

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Equipment Management Law

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Chapter 1: Fundamentals of the Equipment Management Law

Article 1 (Mission of the Equipment Management Law)

The Equipment Management Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strictly establishes systems and order in equipment management to increase the utilization rate of equipment and contribute to accelerating production and construction.

Article 2 (Definition of Terms)

The definitions of terms in this law are as follows:

1. Equipment is a weapon for conquering nature, an important means of production that creates material wealth, and a valuable asset of the country. Equipment includes machinery, tools, and devices.
2. Equipment management is an economic organizational activity to accurately grasp and planfully and rationally utilize equipment.
3. Technical management of equipment refers to the activity of preserving the technical characteristics of equipment (including related systems and elements), operating and managing it according to technical regulations and standard operating procedures, and maintaining, repairing, and modifying it in a planned manner.

Article 3 (Principle of Equipment Registration and Inspection)

Equipment registration and inspection are activities to record and investigate the status of equipment.

The state ensures that equipment is registered in a timely manner and inspected systematically.

Article 4 (Principle of Equipment Operation and Maintenance)

Proper operation and maintenance of equipment are essential requirements to ensure its normal operation.

The state ensures that equipment is operated according to technical regulations and standard operating procedures and is regularly inspected and maintained.

Article 5 (Principle of Establishing Equipment Management System and Order)

The state ensures that institutions, enterprises, and organizations establish a clear system and order for equipment management, properly handle the grasp, transfer, receipt, and normal management of equipment, and strengthen guidance and control over equipment management activities.

Article 6 (Principle of Mass-Based Equipment Management)

The producers are the masters of equipment management.

The state vigorously promotes mass movements such as the Model Machine No. 26 Movement among producers and implements the system of responsible equipment management in accordance with actual conditions so that producers can participate in equipment management as true masters.

Article 7 (Strengthening Research and Training of Personnel for Equipment Management)

The state strengthens research to solve scientific and technological problems arising in equipment management and trains necessary personnel with foresight.

Article 8 (Scope of Application)

This law applies to institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens that manage and operate equipment, as well as relevant supervisory bodies.

Matters not regulated by this law regarding technical management of equipment shall be governed by relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 2: Grasping of Equipment

Article 9 (Basic Requirements for Grasping Equipment)

Grasping equipment is the first step in equipment management.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must accurately register equipment and regularly conduct inspections and evaluations to correctly understand the condition of the equipment.

Article 10 (National Registration of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must register equipment with their superior institutions, transaction banks, and relevant supervisory bodies. In this case, they must obtain approval from the relevant institution.

Unregistered equipment cannot be used.

Article 11 (Self-Registration of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must maintain an equipment registration ledger and register equipment promptly and without omission.

Article 12 (Registration According to Equipment Registration Indicators)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must register equipment according to registration

indicators.

The task of setting equipment registration indicators is carried out by the central equipment management supervisory body.

Article 13 (Physical and Monetary Registration of Equipment)

Equipment registration is done both physically and monetarily.

Physical registration includes the name, registration number, model, specifications, capacity, quantity, production or installation date, installation location, and registration basis.

Monetary registration includes the wholesale price and costs related to transportation and installation, recorded according to national budget and registration prices.

Article 14 (Documentation Basis for Equipment Registration)

When registering equipment, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must follow documentation such as registration, allocation, and acceptance documents from the equipment management supervisory body or relevant institutions.

Gifted equipment, care equipment, mobile equipment, and ships must be registered based on approval documents from the equipment management supervisory body.

Printing and broadcasting equipment, which are supervised by specific sectors, must be registered based on approval documents from the relevant supervisory body.

Article 15 (Registration of Equipment Installed in Newly Constructed Facilities)

Registration of equipment installed in newly constructed facilities is done after the handover between the transferring and receiving institutions, enterprises, or organizations is completed. Equipment that has not passed trial operation cannot be transferred or received.

Article 16 (Registration of Imported and Self-Manufactured Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must operate imported or self-manufactured equipment for a designated period and register it only after ensuring its technical and economic effectiveness.

Article 17 (Change and Deletion of Equipment Registration)

If the affiliation or structure of equipment changes or if the equipment is discarded, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must promptly update the registration or delete it.

Article 18 (Registration of Equipment Transfer and Acceptance Status)

When the responsible personnel for equipment management are replaced, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must accurately carry out the transfer and acceptance and register the status.

Article 19 (Organization of Equipment Inspection Committee)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must conduct equipment inspections to verify the

quantity and condition of equipment.

Equipment inspections are conducted by organizing an Equipment Inspection Committee.

Article 20 (Types of Equipment Inspections)

Equipment inspections are divided into quarterly and annual inspections. Comprehensive and ad hoc inspections may also be conducted as needed.

Quarterly inspections are conducted once per quarter, and annual inspections once per year.

Article 21 (Methods of Equipment Inspection)

When inspecting equipment, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must accurately compare and verify changes in quantity and condition against the equipment registration ledger and fixed asset registration ledger.

The specific procedures and methods of equipment inspection are determined separately by the central equipment management supervisory body and relevant institutions.

Article 22 (Grasping and Reporting Equipment Inspection Status)

During equipment inspections, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must accurately identify unregistered equipment, missing equipment, idle equipment, and equipment with low utilization rates.

Quarterly inspection data must be submitted to the relevant superior institution, and annual and comprehensive inspection data must be submitted to the central equipment management supervisory body through the relevant institution.

Article 23 (Equipment Evaluation)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must conduct annual evaluations of equipment to accurately assess its utilization, capacity, precision, technical condition, and economic effectiveness.

Equipment evaluations are conducted by organizing an Equipment Evaluation Review Committee.

Chapter 3: Normal Management of Equipment

Article 24 (Basic Requirements for Normal Equipment Management)

Proper management of equipment is essential to maximize utilization and prevent equipment accidents.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must operate equipment according to technical regulations and standard operating procedures, inspect its technical condition, and promptly eliminate defects.

Article 25 (Equipment Operator Qualifications)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must systematically train skilled workers and ensure that only qualified operators run the equipment.

Only certified operators may operate thermal and pressure equipment, mobile equipment, and similar machinery.

Article 26 (Compliance with Technical Regulations, SOPs, and Labor Safety Rules)

Equipment operators must strictly comply with technical regulations, standard operating procedures, and labor safety rules during operation.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must post these regulations according to the type and characteristics of the equipment and maintain operation logs for each piece of equipment.

Article 27 (Assignment of Labor Safety Officers)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must assign highly skilled and responsible personnel as labor safety officers.

Labor safety officers must regularly monitor the operational status of equipment and take immediate measures if risk factors are identified.

Article 28 (Equipment Allocation and Utilization Rate Improvement)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must allocate equipment according to its purpose and capacity and maximize its utilization rate.

Equipment allocation must ensure technical and safety conditions are met.

Article 29 (Equipment History Records)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must maintain equipment history records.

These records must systematically document evaluations, precision inspections, lubrication, structural changes, major, medium, and minor repairs, and utilization status.

Article 30 (Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must regularly inspect and maintain equipment, plan repairs, and promptly fix any breakdowns.

Repairs are categorized into minor, medium, and major repairs.

Article 31 (Securing Tools and Spare Parts)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish measures to secure tools and spare parts needed for equipment maintenance in advance.

Parts from other usable equipment may not be removed and used for repairs.

Article 32 (Equipment Maintenance Funds)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must systematically allocate and effectively use funds for equipment maintenance.

Article 33 (Quality, Timeliness, and Reporting of Equipment Repairs)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must adopt advanced repair methods to improve repair quality and meet deadlines.

Repaired thermal, pressure, and mobile equipment must be inspected by the relevant technical supervisory body.

After repairs, a maintenance report must be prepared and submitted to the superior institution.

Article 34 (Operation of Equipment Inspection Days)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must organize an Equipment Inspection Committee and regularly operate weekly inspection days.

The committee must conduct inspections according to a detailed plan, evaluate strengths and weaknesses, and promptly address any identified issues.

Article 35 (Modification and Renewal of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must vigorously promote technological innovation to continuously modernize equipment and improve technical standards.

To modify equipment structures, they must submit technical agreements, design drawings, and modification applications to the superior or supervisory body for approval.

Article 36 (Review of Equipment Accidents)

In the event of an equipment accident, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must promptly notify the relevant body.

Accidents are reviewed by the Accident Prevention Committee.

The results of the review must be reported to the superior institution.

Chapter 4: Adjustment and Disposal of Equipment

Article 37 (Basic Requirements for Adjustment and Disposal of Equipment)

Rational adjustment and disposal of equipment are important means to increase utilization and accelerate production and construction.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must understand the operational status of equipment, reallocate idle or underutilized equipment according to its purpose, and promptly remanufacture or dispose of unusable equipment.

Article 38 (Methods of Reallocation of Equipment)

The equipment management supervisory body and institutions, enterprises, and organizations must correctly identify reallocation targets and reallocate equipment for effective use.

Reallocation may be done through leasing, transfer, reserve mobilization, or assignment to other institutions, enterprises, or organizations.

Leasing or transferring equipment requires approval from the relevant public security agency.

Article 39 (Leasing of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations may lease temporarily unused equipment to other institutions, enterprises, or organizations for up to one year under a contract.

For important equipment, approval from the superior institution is required, and the equipment

history and technical management documents must be handed over.

Lease fees must be agreed upon and registered with the relevant institution.

The borrowing party must return the equipment immediately upon contract expiration.

Article 40 (Application for Equipment Transfer)

To transfer or receive equipment, institutions, enterprises, and organizations must submit an application to the superior institution or equipment management supervisory body.

The application must include the equipment name, registered value, purpose and content of the transfer, and be certified by both parties.

Article 41 (Approval of Equipment Transfer)

Upon receiving the application, the superior institution and supervisory body must review and process it within the designated period.

For nationally important equipment, Cabinet approval is required.

If approved, a transfer approval document must be issued.

Article 42 (Submission of Idle Equipment Data)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must prepare and submit data on idle equipment to the superior institution and supervisory body in a timely manner.

Article 43 (Reserve Mobilization of Equipment)

Reserve mobilization of national equipment is carried out by the equipment management supervisory body.

It may reallocate unused equipment from institutions, enterprises, and organizations to necessary units.

Article 44 (Assignment of Confiscated Equipment)

Assignment of confiscated equipment is handled by the central supervisory body or the Cabinet.

The confiscating agency must submit the equipment and related documents to the central supervisory body or Cabinet.

Article 45 (Handover of Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations that receive approval for transfer, reserve mobilization, or assignment must complete the handover within the designated period.

The receiving party must provide the necessary documents to the transferring party.

Article 46 (Prohibition of Unauthorized Equipment Replacement or Damage)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must not replace equipment with other items during transfer.

Parts, tools, or accessories must not be removed from the equipment being transferred.

Article 47 (Prohibition of Unauthorized Leasing, Transfer, or Use)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must not lease or transfer equipment to citizens without authorization.

Citizens may not possess, use, or dispose of unapproved equipment.

Article 48 (Remanufacturing of Equipment)

The supervisory body and institutions, enterprises, and organizations must remanufacture unusable or idle equipment that cannot be repaired in specialized production units or reallocate it.

Article 49 (Application for Equipment Disposal)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must promptly dispose of outdated and unusable equipment.

The Equipment Disposal Review Committee must review and decide, and the disposal application must be submitted with approval from the public security agency, transaction bank, and supervisory body.

The application must include the technical condition, reason for disposal, and usable parts or accessories.

Article 50 (Approval of Equipment Disposal Application)

The superior institution and supervisory body must review and process the application within the designated period.

For nationally important or high-value equipment, Cabinet approval is required.

Article 51 (Handling of Disposed Equipment)

Upon approval, the supervisory body and superior institution must ensure usable parts and accessories are repurposed.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must recover and reuse usable parts as directed and deliver remaining scrap and non-ferrous metals to the appropriate recycling agencies.

Chapter 5: Guidance and Control of Equipment Management**Article 52 (Guidance of Equipment Management Work)**

Guidance is provided under the unified leadership of the Cabinet by the central supervisory body and relevant central institutions and provincial (or directly governed city) people's committees.

Article 53 (Supervision and Control of Equipment Management Work)

Supervision and control are carried out by the equipment management supervisory body and relevant supervisory agencies.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must provide requested data promptly.

Penalty Provisions

Article 54 (Civil Liability)

Violations causing damage to others incur civil liability, including restoration, compensation, and late fees.

Article 55 (Fines)

The following violations incur fines:

1. Violation of registration order: 100,000–1,500,000 won
2. Operation of unregistered equipment: 1,500,000 won
3. Improper technical management: 100,000–1,000,000 won
4. Missing or improperly maintained management documents: 100,000–500,000 won
5. Operation by unqualified personnel: 200,000–1,000,000 won
6. Equipment left idle for over 3 years due to lack of repair: 1,500,000 won
7. Unauthorized structural modification: 500,000–1,500,000 won
8. Replacement or removal of parts during transfer: 500,000–1,500,000 won
9. Unauthorized leasing or transfer: 1,500,000 won
10. Unauthorized manufacture, possession, use, or disposal by a citizen: 100,000 won

Article 56 (Compensation Penalty)

Those who damage or lose equipment and cause state losses are subject to compensation.

Article 57 (Suspension Penalty)

Operations or business activities may be suspended for:

1. Operating unregistered equipment
2. Operation by unqualified personnel
3. Negligent technical management causing risk
4. Unauthorized structural modification
5. Use inconsistent with purpose or capacity
6. Operation of illegally acquired equipment
7. Failure to transfer mobilized or assigned equipment

Article 58 (Confiscation Penalty)

If violations under Article 57 are not corrected despite warnings, the equipment is confiscated. Unauthorized leasing or transfer to citizens, or unauthorized manufacture, possession, use, or disposal by citizens, results in confiscation of the equipment and any related profits or goods.

Article 59 (Suspension, Demotion, or Revocation of Qualifications)

Those responsible for accidents due to improper operation may face suspension, demotion, or revocation of qualifications depending on severity.

Article 60 (Warnings, Unpaid Labor, Re-education, Dismissal)

Responsible persons may face warnings, serious warnings, up to 3 months of unpaid labor, re-education, demotion, dismissal, or removal for:

1. Failure to register equipment properly
2. Operation of unregistered equipment
3. Improper inspection or evaluation
4. Operation by or assignment to unqualified personnel
5. Negligent technical management causing accidents
6. Incomplete or inaccurate equipment history records
7. Failure to inspect, maintain, or fund repairs properly
8. Unauthorized structural modification
9. Failure to report accidents promptly
10. Improper accident review
11. Unauthorized leasing of important equipment
12. Unauthorized transfer or receipt of equipment
13. Failure to transfer mobilized or assigned equipment
14. Replacement or removal of parts during transfer
15. Unauthorized leasing or transfer to citizens
16. Unauthorized disposal or idling causing state loss
17. Disposal of usable parts as waste

Repeat offenses, injuries to multiple people, or property damage exceeding 20,000 won may result in over 3 months of unpaid labor, re-education, demotion, dismissal, or removal.

Article 61 (Criminal Liability)

If a violation constitutes a crime, the responsible party is subject to criminal liability under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law.