultural guidance bodies must regularly and accurately register food recipients and supply and sell food accordingly.

Surplus food must be thoroughly processed and sold to consumers by category and month.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must monitor changes in food recipients and re-register them with the relevant agricultural guidance body.

**Article 45 (Placement of Food Supply and Grain Sale Points)**

The central and local agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions must place food supply and grain sale points based on the distribution of recipients and regional characteristics.

These points must be hygienically and culturally maintained, ensure accurate weighing, and improve service.

Grain sale points must purchase and sell surplus grain as prescribed.

**Article 46 (Food for Workers in Subsidiary Fields and Non-Grain Units)**

Food for workers in subsidiary fields of institutions, enterprises, and organizations is provided from self-produced grain.

If units specializing in non-grain crops (e.g., vegetables, industrial crops) cannot provide food for their workers, the agricultural guidance body supplies it.

**Article 47 (Supply and Sale of Industrial and Feed Grain)**

Agricultural guidance bodies and grain enterprises must supply and sell industrial and feed grain by type according to usage plans.

They must consider inventory, usage, and consumption standards and supply only the necessary amount.

Sales must be conducted quarterly.

**Article 48 (Grain Conservation)**

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens using grain must avoid waste and conserve it.

Grain may not be used for black market trading or illegal alcohol production.

**Chapter 6: Guidance and Control of Grain Administration****Article 49 (Basic Requirements for Guidance and Control)**

Strengthening guidance and control over grain administration is an important means to correctly implement national grain policy.

The state strengthens guidance and control to develop grain administration.

**Article 50 (Guidance of Grain Administration)**

Grain administration is guided under the unified leadership of the Cabinet by the central agricultural guidance body.

This body must establish a proper guidance system and regularly oversee grain administration.

**Article 51 (Duties of Agricultural Guidance Bodies)**

Agricultural guidance bodies must monitor grain production, purchase, storage, processing, supply, sale, and consumption, and guide efficient grain management.

**Article 52 (Strengthening Research and Training of Experts)**

The central scientific and technical administration, agricultural guidance bodies, and educational institutions must strengthen research bases in the grain sector, solve scientific and technical problems, and systematically train necessary technicians and experts.

**Article 53 (Provision of Conditions for Grain Administration)**

The state planning body, labor administration, material supply agencies, financial



institutions, and relevant bodies must timely provide labor, equipment, materials, funds, and goods needed for grain administration.

#### **Article 54 (Supervision and Control of Grain Administration)**

Supervision and control are carried out by agricultural guidance bodies and relevant supervisory agencies.

They must strictly monitor to prevent false reporting, illegal handling, and violations in grain production, purchase, storage, processing, supply, sale, and consumption.

#### **Article 55 (Recovery and Transfer)**

Illegally handled, misused, or wasted grain and leftover grain from consumption must be recovered.

Grain corresponding to state purchase quotas is transferred to agricultural guidance bodies; the rest to relevant institutions.

#### **Article 56 (Compensation Penalty)**

Those who violate grain management order and cause damage to state grain are subject to compensation.

#### **Article 57 (Fines)**

Fines are imposed in the following cases:

1. Inaccurate weighing or failure to meet impurity, moisture, or milling standards: 100,000–300,000 won
2. Improper storage causing spoilage: 100,000–500,000 won
3. Processing outside the national system or omitting processing records: 100,000–500,000 won
4. Supplying, selling, or consuming grain in violation of standards or duplicating supply: 500,000–1,000,000 won (institutions), 50,000–100,000 won (citizens)
5. Black market trading or illegal alcohol production: 1,000,000–1,500,000 won (institutions), 100,000 won (citizens)
6. Circulating grain outside the national system: 1,000,000–1,500,000 won

#### **Article 58 (Suspension Penalty)**

If violations under Article 57 are not corrected despite warnings, the institution's operations may be suspended or, in severe cases, shut down.

### **Article 59 (Confiscation Penalty)**

Violations of grain administration order result in confiscation of profits, goods, equipment, and materials used in the offense.

### **Article 60 (Warning, Severe Warning, Unpaid Labor, Re-education through Labor, Demotion, Dismissal, Removal from Office)**

In the following cases, the responsible person shall be given a warning, a severe warning, or a penalty of unpaid labor for up to 3 months, or re-education through labor:

1. If confusion was caused by failure to properly formulate the compulsory purchase plan, surplus sale purchase plan, or the national grain supply plan.
2. If the issued compulsory purchase plan and surplus sale purchase plan were not implemented or were altered.
3. If grain was not circulated within the national grain administration system.
4. If produced grain was not registered with the agricultural guidance body, or if the results of grain production, compulsory purchase, or surplus sale were not accurately reported to the relevant body.
5. If the grain being purchased was not accurately weighed, or if impurity and moisture content were not guaranteed according to the prescribed standards.
6. If grain was not stored as prescribed, resulting in spoilage or deterioration, or if the grain security system was not properly established, leading to incidents such as fire, loss, or theft.
7. If the management and reuse of grain packaging containers were not properly handled, thereby hindering the grain purchase operation.
8. If the grain processing enterprise was not hygienically and culturally maintained, or if the modernization of the grain processing line was not properly carried out.
9. If grain was processed outside the national grain administration system, or if grain processing results were omitted.
10. If the formulation of the grain supply and demand plan and the coordination of supply and demand regions were not properly handled, thereby hindering the grain supply and demand operation.
11. If grain was supplied, sold, or consumed in violation of the prescribed supply and sale standards, usage plans, or grain types, or if it was supplied, sold, or consumed in duplicate.

12. If grain received under the pretext of transport conditions was sold off.
13. If grain purchase and sale operations were conducted illegally.
14. If the food distribution status of cooperative farm members was falsely reported, or if the farm's self-provisioned grain and production normalization share were not established as prescribed.

If the above acts were committed repeatedly, or if they resulted in property damage of approximately 20,000 won or more, the responsible person shall be subject to a penalty of more than 3 months of unpaid labor, re-education through labor, demotion, dismissal, or removal from office.

#### **Article 61 (Criminal Liability)**

If an act in violation of this law constitutes a crime, the responsible person shall be held criminally liable under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law.