Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Electricity Law

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Chapter 1: Basics of the Electricity Law

Article 1 (Mission of the Electricity Law)

The Electricity Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aims to establish strict discipline and order in the construction of power facilities, power production, power supply, cross-production organization and command, power utilization, dispatch command, and the operation of the national integrated power management system to accelerate economic construction and improve people's living standards.

Article 2 (Principles of Power Industry Development)

Electricity is the basic driving force of the people's economy. The state systematically increases investment in the power industry sector to build a self-reliant and modern power industry base and develops the power industry ahead of other sectors of the people's economy.

Article 3 (Principles of Power Facility Construction)

The construction of power facilities is the fundamental guarantee for strengthening the country's power base. The state primarily focuses on the construction of hydroelectric power plants while combining the construction of thermal power plants, nuclear power plants, wind power, geothermal, tidal power, biomass, solar power, and other various energy resources. It simultaneously promotes the construction of large-scale and medium-small-scale power plants and follows up with the construction of transmission and distribution facilities.

Article 4 (Principles of Power Production)

Increasing and normalizing power production is a consistent policy of the state. The state maintains and strengthens the foundation of power production, expands it prospectively, improves the efficiency of power generation facilities, ensures full operation and full load, and continuously increases power production.

Article 5 (Composition of Integrated Power Management System, Power Supply, Cross-Production Organization, Power Utilization Principles)

The state establishes and efficiently operates a national integrated power management system in line with the demands of people's economic development, supplies high-quality power, organizes cross-production rationally, and ensures effective power utilization.

Article 6 (Principles of Dispatch Command)

The state establishes a centralized dispatch command system, strengthens the responsibility system of regional transmission and distribution institutions, and commands the unified operation of the power system.

Article 7 (Principles of Modernization and Automation of Power Facilities)

The state strengthens the training of scientific and technical personnel in the power industry sector and scientific research, actively adopts the achievements of modern science and technology, and modernizes and automates power facilities.

Article 8 (Principles of Electricity Saving and Protection of Power Facilities)

The state strengthens patriotic education among the people so that they voluntarily participate in saving electricity and protecting power facilities.

Article 9 (Guidance on Power Sector Operations)

Guidance on power sector operations is provided by the central power industry guidance institution and relevant central institutions under the unified leadership of the Cabinet. The central power industry guidance institution and relevant central institutions shall grasp and guide power sector operations.

Article 10 (Supervision and Control of Power Sector Operations)

Supervision and control of power sector operations are carried out by the central power industry guidance institution and relevant supervision and control institutions. The central power industry guidance institution and relevant supervision and control institutions shall strictly supervise and control the construction of power facilities, power production, power supply, cross-production organization and command, power utilization, dispatch command, and the operation of the national integrated power management system, and strengthen electricity saving efforts. Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall timely provide the necessary conditions for power supervision operations.

Article 11 (Guaranteeing Conditions for Power Sector Operations)

State planning institutions, power industry guidance institutions, labor administration institutions, financial institutions, banks, local people's committees, and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall prioritize the provision of labor, equipment, fuel, materials, and funds necessary for the power sector. Labor, equipment, fuel, materials, and funds allocated to the power sector shall not be diverted to other sectors, and social tasks unrelated to power production shall not be assigned to the power sector.

Article 12 (Exchange and Cooperation in the Power Industry Sector)

The state develops scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with various countries and international organizations in the power industry sector and encourages the construction of hydroelectric power plants through joint development of border rivers.

Chapter 2: Construction of Power Facilities

Article 13 (Planning of Power Facility Construction)

Proper planning of power facility construction is an important requirement for increasing power production capacity and supply capacity. Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall plan the construction of power facilities such as power plants and transmission and distribution facilities.

Article 14 (Investigation of Power Resources)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall conduct detailed investigations of power resources before constructing power facilities and determine the construction sites of power plants based on these investigations. The construction sites of hydroelectric power plants shall be determined prospectively based on the available water volume and drop, while the construction sites of thermal power plants shall be determined based on fuel sources, their reserves, industrial water supply, and transportation conditions.

Article 15 (Calculation of Economic Efficiency)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall calculate the economic efficiency of power facility construction projects in detail and concentrate investment on projects with high economic efficiency.

Article 16 (Preparation of Power Facility Construction Plans)

Power facility construction plans are prepared by state planning institutions. State planning institutions shall prepare power facility construction plans based on prospective power demand and power resource investigation data.

Article 17 (Design of Power Facility Construction)

The design of power facility construction is prepared by power and energy design institutions or designated design institutions and enterprises. Power and energy design institutions and relevant design institutions and enterprises shall accurately calculate the construction targets and scale and design power facilities according to approved technical tasks. The design of hydroelectric power plants shall include adjustment reservoirs and reserve capacity of power generation facilities for daily load adjustment.

Article 18 (Power Facility Construction Institutions)

The construction of power plants is carried out by specialized power plant construction enterprises or relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations. The construction of transmission and distribution facilities in the main power system is carried out by institutions and enterprises in the power industry sector, while the construction of other

transmission and distribution facilities is carried out by relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

Article 19 (Quality and Completion of Power Facility Construction)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations constructing power facilities shall ensure the construction of power facilities according to design requirements, improve the quality of construction, and guarantee the completion time. State planning institutions and relevant institutions and enterprises shall timely produce and supply power generation and transmission and distribution equipment to ensure the operation of power facilities. Power facilities that do not pass completion inspection cannot be operated.

Article 20 (Construction of Medium-Small Power Plants)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall rationally utilize various energy resources to construct medium-small power plants through mass movements and operate them normally. Specific orders related to the construction and operation of medium-small power plants are governed by the regulations on medium-small power plants.

Article 21 (New Construction, Expansion, and Relocation of Power Facilities)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations intending to construct, expand, or relocate power generation and transmission and distribution facilities shall obtain approval from the central power industry guidance institution. In this case, procedures related to the utilization of power facilities and land utilization order shall be followed. Randomly extending power lines or erecting power poles is prohibited.

Article 22 (Formation and Utilization of Natural Energy Power Generation Funds)

The state forms natural energy power generation funds to ensure the construction and management operation of natural energy power plants. Natural energy power generation funds are used exclusively for the construction and management operation of natural energy power plants.

Chapter 3: Power Production

Article 23 (Increase in Power Production)

Increasing power production is one of the basic conditions for meeting the growing power demand. Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall actively adjust power production using hydro and thermal power, ensure the quality of maintenance of power generation facilities and structures, properly organize power production, ensure conditions, manage facilities, carry out technical

renovations, and thoroughly establish accident prevention measures to increase power production.

Article 24 (Preparation and Implementation of Power Production Plans)

State planning institutions shall accurately calculate the possible power production volume and prepare scientific and realistic power production plans. Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall strictly implement power production plans.

Article 25 (Power Production of Hydroelectric Power Plants)

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall ensure the quality of maintenance of hydroelectric power plant structures and power generation facilities, scientifically manage water according to weather conditions, and normalize power production.

Article 26 (Operational Efficiency of Hydroelectric Power Plants)

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall establish systems to measure the efficiency of hydroelectric power plants in real-time and operate power plants at high water levels and high efficiency. Power generation facilities cannot be operated below the minimum water level. If it is unavoidable to operate power generation facilities below the minimum water level, approval from the Cabinet must be obtained. The task of determining the minimum water level is carried out by the central power industry guidance institution under the approval of the Cabinet.

Article 27 (Securing Water for Hydroelectric Power Plants)

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall construct and expand intermediate water intake facilities to secure more water for hydroelectric power plants, regularly investigate and inspect the safety of hydro structures, and ensure the quality of maintenance to eliminate intermediate water losses. Without approval from the central power industry guidance institution, water from hydroelectric power plant reservoirs and water channels cannot be used for other purposes.

Article 28 (Protection Zones for Hydroelectric Power Plants, Water Channels, and Reservoirs)

To protect hydroelectric power plants, water channels, and reservoirs, protection zones for hydroelectric power plants, water channels, and reservoirs are established. The task of establishing protection zones for hydroelectric power plants, water channels, and

Article 29 (Management of Hydroelectric Power Plants, Water Channels, and Reservoir Protection Zones)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and relevant people's committees managing hydroelectric power plants, water channels, and reservoir protection zones shall systematically carry out maintenance of power plants and water channels, cleaning of intake structures, handling of sediment at dams, excavation of drainage channels, cleaning of reservoirs, digging of water channels, and creation of protective forests for reservoirs. Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall not discharge waste or harmful substances into rivers flowing into hydroelectric power plant reservoirs. If they intend to cut trees, cultivate land, or engage in mining activities in protection zones, they must obtain approval from the central power industry guidance institution and the central national land and environmental protection guidance institution.

Article 30 (Power Production of Thermal Power Plants)

Relevant institutions and enterprises shall maintain and strengthen the equipment of thermal power plants, continuously update technical and economic indicators, save fuel, and increase power production. Coal for power production shall not be used for other purposes, and strict adherence to established consumption standards for coal utilization is required.

Article 31 (Utilization of Steam for Power Production)

Steam for power production shall not be used directly or after pressure reduction for other purposes. If necessary, approval from the Cabinet must be obtained to use steam for power production after pressure reduction for industrial steam or urban heating hot water. The order related to the utilization of industrial steam or urban heating hot water is separately determined.

Article 32 (Coal Supply to Thermal Power Plants) State planning institutions and relevant institutions and enterprises shall prioritize the supply of coal to thermal power plants over other sectors, ensuring that thermal power plants have at least one week's reserve to produce power. Railway transport institutions shall organize coal transport circulation trains for power production and concentrate on timely transporting coal to thermal power plants. Coal that does not meet the specified quality and standards cannot be supplied to thermal power plants.

Article 33 (Power Production Using Boilers and Industrial Furnaces)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations with boilers and industrial furnaces capable of producing power shall install and operate power generation facilities. Institutions,

enterprises, and organizations without power generation facilities may have their power supply restricted.

Chapter 4: Power Supply

Article 34 (Rational Power Supply)

Proper power supply is a prerequisite for firmly ensuring the balance between power production and consumption and maintaining the rated frequency. Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall rationally supply produced power.

Article 35 (Power Supply Plan)

State planning institutions shall prepare power supply plans according to the produced power volume. In this case, power supply plans for important production enterprises shall be detailed monthly based on specific production conditions. If the produced power is less than planned or there are accidents, natural disasters, or other urgent reasons, the Cabinet's approval must be obtained to adjust and supply the power supply plan to relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

Article 36 (Power Supply Contracts)

Power industry guidance institutions and power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall sign contracts according to the power supply plan and obligatorily fulfill them. In this case, power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall directly sign power supply contracts with relevant regional transmission and distribution institutions without going through higher institutions.

Article 37 (Power Supply for Agricultural Use and During Rainy Season)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall prioritize power supply to rural areas during agricultural seasons and to targets such as coal mines and mines with flooding risks during the rainy season.

Article 38 (Ensuring Power Quality)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall ensure the quality of supplied power. Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations may request special requirements for the quality of supplied power. In this case, power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall review the reasons and the capacity of transmission and distribution facilities and supply power that meets the requested quality.

Article 39 (Normal Power Supply)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall supply power continuously and normally according to contracts. If power supply needs to be restricted due to maintenance or other unavoidable circumstances, or if power supply needs to be stopped due to illegal activities, relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must be notified in advance.

Article 40 (Prohibition of Direct Supply of Self-Consumption Power)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall not directly supply power from the self-consumption power system of power plants and substations. Self-consumption power shall only be used for the operation of power production and transmission and distribution facilities.

Article 41 (Reducing Intermediate Power Losses)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall properly establish transmission systems, renovate and maintain transmission and distribution networks, increase voltage levels and power factors, and minimize intermediate power losses. Transmission systems shall gradually be converted to flexible AC transmission systems.

Article 42 (Management of Power Facilities)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall normally manage assigned power facilities. In this case, they are responsible for accidents occurring in the managed power facilities. Management of transmission lines passing through restricted or prohibited zones shall be carried out according to established regulations by transmission and distribution institutions or relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations. Institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall timely provide the necessary conditions for managing power facilities installed in their jurisdiction.

Article 43 (Organization of Judgments on Power Facility Management)

The central power industry guidance institution and relevant central institutions shall guide the construction and operation of power facilities according to technical regulations and manage produced power, organizing judgments on power facility management annually.

Article 44 (Connection and Separation of Power Facilities)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations intending to connect power facilities to the national power system or separate power facilities from the national power system shall

obtain approval from the central power industry guidance institution or relevant regional transmission and distribution institutions.

Article 45 (Protection Zones for Transmission and Distribution, and Power Communication Facilities)

The state establishes protection zones for transmission and distribution facilities and power communication facilities to protect them. The task of establishing protection zones for transmission and distribution facilities and power communication facilities is carried out by the Cabinet.

Article 46 (Management of Protection Zones for Transmission and Distribution, and Power Communication Facilities)

No other facilities can be constructed in protection zones for transmission and distribution facilities and power communication facilities. Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall fence protection zones for transmission and distribution facilities and power communication facilities and install necessary signs such as "Electric Danger" and "No Entry."

Article 47 (Protection of Transmission and Distribution, and Power Communication Facilities)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall protect transmission and distribution facilities and power communication facilities and shall not engage in activities that hinder power supply and communication. Without approval, power lines cannot be connected to transmission and distribution facilities that are not part of their system.

Chapter 5: Organization and Command of Cross-Production

Article 48 (Production and Management Activities According to Cross-Contracts)

Proper organization and command of cross-production by institutions, enterprises, and organizations is an important method for saving electricity and effectively utilizing produced power. Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall sign cross-contracts with relevant regional transmission and distribution institutions and carry out production and management activities accordingly. Specific institutions do not sign cross-contracts.

Article 49 (Preparation and Submission of Cross-Production Organization Charts)

Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations intending to sign cross-contracts shall prepare cross-production organization charts monthly, accurately reflecting daily, hourly, and equipment-specific power demand according to the power supply

contract, and submit them to relevant regional transmission and distribution institutions within the specified period.

Article 50 (Requirements to be Observed in Preparing Cross-Production Organization Charts)

Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall observe the following requirements in preparing cross-production organization charts:

1. Accurately grasp the electrical equipment used by their unit and calculate hourly power consumption for each process based on equipment capacity and actual load factors, dividing power consumption by process.
2. Calculate the dates and times for operating and stopping processes within the specified monthly power consumption range according to the power supply contract.
3. Consider production and management preparation conditions such as raw materials, fuel, materials, labor, equipment, and power consumption characteristics of equipment.

Article 51 (Conclusion of Cross-Contracts)

The regional transmission and distribution institution that receives the cross-production organization chart shall directly agree on its jurisdiction targets according to power relations and submit the targets under the jurisdiction of higher institutions to the higher institutions for agreement. Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations that have received agreement on the cross-production organization chart shall sign cross-contracts with the relevant regional transmission and distribution institution. Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations that do not sign cross-contracts within the specified period shall not receive power supply, and they are responsible for this.

Article 52 (Preparation and Input of Power Usage Limits and Power Volume)

Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations that have signed cross-contracts with regional transmission and distribution institutions shall prepare daily and hourly power usage limits and power volume for distribution lines, secondary substations, transmission lines, and primary substations, input them into power management technical devices, and report the status to higher institutions.

Article 53 (Compliance with Cross-Contracts)

Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall rationally organize cross-production by workplace, work team, process, and equipment according to the signed cross-contracts. Cross-contracts must not be violated.

Article 54 (Modification of Cross-Contracts)

Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations may request the relevant regional transmission and distribution institution to modify the contents of cross-contracts if the power supply plan is increased or decreased or other national requirements arise. The regional transmission and distribution institution that receives the request to modify the contents of cross-contracts shall accurately review and agree on it. In this case, modifications to the cross-production organization chart require approval from higher institutions or the central power industry guidance institution, and in special cases, approval from the Cabinet.

Article 55 (Command of Cross-Production)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions shall regularly grasp and control power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations to strictly comply with cross-contracts. Power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall establish cross-production command teams according to their circumstances and responsibly organize and command their unit's cross-production. The cross-production command teams of ministries and central institutions shall properly grasp and guide the cross-production command teams of their affiliated power demand institutions, enterprises, and organizations in connection with the central power industry guidance institution.

Chapter 6: Utilization of Power

Article 56 (Compliance with Power Supply Plans and Power Usage Limits)

Rational utilization of power is an important method for eliminating waste of fuel and power and increasing production. Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall comply with power supply plans or power usage limits and use supplied power only for specified targets.

Article 57 (Power Consumption Standards)

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall comply with power consumption standards per product unit and systematically reduce them. Power consumption standards are determined by state planning institutions or relevant institutions.

Article 58 (Modification of Equipment and Production Processes)

Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall actively carry out technological innovation movements and introduce advanced science and technology to modify equipment and production processes to save electricity. Relevant scientific research institutions shall strengthen scientific research on electricity-saving equipment and production processes.

Article 59 (Prohibition of Installing Overcapacity Power Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall not install overcapacity power equipment. Installed overcapacity power equipment must be replaced with appropriate capacity power equipment. If overcapacity power equipment is not replaced with appropriate capacity power equipment and continues to be used, its operation shall be stopped.

Article 60 (Permission for Utilization of Electrical Equipment)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens intending to use electrical heating equipment must obtain permission from the central power industry guidance institution or provincial transmission and distribution institutions according to the target. However, if intending to use large-capacity electrical heating equipment, operate electrical heating steam equipment, or use electrical heating for heating, approval from the central power industry guidance institution and state planning institutions and the Cabinet must be obtained. The order for utilizing other electrical equipment is determined by the implementation regulations and detailed rules of this law.

Article 61 (Elimination of Power Waste)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall eliminate idle running of machinery and equipment, avoid low-load operation, and not use unnecessary lights or high-power-consuming lights or unauthorized or unregistered power equipment. They shall not use power equipment in violation of its purpose and capacity, fail to install or use power metering devices, improperly connect power lines, or steal power.

Article 62 (Compensation for Reactive Power)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall reduce reactive power consumption and install reactive power production equipment to compensate for consumed reactive power.

Article 63 (Calculation of Power Supply and Consumption, Payment of Electricity Charges)

Power industry guidance institutions shall regularly inspect power metering devices and accurately calculate power supply and consumption. Institutions, enterprises,

organizations, and citizens intending to use power shall pay electricity charges to the relevant regional transmission and distribution institution as determined. The procedure and method for paying electricity charges are determined by the detailed rules for implementing this law.

Article 64 (Provision of Equipment for Saving Electricity)

State planning institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall provide LED lights, reactive power production equipment, card-type cumulative power meters, and other electricity-saving equipment as needed.

Article 65 (Understanding and Measures for Electricity Saving Efforts)

Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions shall intensively understand the electricity-saving efforts of institutions, enterprises, and organizations during electricity-saving months and establish measures to reduce power waste and losses. Institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall establish technical measures to save electricity and develop and introduce various electricity-saving methods and means.

Article 66 (Prohibition of Production and Import of Low-Efficiency Electrical Equipment)

Low-efficiency electrical equipment shall not be produced or imported. The task of determining efficiency grades for electrical equipment is carried out by the central power industry guidance institution.

Article 67 (Control of Power Consumption)

Power industry guidance institutions shall scientifically confirm the power consumption status of power consumption units and strictly control power consumption. Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall install power metering devices in places where the power consumption status can be objectively confirmed.

Chapter 7: Dispatch Command

Article 68 (Unified Command of Power Production, Supply, and Consumption)

Dispatch command is an important task for grasping the operation of the power system and supplying high-quality power. Power industry guidance institutions shall uniformly command the processes of power production, supply, and consumption.

Article 69 (Guaranteeing Conditions for Dispatch Command)

Dispatch command can only be carried out by on-duty dispatch commanders. Institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens shall not interfere with dispatch command or violate the entry order of dispatch command rooms.

Article 70 (Guaranteeing Rated Frequency and Specified Voltage)

Power industry guidance institutions shall adjust power production, supply, and utilization to guarantee rated frequency and specified voltage. Relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall obligatorily comply with dispatch command.

Article 71 (Composition of the Power System)

Power industry guidance institutions shall rationally compose and operate the power system to supply power to consumers according to supply plans or usage limits and minimize intermediate losses.

Article 72 (Output Control Power Plants and Fixed Power Plants) The central power industry guidance institution and relevant institutions shall determine output control power plants and fixed power plants considering the operational characteristics of power plants and water and fuel supply conditions. Output control power plants shall comply with the requirements of the power system.

Article 73 (Setting Power Supply Grades) The state sets power supply grades according to the importance and characteristics of power supply and consumption targets. The task of setting power supply grades is carried out by the Cabinet.

Article 74 (Composition of Reserve Power Systems) Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions shall supply power according to the determined grades and compose various forms of reserve power systems to ensure the reliability of power supply.

Article 75 (Handling Dispatch Accidents and Preventing Natural Disasters) Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall adopt modern protection devices for the power system, accurately set their values, safely handle accidents, and prevent natural disasters in advance. Meteorological and hydrological institutions and relevant institutions shall inform power industry guidance institutions of necessary meteorological, hydrological, and earthquake data to prevent natural disasters.

Article 76 (Guaranteeing Dispatch Command Communication) Power industry guidance institutions and relevant enterprises shall equip modern communication facilities and carry out dispatch command. Communication institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall guarantee dispatch command communication according to the requirements of power industry guidance institutions.

Article 77 (Maintenance of Power Facilities) Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations shall organize the simultaneous maintenance of power generation facilities, transmission and distribution facilities, and power utilization facilities considering the maintenance cycle and supply conditions of power facilities.

Chapter 8: Operation of the National Integrated Power Management System

Article 78 (Establishment of the National Integrated Power Management System) The national integrated power management system is a system that rationally utilizes the country's power resources under the unified command of the state to maximize power production and effectively utilize produced power by monitoring, controlling, and managing the entire process of production and consumption. The central power industry guidance institution shall properly operate the national integrated power management system to ensure the quality indicators of power such as voltage, frequency, and waveform distortion according to regulations.

Article 79 (Composition and Operation of the National Integrated Power Management System) The central power industry guidance institution shall compose and efficiently operate the national integrated power management system with a three-tier structure of integrated production systems for hydroelectric power plants, integrated production systems for thermal power plants, integrated load management systems, resource planning, production management, and automatic control.

Article 80 (Installation of Power Management Technical Devices and Data Communication Devices) Institutions, enterprises, and organizations producing, supplying, and utilizing power must mandatorily install power management technical devices and data communication devices for the composition of the national integrated power management system and register them with the central power industry guidance institution through the relevant regional transmission and distribution institution. In this case, power management technical devices must be reviewed and certified by the central power industry guidance institution and the relevant quality certification institution.

Article 81 (Normal Operation of Power Management Technical Devices and Data Communication Devices) Institutions, enterprises, and organizations producing, supplying, and utilizing power must properly manage power management technical devices and data communication devices to ensure their normal operation. The operational status of power management technical devices and data communication devices must be recorded daily.

Article 82 (Inspection of Power Management Technical Devices and Data Communication Devices) Institutions, enterprises, and organizations producing, supplying, and utilizing power must regularly inspect power management technical devices and data communication devices and promptly eliminate any deficiencies. If abnormal issues occur with power management technical devices and data communication devices, they must immediately notify the central power industry guidance institution or the relevant regional transmission and distribution institution.

Article 83 (Operation of the Data Communication Network of the National Integrated Power Management System) Power industry guidance institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must ensure the normal operation of the data communication network used in the national integrated power management system. Communication institutions and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must promptly address issues arising in the operation of the data communication network in coordination with power industry guidance institutions.

Article 84 (Security of the National Integrated Power Management System) The central power industry guidance institution and relevant institutions, enterprises, and organizations must ensure the security of the national integrated power management system according to established standards and regularly update it.

Chapter 9: Legal Responsibilities

Article 85 (Civil Liability) If a violation of this law causes property damage, the responsible party shall bear civil liability such as restoration to the original state, compensation for damages, and payment of overdue charges.

Article 86 (Suspension Penalties) Power supply shall be suspended in the following cases:

1. If power is used in excess of the power supply plan, usage limit, or power consumption standards.
2. If power is used in violation of the operational order of the national integrated power management system and cross-production order.
3. If unauthorized or unregistered power equipment is installed and used.
4. If reactive power production equipment and power metering devices are not installed or used, or if power is used without proper connections.
5. If electricity charges are not paid as determined.
6. If power is wasted or stolen.

7. If power supervision operations are refused or obstructed.
8. If power metering devices are not installed in places where the power consumption status can be objectively confirmed by transmission and distribution institutions.
9. If deficiencies in power facilities are not promptly eliminated, creating accident risks.
10. If the circuit breaker of power management technical devices is separated without approval and power is used.
11. If power lines removed by supervision and control institutions are reconnected without approval.
12. If power usage suspension seals are removed arbitrarily.

If power consumption standards are exceeded or high-power-consuming processes are operated, production shall be stopped. If power supervision operations are refused under the pretext of special circumstances or if power usage-related documents are arbitrarily issued without agreement with relevant institutions, including the central power industry guidance institution, the responsible party may be dissolved.

Article 87 (Removal of Facilities) If facilities are constructed without approval in power facility protection zones where transmission and distribution facilities or power communication facilities are installed, they shall be removed.

Article 88 (Confiscation Penalties) If overcapacity power equipment is installed and used without approval or unauthorized electrical equipment is used, the equipment, funds, and goods used for the illegal act or obtained through the illegal act shall be confiscated.

Article 89 (Compensation Penalties) Compensation for damages shall be imposed in the following cases:

1. If power is consumed without a power supply plan or without signing a power supply and cross-contract.
2. If power usage times according to the power supply and cross-contract are not observed or if power is consumed in excess of the supply plan.
3. If power is consumed without a power connection approval document or if power lines are connected to other transmission and distribution systems without approval.
4. If power is consumed in excess of power consumption standards.

5. If overcapacity power equipment or electrical heating equipment is installed and used without approval.
6. If power metering devices are removed without approval or if power is consumed without proper connections.
7. If power is consumed without installing power metering devices without a valid reason.
8. If unauthorized electrical equipment or electrical products are used.
9. If the power factor is not maintained according to national standards.

Article 90 (Fines) Fines shall be imposed on institutions, enterprises, organizations, and citizens in the following cases:

1. If trees are cut, land is cultivated, or mining is conducted in hydroelectric power plant, water channel, or reservoir protection zones without approval: 700,000 to 1,000,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 50,000 to 100,000 won for citizens.
2. If deficiencies in power facilities are not promptly eliminated, creating accident risks: 200,000 to 500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations.
3. If the management of transmission and distribution facilities or power communication facilities protection zones is not properly conducted, hindering power supply or communication: 500,000 to 800,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 50,000 to 100,000 won for citizens.
4. If false power consumption data is recorded or reported: 500,000 to 800,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations.
5. If electricity charges are not paid accurately and timely without a valid reason: 300,000 to 500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 50,000 to 100,000 won for citizens.
6. If electrical equipment not evaluated for energy efficiency grades is produced, imported, or sold: 500,000 to 1,000,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations.
7. If the circuit breaker of power management technical devices is arbitrarily separated: 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 100,000 to 200,000 won for citizens.

8. If power lines removed by supervision and control institutions are arbitrarily reconnected: 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 100,000 to 200,000 won for citizens.
9. If power usage suspension seals are arbitrarily removed: 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 100,000 to 200,000 won for citizens.
10. If the legitimate demands of power supervision operations are not complied with: 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations; 100,000 to 200,000 won for citizens.
11. If supplied power is used for purposes other than the specified targets: 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 won for institutions, enterprises, and organizations.

Article 91 (Warnings and Severe Warnings) Warnings shall be given to responsible parties in the following cases:

1. If the quality of power facility construction is not ensured or if equipment necessary for construction is not produced and supplied timely, hindering the guarantee of the completion date.
2. If power lines are extended or power poles are erected disorderly, hindering national land management.
3. If power facilities or equipment are not properly inspected and maintained, or if power generation facilities are not operated according to technical regulations and standard operating procedures, hindering power production.
4. If power generation facilities are operated below the minimum water level without approval or if water from hydroelectric power plant reservoirs and water channels is used without approval.
5. If hydroelectric power plant, water channel, or reservoir protection zones are not properly managed.
6. If coal and steam for power production are used for other purposes without approval or if the utilization of industrial steam or urban heating hot water is not properly conducted.
7. If coal of the specified quality and standards is not supplied to thermal power plants, hindering power production.

8. If power is supplied to units without a power supply plan or without signing a power supply contract.
9. If power is supplied from the self-consumption power system.
10. If power lines are connected to other transmission and distribution facilities without approval.
11. If the order of cross-production organization is violated, hindering power supply.
12. If power is not supplied as determined.
13. If power metering devices are not installed without a valid reason or if power is consumed without proper connections.
14. If power metering devices are removed without approval or if power consumption records are falsified.
15. If electricity charges are not collected as determined.
16. If reactive power production equipment is not installed.
17. If dispatch command is not properly conducted, hindering power supply, or if dispatch command is interfered with or not complied with, or if dispatch command communication is not ensured timely.
18. If the installation and operation of power management technical devices and data communication devices are not properly conducted, hindering the operation of the national integrated power management system.
19. If judgments on power facility management are not properly conducted.
20. If illegal acts are condoned or encouraged during power supervision.
21. If the legitimate execution of duties by power supervision and management personnel is refused or obstructed.

If the above acts are severe, severe warnings shall be given.

Article 92 (Unpaid Labor and Labor Education Penalties) Unpaid labor and labor education penalties of up to three months shall be given to responsible parties in the following cases:

1. If coal and water resources for power production are excessively consumed or wasted, resulting in inefficient power production.

2. If power facility management is not properly conducted, causing repeated accidents in the national power system and hindering power production and supply.
3. If unauthorized or unregistered power equipment is used.
4. If power supply is stopped without a valid reason.
5. If power facilities or power communication facilities are damaged.
6. If equipment, fuel, materials, and funds supplied to the power sector are illegally disposed of.

If the above acts are severe, unpaid labor and labor education penalties of more than three months shall be given.

Article 93 (Dismissal, Removal, and Demotion Penalties) If a violation of this law causes severe consequences, responsible parties shall be dismissed, removed, or demoted according to the severity of the situation.

Article 94 (Criminal Liability) If a violation of this law constitutes a crime, responsible parties shall bear criminal liability according to the relevant provisions of the criminal law.

Chapter 10: Supplementary Provisions

Article 95 (Effective Date) The Electricity Law revised and supplemented by Decree No. 1515 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 14, 2023, shall come into effect on January 1, 2024.