

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Agricultural Law

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Chapter 1: Fundamentals of the Agricultural Law

Article 1 (Mission of the Agricultural Law)

The Agricultural Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contributes to the development of agriculture and the consolidation of the socialist rural economy system by strictly establishing systems and order in agricultural production, strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture, protecting agricultural resources, and managing agricultural products.

Article 2 (Purpose of Agricultural Production)

Agriculture is one of the two major sectors of the people's economy.

The state increases agricultural production to solve the food problem of the people at a high level and to fully ensure raw materials for industry.

Article 3 (Basic Principles of Agricultural Development)

In the DPRK, under the correct agricultural policy, the material and technical foundation of agriculture has been strengthened, the level of agricultural production has increased, and the socialist agricultural management system has been firmly established.

The state consolidates the achievements made in agricultural development, improves the agricultural structure, and pays deep attention to the high-level development of agricultural production.

Article 4 (Forms of Agricultural Management and Principle of Transition from Cooperative to State Management)

The form of agricultural management in the DPRK is socialist.

The socialist form of agricultural management consists of state farms and cooperative farms.

The state enhances the leading role of state farms and gradually transitions cooperative farms

into state farms based on mature conditions, possibilities, and the voluntary will of the members of cooperative organizations.

Article 5 (Principle of Enhancing the Role of Agricultural Workers)

Agricultural workers are the masters of agricultural production and management.

The state respects the opinions and demands of agricultural workers and ensures that they actively and creatively participate in agricultural production and management as true masters.

Article 6 (Principle of Agricultural Diversification)

Diversifying agriculture is a basic condition to meet the diverse demands for agricultural products.

The state ensures the rational combination and development of various sectors of agricultural production, including grain production.

Article 7 (Principle of Implementing the Juche Farming Method)

The Juche farming method is a scientific and technological farming method that enables high and stable yields by adapting farming to the climate, soil, biological characteristics of crops, and regional conditions of our country.

The state develops and enriches the Juche farming method based on the achievements of agricultural science and technology and thoroughly implements it in agricultural production.

Article 8 (Principle of Scientific, Modern, Informational, and Intensive Agriculture)

Strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture is an important guarantee for freeing agricultural workers from hard labor and increasing agricultural production.

The state systematically increases investment in agriculture and continuously strengthens the scientific and technological capabilities of the agricultural sector to raise the level of scientific, modern, informational, and intensive agriculture.

Article 9 (Principle of Supporting Agriculture)

Actively supporting agriculture is an inherent requirement of socialist society.

The state provides strong labor and material support to agriculture in accordance with the practical needs of agricultural development.

Article 10 (Principle of Improving Agricultural Guidance and Management Methods)

The state strengthens unified and planned guidance over agriculture and, on this basis, enhances the creativity of agricultural production units and continuously improves agricultural management methods.

Article 11 (Exchange and Cooperation in the Agricultural Sector)

The state develops exchange and cooperation with other countries and international organizations in the agricultural sector.

Chapter 2: Agricultural Production

Article 12 (Formulation of Agricultural Production Plans and Organization of Production)

Agricultural production is an important task to ensure the production of grains, vegetables, industrial crops, livestock products, fruits, and cocoons.

State planning agencies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish realistic agricultural production plans and properly organize production to unconditionally fulfill the agricultural production plans.

Article 13 (Allocation of Agricultural Production Sectors)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must prioritize grain production while combining and allocating other sectors of agricultural production.

The allocation of agricultural production sectors must be calculated based on the demand for agricultural products and the natural and economic conditions of the land to increase productivity.

Article 14 (Specialization of Agricultural Production)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must raise the level of specialization in agricultural production.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations specializing in agricultural production must develop production by crop type, livestock species, tree species, and silkworm species according to the level of agricultural science and technology development and their own conditions.

Article 15 (Seed Production)

Giving priority to seed production is an important method to increase agricultural production.

Agricultural guidance bodies, seed management agencies, foundation seed farms, seed farms, breeding farms, seedling farms, and hatcheries must establish a proper seed production and supply system and timely produce and supply high-yield seeds that are suited to the climate and soil of the region and have a high purity rate.

Institutions and enterprises that produce and supply seeds must ensure the growth conditions of seeds, prevent degeneration, and manage storage according to regulations to guarantee quality.

Article 16 (Registration, Inspection, and Evaluation of Seeds)

Only seeds that are registered with the state and have passed inspection may be used. However, even if grain seeds are registered and have passed inspection, they may only be sown if they are evaluated as good in test cultivation in the relevant region.

Seed registration and inspection are conducted by the relevant agencies.

Article 17 (Grain Production)

Grain production is the foundation of agriculture.

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must expand the cultivation area of high-yield grain crops such as rice, wheat, barley, potatoes, and soybeans, manage fertilization

and irrigation well, and actively adopt advanced farming techniques and methods such as nutrient-rich seedling cultivation, vertical planting, unfavorable condition planting, sparse planting in rice farming, and intercropping and mixed cropping in dry-field farming to increase yield per unit area.

Article 18 (Vegetable Production)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must appropriately determine the area of vegetable fields, widely adopt vegetable varieties and species with high nutritional value and yield, and increase yield per unit area.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations producing vegetables must ensure seasonal demand through stepwise cultivation and greenhouse cultivation and adopt various advanced vegetable cultivation methods.

Article 19 (Industrial Crop Production)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must concentrate the cultivation of industrial crops such as oil, medicinal, and fiber crops in suitable areas and utilize unused land to produce more industrial crops.

Article 20 (Multiple Cropping)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must adopt multiple cropping methods to increase production per unit area of cultivated land.

The scale of multiple cropping must be determined based on labor, seed, water, and fertilizer conditions.

Article 21 (Livestock Product Production)

Livestock product production is based on raising herbivorous animals and is carried out by combining communal, sideline, and individual livestock farming.

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens producing livestock products must secure good breeds, ensure sufficient feed, manage breeding scientifically, and establish thorough veterinary and quarantine measures to increase the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products.

Article 22 (Fruit Production)

Fruit production is centered on apples and pears and is carried out by combining early and late-season fruits and species and varieties that require less labor and pesticides.

Orchards and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must organize fruit production according to their own conditions and regional characteristics and gradually increase the proportion of high-quality fruit production.

Article 23 (Cocoon Production)

Sericulture farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must focus on mulberry

silkworms while combining oak silkworms and castor silkworms and adopt advanced silkworm-raising methods such as multiple rearing to increase cocoon production.

Silkworm rearing must be done intensively and at the right time, and also be carried out by the masses depending on feed and labor conditions.

Article 24 (Right Crop in the Right Place, Right Time Planting)

Farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must allocate crops and varieties based on the principle of the right crop in the right place and right time planting and perform farming operations according to the farming schedule with quality.

Article 25 (Water Supply and Use)

Agricultural guidance bodies, irrigation and water management institutions, and enterprises must establish a proper water command system and supply water needed for agricultural production in a timely manner.

Farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must improve irrigation methods to save and effectively use water.

If irrigation water is to be used for purposes other than agricultural production, approval must be obtained from the agricultural guidance body.

Article 26 (Mechanization of Agriculture)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must expand the types and scope of mechanized operations and effectively use machinery to raise the level of agricultural mechanization.

Agricultural machinery such as tractors for agricultural production may not be mobilized for non-agricultural purposes.

Article 27 (Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides)

State planning agencies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must secure and scientifically use chemical fertilizers, compound microbial fertilizers, organic fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in a timely manner to increase their effectiveness.

Pesticides and herbicides that can cause serious harm to humans may not be used in agricultural production.

Article 28 (Prevention of Pest and Disease Damage)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish a pest and disease monitoring and forecasting system, promptly report the occurrence of pests and diseases to the relevant agricultural guidance and plant protection agencies, and take control measures to prevent damage.

In areas with severe pest outbreaks, a plant protection committee may be established with the approval of the Cabinet.

Article 29 (Prevention of Natural Disasters)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish preventive measures against damage from rainstorms, high temperatures, low temperatures, hail, and frost to prevent crop losses.

Local government bodies and relevant institutions may mobilize equipment, materials, and labor from institutions, enterprises, and organizations if necessary to prevent crop losses.

Chapter 3: Strengthening the Material and Technical Foundation of Agriculture

Article 30 (Basic Requirements for Strengthening the Material and Technical Foundation)

The material and technical foundation of agriculture is a valuable asset of the country to strengthen the self-reliance of agriculture and ensure agricultural production at a high level. State planning agencies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must carry out the work of strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture with foresight.

Article 31 (Management of Agricultural Land)

In agriculture, land is the basic means of production.

Agricultural land includes land used or designated for agricultural production.

The management of land used for agricultural production is the responsibility of agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

Article 32 (Survey, Grasp, and Registration of Agricultural Land)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must regularly survey and grasp the status of agricultural land and report it to the agricultural guidance body.

Land intended for agricultural production must be registered with the agricultural guidance body. If there is an intention to change the classification of agricultural land or to transfer or receive agricultural land, approval must be obtained from the central agricultural guidance body.

Article 33 (Securing Agricultural Land)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must actively carry out land reclamation and new land development campaigns to secure more agricultural land.

Institutions and enterprises reclaiming land must complete all planned construction, including internal infrastructure, and pass final inspection before transferring the reclaimed land to agricultural production units.

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations receiving reclaimed land must use it for agricultural production in a timely manner.

Article 34 (Improvement of Soil Fertility)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must regularly conduct soil analysis, systematically improve agricultural land, and apply organic and alternative mineral fertilizers suited to local characteristics to enhance soil fertility.

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must ensure the planned production and supply of soil analysis reagents and soil improvement agents.

Article 35 (Land Readjustment)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish land readjustment plans and reorganize small rice paddies, sloped fields, and idle land. Readjusted agricultural land must be converted into standardized and mechanized plots.

Article 36 (Construction of Orchards and Mulberry Fields)

Agricultural guidance bodies, fruit farms, sericulture farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must properly designate suitable sites for orchards and mulberry fields and construct them to facilitate irrigation, mechanization, and chemical application.

The selection and rotation of fruit and mulberry tree species and varieties must follow prescribed regulations.

Article 37 (Renovation and Maintenance of Irrigation Facilities)

Agricultural guidance bodies, irrigation institutions, enterprises, and farms must renovate and expand irrigation facilities and equipment and maintain them systematically.

Maintenance of small and medium-sized irrigation facilities and equipment may be carried out by the units that use them.

Article 38 (Securing Water for Agricultural Production)

Agricultural guidance bodies, irrigation institutions, and enterprises must ensure timely supply of water from agricultural reservoirs.

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must actively identify water sources and establish storage facilities to secure more water.

Article 39 (Supply of Electricity for Farming)

Electricity supply institutions and enterprises must establish a proper electricity supply system for the agricultural sector and ensure sufficient power is supplied according to farming seasons.

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must build various types of small and medium-sized power plants to supplement the electricity demand of the agricultural sector.

Article 40 (Production of Agricultural Equipment, Tools, and Parts)

Machinery industry guidance bodies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, and relevant enterprises must produce and supply agricultural machinery, equipment, tools, and parts according to

demand and ensure timely and quality maintenance.

Agricultural workers must handle and manage agricultural equipment and tools with care.

Article 41 (Credit Guarantee System)

The state implements a credit guarantee system to ensure quality in the production and repair of agricultural machinery.

The Cabinet determines the targets and duration of the credit guarantee system.

Article 42 (Production and Supply of Fertilizers, Pesticides, Plastic Sheeting, and Fuel)

State planning agencies, chemical industry guidance bodies, agricultural guidance bodies, and relevant institutions and enterprises must prioritize and ensure the timely production and supply of fertilizers, pesticides, plastic sheeting, and fuel needed for agricultural production.

Article 43 (Securing and Use of Draft Animals)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must secure draft animals appropriate to their cultivated area and establish proper management measures to actively use them in farming operations.

Article 44 (Production of Seeds, Livestock Feed, and Veterinary Medicines)

Agricultural guidance bodies, agricultural science research institutions, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish solid bases for the production of seeds, livestock feed, veterinary medicines, fuel, and artificial insemination facilities according to actual conditions.

Article 45 (Establishment of Grasslands)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must survey and identify suitable areas for grasslands to raise herbivorous livestock and systematically establish high-quality grasslands suited to regional characteristics. Approval from the relevant institution is required in this case.

Article 46 (Basic Construction in the Agricultural Sector)

Basic construction related to agricultural production, such as farmland, irrigation facilities, threshing grounds, livestock pens, and warehouses, must be planned and funded by the state.

As the material foundation of farms is strengthened, they may carry out small- and medium-scale basic construction with their own funds.

Article 47 (Provision of Farming Materials)

State planning agencies, material supply agencies, agricultural guidance bodies, and transportation agencies must prioritize the supply of farming materials to farms, the basic units of agricultural production.

Farming materials may not be used for non-agricultural purposes.

Article 48 (Development and Introduction of Agricultural Science and Technology)

Agricultural science research institutions and relevant institutions must strengthen research on biotechnology, including cell and genetic engineering, and agricultural production to develop high-yield, resilient varieties and new agricultural production technologies, tools, and methods.

Science and technology administrative guidance bodies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must submit newly developed agricultural science and technology for national review and introduce them in a timely manner. In this case, newly developed agricultural science and technology products must meet prescribed standards and obtain production approval before being introduced into production.

Chapter 4: Protection of Agricultural Resources

Article 49 (Basic Requirements for the Protection of Agricultural Resources)

Protecting agricultural resources is an important method to ensure the stability of agricultural production.

Land and environmental protection guidance bodies, agricultural guidance bodies, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish a system for protecting agricultural resources and carry out this work in a planned manner.

Article 50 (Construction of Agricultural Resource Protection Facilities)

Agricultural guidance bodies, land and environmental protection guidance bodies, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must construct facilities such as drainage ditches, river maintenance works, erosion control projects, embankments, protective forests, windbreak forests, water source conservation forests, and terraced fields to protect agricultural resources from natural disasters.

They must also investigate and monitor potential threats to agricultural resources, establish preventive measures, and promptly restore agricultural land in the event of damage such as erosion or burial.

Article 51 (Maintenance of Agricultural Resource Protection Facilities)

Agricultural guidance bodies, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must regularly maintain and repair agricultural resource protection facilities.

Large-scale facilities are maintained by specialized enterprises, while small-scale facilities are maintained by the units that use them.

Article 52 (Prohibition of Idle or Improper Use of Agricultural Land)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must use agricultural land solely for agricultural production and must not leave it idle or misuse it.

To use agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as construction, they must secure

substitute land, obtain agreement from the relevant institution, and receive approval from the Cabinet.

Article 53 (Handling of Threats to Agricultural Resources)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations must handle construction or harmful substances that could damage agricultural resources or the ecological environment of the area in accordance with regulations.

Article 54 (Protected and Restricted Zones)

To prevent damage to agricultural resources, the state designates protected or restricted zones in necessary areas such as agricultural land, windbreak forests, chestnut forests, irrigation facilities, agricultural experiment stations, foundation seed farms, seed farms, and breeding farms. The designation of these zones is carried out by the central agricultural guidance body or the Cabinet.

Article 55 (Prohibited Activities in Protected and Restricted Zones)

Farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens must not construct buildings or facilities unrelated to agricultural resource protection, extract or dig up stones, trees, sand, or soil in protected zones, or plant crops or raise livestock that could harm seed production in restricted zones.

Article 56 (Protection of Indigenous Varieties)

Farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens must protect and propagate good indigenous varieties found in the country.

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant institutions must provide the necessary conditions for their protection and propagation.

Article 57 (Protection of Beneficial Flora and Fauna)

Farms, relevant institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens must provide conditions for the growth and reproduction of beneficial plants and animals used in agricultural production. To capture or collect such species, approval must be obtained from the relevant institution depending on the case.

Article 58 (Weather Forecasting, Notification, and Drainage Facility Management)

Meteorological and hydrological guidance bodies, agricultural guidance bodies, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must establish a weather forecasting and notification system to prevent agricultural resource losses due to adverse weather and ensure the timeliness and scientific accuracy of forecasts.

Reservoir and sluice gate management institutions and relevant organizations must manage drainage facilities scientifically and technologically to protect agricultural resources from water damage.

Chapter 5: Management of Agricultural Products

Article 59 (Basic Requirements for Managing Agricultural Products)

The management of agricultural products involves identifying, storing, and handling them. Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must manage agricultural products according to their biological characteristics.

Article 60 (Monitoring and Registration of Agricultural Production Status)

Agricultural guidance bodies and statistical agencies must monitor the status of agricultural production.

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must measure and register all agricultural products and report them accurately to agricultural guidance and statistical agencies.

Article 61 (Prevention of Loss and Waste of Agricultural Products)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must carefully handle harvesting, threshing, sorting, transportation, processing, and treatment of agricultural products to prevent loss, spoilage, and defects.

Article 62 (Packaging of Agricultural Products)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must prepare packaging containers for agricultural products, promptly recover and reuse usable containers, and package products according to regulations.

Institutions and enterprises specializing in packaging container production must ensure timely production and supply of planned containers.

Article 63 (Storage of Agricultural Products)

Procurement and commercial institutions, farms, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must store agricultural products in facilities that meet technical and safety standards.

Procured agricultural products are stored by procurement or commercial institutions and enterprises. However, until the procured grain is transported to national intermediate warehouses, storage may be handled by institutions, enterprises, or organizations designated by the Cabinet.

Article 64 (Handling of Agricultural Products)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must handle agricultural products according to state plans, contracts, or other prescribed methods.

Rice may be submitted to or purchased by the state either as unhulled grain or as milled rice.

Article 65 (Inspection of Agricultural Products)

Farms and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must undergo inspection when submitting or selling agricultural products to the state.

Inspections are conducted by the national quality supervision agency.

If necessary, institutions, enterprises, or organizations authorized by the national quality supervision agency may also conduct inspections.

Article 66 (Direct Sale of Agricultural Products)

Farms may sell certain agricultural products such as vegetables, fruits, and milk through direct sales outlets.

The types, quantities, and timing of products sold through direct outlets are determined by the relevant institution.

Article 67 (Export of Agricultural Products)

The export of agricultural products is conducted through the central agricultural guidance body and relevant institutions.

To export seeds to another country, approval must be obtained from the central agricultural guidance body or the Cabinet.

Chapter 6: Guidance and Control over Agricultural Sector Activities

Article 68 (Basic Requirements for Guidance and Control over Agricultural Sector Activities)

Strengthening guidance and control over agricultural sector activities is an important requirement for improving agricultural management and accelerating agricultural production and construction. The state strengthens both the guidance and supervisory control over the agricultural sector.

Article 69 (Guidance over Agricultural Sector Activities)

Guidance over agricultural sector activities is carried out by the central agricultural guidance body under the unified leadership of the Cabinet.

The central agricultural guidance body must deepen research on the direction of national agricultural development, establish annual plans to achieve agricultural development goals, and implement unified guidance and forward-looking management across the agricultural sector.

Article 70 (Duties of Provincial, City, and County Agricultural Guidance Bodies)

Provincial agricultural guidance bodies must improve the agricultural production structure according to regional characteristics, expand cultivated land area, and ensure sufficient supply of seeds, agricultural machinery, irrigation water, and other production conditions, while organizing and implementing plans for diversified rural economic development.

City and county agricultural guidance bodies must properly organize and guide all management activities, including farm planning, technical guidance, supply of farming materials, and financial management, and actively increase the number of high-yield farms, work teams, sub-teams, and farm workers.

Article 71 (Improvement of Agricultural Production Guidance and Enterprise Management)

Agricultural guidance bodies must eliminate bureaucracy and subjectivism in agricultural

production guidance, overcome bias, and ensure balanced responsibility.

Agricultural guidance bodies and farms must establish command and technical guidance systems, grasp all processes of agricultural production, guide them scientifically and technologically, and manage agriculture using enterprise methods.

Article 72 (Implementation of the Independent Accounting System, Sub-Team Management System, and Political and Material Evaluation)

Farms and enterprises serving rural management that implement the independent accounting system must conduct enterprise management under the state's planned guidance. Farms must properly implement the sub-team management system in agricultural operations.

Evaluation standards for agricultural workers who fulfill grain production and procurement plans must be set according to regional conditions such as the east coast, west coast, and northern mountainous areas. High-level state commendations and monetary awards must be granted, and farms must be rewarded with agricultural machinery and farming materials as part of meaningful political and material evaluation efforts.

Article 73 (Land Use Fees)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations cultivating state-owned land must pay the appropriate land use fees on time.

Article 74 (Improving Production Efficiency, Distribution, and Prohibition of Diversion to Other Tasks)

Farms must manage planning, labor, and finances well, utilize economic space to improve production efficiency, and implement distribution based on the socialist principle of distribution—primarily in kind according to working days and labor days, combined with cash distribution. It is prohibited to assign farms social tasks unrelated to farming or to mobilize rural labor and equipment for other projects.

Article 75 (Training of Technicians and Experts)

Agricultural guidance bodies and relevant educational institutions must establish a proper system for training technicians and experts in the agricultural sector and train them systematically.

Article 76 (Supervisory Control over Agricultural Sector Activities)

Supervisory control over agricultural sector activities is carried out by agricultural guidance bodies and relevant supervisory agencies.

These bodies must strictly supervise and control agricultural production, the strengthening of the material and technical foundation, the protection of agricultural resources, and the order of agricultural product management.

Article 77 (Reclamation)

If institutions, enterprises, or organizations using sideline land fail to meet the state-mandated grain yield standards, the sideline land will be reclaimed.

Article 78 (Fines)

Fines are imposed on institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens in the following cases:

1. If cultivated land is left idle or misused:
 - Institutions, enterprises, organizations: 100,000–500,000 won
 - Citizens: 10,000 won
2. If buildings or facilities unrelated to agricultural resource protection are constructed in protected zones, or if stones, sand, or soil are extracted:
 - Institutions, enterprises, organizations: 100,000–500,000 won
 - Citizens: 10,000–50,000 won
3. If agricultural products are wasted, spoiled, or degraded:
 - Institutions, enterprises, organizations: 500,000–1,000,000 won
 - Citizens: 50,000–100,000 won

Article 79 (Suspension Penalty)

If the violations listed in Article 78 are not corrected despite demands from supervisory agencies, the business activities of the relevant institution, enterprise, or organization may be suspended. In serious cases, the entity may be shut down.

Article 80 (Compensation and Confiscation Penalties)

If the order of agricultural production or product handling is violated, any money or goods obtained through illegal acts, as well as equipment and materials used in the violation, will be confiscated.

If agricultural science and technology products are introduced into production without proper review, certification, or production approval, compensation must be made for damages, and the production means will be confiscated.

Article 81 (Warnings, Severe Warnings, Unpaid Labor, Labor Re-education, Demotion, Dismissal, Removal)

The following violations may result in a warning, severe warning, or up to three months of unpaid labor or labor re-education:

1. Changing the classification of agricultural land or transferring/receiving it without approval

2. Failing to establish realistic production plans or organize production properly
3. Failing to expand wheat and barley cultivation areas
4. Failing to increase yield per unit of cultivated land
5. Failing to effectively use machinery such as tractors and rice planters to raise mechanization levels
6. Failing to implement timely pest and disease control measures, resulting in crop damage
7. Failing to establish preventive measures against disaster-related abnormal weather, resulting in crop damage
8. Constructing unrelated buildings or extracting materials in protected zones
9. Falsely registering or reporting agricultural products
10. Improper storage of agricultural products, leading to loss or spoilage
11. Mishandling agricultural product processing in violation of regulations
12. Leaving cultivated land idle or misusing it
13. Assigning unrelated social tasks or mobilizing rural labor and equipment for other projects
14. Violating prescribed export procedures for agricultural products
15. Failing to meet agricultural production plans
16. Failing to meet scientific and technical requirements for each farming process or irresponsibly performing farming tasks, hindering production

If any of the above acts are repeated or cause property damage of 20,000 won or more, the responsible person may be subject to more than three months of unpaid labor, labor re-education, demotion, dismissal, or removal from office.

Article 82 (Criminal Liability)

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