

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

## **Farm Law**

December 10, 2009 (Juche 98): Adopted by Decree No. 483 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

November 20, 2012 (Juche 101): Amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2809

July 24, 2013 (Juche 102): Amended and supplemented by Decree No. 3292

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### **Chapter 1: Fundamentals of the Farm Law**

#### **Article 1 (Purpose of the Farm Law):**

The DPRK Farm Law aims to establish strict systems and order in the organization and management of farms, thereby improving and strengthening farm operations and contributing to the consolidation and development of the socialist rural management system.

#### **Article 2 (Definition of a Farm):**

A farm is a socialist agricultural enterprise that conducts agricultural production and management activities using land as its primary means of production.

#### **Article 3 (Duties of a Farm):**

The primary duty of a farm is to faithfully carry out the agricultural production plans assigned by the state and to fully guarantee the working and material-cultural living conditions of the farmers. The state ensures that farms fulfill their responsibilities and roles.

#### **Article 4 (Principles of Farm Organization):**

Organizing a farm—whether establishing, reducing, merging, splitting, changing, or dissolving—is

a significant undertaking.

The state sets clear standards for farm organization and ensures rational structuring.

**Article 5 (Principles of Farm Management):**

Proper farm management is a basic condition for increasing agricultural production.

The state implements the farm responsibility management system and the sub-workteam management system, and promotes scientific and rational management based on practicality.

Crop planning should limit corn cultivation and shift focus toward rice, wheat, and barley.

**Article 6 (Strengthening Material and Technical Foundations):**

The state systematically increases investment in farms to solidify their material and technical foundations, enhance self-reliance, and normalize agricultural production at a high level.

**Article 7 (Support for Farms):**

Actively supporting farms is a fundamental requirement of the state.

The state strengthens multifaceted support for farms and ensures their interests are protected.

**Chapter 2: Organization of Farms**

**Article 8 (Requirements for Farm Organization):**

Farms are primarily organized by administrative village units (ri).

If necessary, farms may be separately organized within specific areas of a ri.

Approval for farm organization is granted by the Cabinet, central labor administration, or relevant authorities depending on the case.

**Article 9 (Application for Farm Organization):**

Agricultural guidance bodies, institutions, enterprises, or organizations intending to establish a farm must submit an application document to the relevant farm organization authority.

The document must include the farm name, purpose, location, classification, area, production type and indicators, and production scale.

**Article 10 (Review of Application Documents):**

The farm organization authority must review the application within 60 days of receipt.

They may request additional materials from the applicant institutions or organizations.

Applicants must provide the requested materials promptly.

**Article 11 (Decision on Farm Organization):**

After reviewing the application, the authority must decide to approve or reject the farm organization and notify the applicant accordingly.

**Article 12 (Application for Farm Registration):**

Approved applicants must submit a registration application to the provincial (or directly governed city) people's committee within 30 days.

This must be endorsed by the city (district), county people's committee, and public security agency.

**Article 13 (Farm Registration):**

The provincial (or directly governed city) people's committee must review and register the farm within 30 days of receiving the application.

A farm registration certificate must be issued.

**Article 14 (Re-registration of Farms):**

If there are changes to the registered details, the relevant institutions must re-register with the provincial (or directly governed city) people's committee within 10 days, with endorsements from the city (district), county people's committee.

**Article 15 (Reissuance of Registration Certificate):**

If the certificate is lost or damaged, the relevant institutions must promptly apply for reissuance.

**Article 16 (Organization of Work Teams and Sub-Teams):**

Farms must organize work teams and sub-teams rationally, considering production structure, scale, and farmers' living conditions.

Approval from relevant authorities is required.

Labor and land for these teams should be fixed in principle.

**Article 17 (Farm Organizational Structure):**

Farms may establish a general assembly of farmers, a management committee, an inspection committee, and other necessary administrative bodies.

Exceptions apply where otherwise specified.

**Article 18 (General Assembly of Farmers):**

This is the highest decision-making body of the farm.

It discusses and decides on key matters such as policy and law implementation, adoption of farm regulations, management of key production means (like land), organization of teams, farmer registration, and profit distribution.

It must be convened at least once per quarter.

**Article 19 (Management Committee):**

This body organizes and executes farm tasks and consists of a chairperson and members.

It discusses issues such as production, labor, materials, finance, logistics, and procurement, and formulates appropriate measures.

**Article 20 (Inspection Committee):**

This body supervises and inspects farm management and consists of a chairperson and members.

It inspects compliance with laws and regulations, labor, finance, and management of communal property, and takes necessary actions.

**Article 21 (Farm Management Personnel):**

Farms may appoint a manager, deputy manager, and other necessary personnel.

Depending on the farm's cultivated area and production volume, the number of administrative staff may be adjusted, and roles may be combined to streamline operations.

Farms must clearly define the duties and responsibilities of each manager and ensure they fulfill their roles faithfully.

**Chapter 3: Operation and Management of Farms**

**Article 22 (Farm Operation Plan):**

Farms must develop and implement annual and seasonal operation plans based on the state's agricultural production plans.

These plans should include production targets, labor allocation, material needs, and financial arrangements.

**Article 23 (Production Activities):**

Farms must organize production activities scientifically and rationally to increase output and improve quality.

They should prioritize crops designated by the state and ensure timely planting, cultivation, and harvesting.

**Article 24 (Labor Management):**

Farms must manage labor efficiently, ensuring that all farm members are assigned appropriate tasks based on their abilities.

Labor discipline must be strengthened, and performance should be evaluated fairly.

**Article 25 (Material Supply and Use):**

Farms must ensure the proper supply, storage, and use of agricultural materials such as seeds, fertilizers, and machinery.

They must prevent waste and misuse of materials.

**Article 26 (Financial Management):**

Farms must manage finances transparently and in accordance with state regulations.

They must maintain accurate records of income and expenditures and ensure proper use of funds.

**Article 27 (Distribution and Incentives):**

Farms must distribute income fairly based on labor contributions and provide incentives to

encourage productivity.

They must also ensure that farm members' basic living needs are met.

**Article 28 (Procurement and Sales):**

Farms must fulfill state procurement obligations and may sell surplus products through designated channels.

They must not engage in unauthorized sales or transactions.

**Article 29 (Technical Guidance and Education):**

Farms must provide technical training and education to improve the skills of farm members.

They should promote the use of advanced farming techniques and technologies.

**Article 30 (Environmental Protection):**

Farms must protect the environment by preventing soil degradation, water pollution, and deforestation.

They must implement sustainable farming practices.

## **Chapter 4: Land and Property Management**

**Article 31 (Land Use):**

Farms must use land efficiently and according to the state's land use plans.

They must prevent land degradation and ensure proper maintenance of farmland.

**Article 32 (Land Allocation):**

Land is allocated to farms by the state.

Farms must not arbitrarily change the use or boundaries of allocated land without approval.

**Article 33 (Management of Agricultural Equipment and Facilities):**

Farms must properly manage and maintain agricultural machinery, tools, and facilities.

They must ensure these assets are used effectively and not damaged or misused.

**Article 34 (Protection of State and Collective Property):**

Farms must protect state and collective property and prevent theft, loss, or damage.

They must establish systems for accountability and regular inspections.

**Article 35 (Use of Natural Resources):**

Farms must use water, forests, and other natural resources rationally and in accordance with environmental protection laws.

They must avoid overuse and ensure sustainability.

**Article 36 (Construction and Infrastructure):**

Farms may construct necessary infrastructure such as irrigation systems, storage facilities, and

housing, with approval from relevant authorities.  
Construction must comply with state standards and regulations.

## **Chapter 5: Supervision and Legal Responsibilities**

### **Article 37 (Supervision of Farm Activities):**

Relevant state institutions must regularly supervise and inspect farm operations to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and state policies.  
They must guide farms in correcting any shortcomings and improving their management.

### **Article 38 (Evaluation of Farm Performance):**

The state evaluates farms based on their fulfillment of production plans, efficiency in management, and contributions to improving the livelihoods of farm members.  
Outstanding farms may be rewarded, while underperforming ones may be subject to corrective measures.

### **Article 39 (Legal Violations and Penalties):**

Farms, institutions, or individuals that violate this law—such as by misusing land, damaging property, or failing to meet production obligations—are subject to administrative or criminal penalties according to the severity of the offense.

### **Article 40 (Dispute Resolution):**

Disputes arising in relation to farm organization, land use, or management must be resolved through legal procedures or mediation by relevant authorities.

## **Chapter 6: Final Provisions**

### **Article 41 (Implementation and Interpretation):**

The Cabinet of the DPRK and relevant central institutions are responsible for implementing this law.  
They may issue detailed regulations and guidelines for its enforcement.

### **Article 42 (Amendments):**

Amendments to this law are made by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.