## Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Recovery Act of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Convenience Translation, Korean text at the bottom -

Adopted as Decree 76 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on June 27, 2014

## Chapter 1 Basics of Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Recovery Law

#### **Article 1 (Mission of Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Recovery Act)**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Disaster Prevention, Rescue, and Restoration Act strictly establishes measures and order in disaster prevention, rescue and restoration projects, contributing to the protection of people's lives and the protection of national and social cooperative organizations and citizens.

# **Article 2 (Definition of Terms)**

In this Act, disasters include life-threatening natural disasters such as heavy waters, heavy rains, typhoons, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic activity, and other factors, flooding of farmland, mountain ash, buildings, facilities collapse, power, transportation, and communication. Damages such as paralysis of water supply and sewer system, pollution of the environment, and transmission of infectious diseases.

## **Article 3 (Classification of Disasters)**

Disasters are classified into express disasters, first-class disasters, first-class disasters, second-class disasters, and third-class disasters according to their type, intensity, degree of damage, and extent of damage.

The project to set the rating criteria for disasters is carried out by the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee.

## **Article 4 (Basic Principles of Disaster Prevention Projects)**

Securing all the targets of disaster risk and establishing preventive measures in advance is a basic requirement of disaster prevention projects.

The State will systematically increase investments in disaster prevention projects and complete alarm systems for various disasters to prevent disasters or minimize damage.

## **Article 5 (Disaster Structure and Recovery Principles)**

In the event of a disaster, States should mobilize sufficient capacity and means to ensure immediate and effective rescue and recovery.

## Article 6 (Educational Principles for Disaster Prevention and Recovery and Rescue Activities)

The State will provide educational institutions with substantial training to cope with various disasters, and provide newspapers, broadcasts and publications with common knowledge such as disaster prevention, prevention of damages, and common sense.

## **Article 7 (Principles for Scientific Research and Professional Development)**

The State will strengthen scientific research projects related to disaster prevention, rescue and recovery, and provide prospective training of scientists, technicians and experts in this sector.

## **Article 8 (Enhance External Exchange and Cooperation)**

The State shall strengthen exchanges and cooperation with other countries and international organizations in relation to disaster prevention, rescue and restoration projects.

# Article 9 (Object of Law)

This law shall apply to institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens, representatives of other countries and international organizations in our country, foreign-invested enterprises and foreigners.

Matters not specified in this Act shall be governed by applicable laws.

## **Chapter 2 Disaster Prevention Plan**

## **Article 10 (General Requirements for Preparing Disaster Prevention Plan)**

Setting up a disaster prevention plan is an important task of the agency.

The organization shall prepare the disaster prevention plan to be divided into national disaster prevention plan, regional disaster prevention plan and sectoral disaster prevention plan to ensure scientific, mobilization and unity.

## **Article 11 (Preparation of Disaster Prevention Plan)**

Nationwide disaster prevention plans are prepared by the National Planning Commission, while province (city), city (district), and military disaster prevention plans are prepared by the relevant local People's Committee.

Sectoral disaster prevention plans, such as agriculture, forestry, roads, rivers, urban management, electricity, construction, harvesting, railroads, shipping, and postal services, are prepared by relevant central authorities.

## **Article 12 (Matters to be Reflected in Disaster Prevention Plan)**

The following items should be reflected in the disaster prevention plan.

- 1. Disaster prevention measures to be carried out prospectively or urgently on areas and objects of national significance.
- 2. Control and investigation of natural disaster risk areas and targets
- 3. Observation and forecasting of disasters and natural phenomena such as heavy waters, heavy rains, typhoons, tsunamis, wildfires, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic activity.
- 4. Proactive measures according to the type of disaster and the degree of risk
- 5. Creation, storage, and provision of disaster prevention materials
- 6. Other necessary matters

## **Article 13 (Approval of Disaster Prevention Plan)**

National disaster prevention plans and sectoral disaster prevention plans are reviewed and approved by the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee.

Disaster prevention plans for provinces, cities, districts, and counties are reviewed and approved by the Committee for Emergency Prevention.

## **Article 14 (Change of Disaster Prevention Plan)**

Disaster prevention plans can change as people and material targets and climate change in the area and unit. In this case, re-approval by the relevant agency.

## **Article 15 (Guarantee of Data Required for Disaster Prevention Plan)**

Meteorological hydrographs, seismic observation agencies, scientific research institutes, relevant organizations, enterprises and organizations shall ensure on time the data necessary for the preparation of disaster prevention plans.

# Article 16 (Obligation to Implement Directives Related to Implementation of Disaster Prevention Plan)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall execute the directions of the National Emergency Prevention Task Force or the corresponding Disaster Prevention Measures Committee with respect to the implementation of the disaster prevention plan.

## **Chapter 3 Observations and Alerts on Natural Disasters**

## **Article 17 (Requirements to be observed by Natural Disaster Observation)**

Observation of natural disasters is an important project to obtain basic data for forecasting disaster natural disasters by continuously monitoring and measuring weather conditions, rivers, water levels and flow conditions of reservoirs, changes in ocean conditions, and tectonic processes.

Meteorological hydrologic and seismic monitoring agencies should ensure scientific, accurate and rapid in monitoring, measuring and forecasting natural disasters such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, tsunamis, heavy snow, hail, earthquakes and volcanic activity.

## **Article 18 (Division and Method of Observation)**

Observations of natural disasters are observations of weather, hydrology, ocean observations, earthquakes, and volcanic activity, depending on the object of observation.

Specialized observations are conducted by meteorological hydrologic and seismic observation organizations through the observation axis, and crowd monitoring is carried out through monitoring posts set by the relevant organizations, enterprises, and organizations in certain regional units. Monitor and record abnormal natural phenomena such as changes in groundwater.

## **Article 19 (Configuration of Observation and Alarm Communication Network)**

The central meteorological hydrologic guidance organ, the central seismic monitoring organization, and the relevant institution should establish an observation station where necessary. In conjunction with information and communication means, national observation and alarm communication networks should be established.

#### Article 20 (Installation of Observation Stations and Guarantee of Observation Conditions)

Observation stations are representative of the weather and perceptual conditions of the area and are installed where there are no obstacles such as buildings, power and communication facilities that interfere with the observation.

To ensure the observation environment, certain areas of the station may be designated as protected areas. In this case, it is approved by the relevant authority.

## **Article 21 (Reporting of Observational Data)**

Meteorological and seismic observation organizations shall not stop or miss observations, and shall systematically record the observed data in real time and report it to higher authorities and the relevant People's Committee.

## Article 22 (Enhancement of Observation on Disaster Hazard Area and Disaster Hazard)

The Central Disaster Prevention Project Guidance Institution, sectoral central organs, and local people's committees will inform meteorological hydrologic and seismic observation organizations in time of disaster risk areas or targets to strengthen the observation of disaster natural disasters in the areas and destinations, shall.

# **Article 23 (Disaster Forecast or Warning)**

Meteorological and seismic monitoring organizations are expected to provide timely disaster forecasts or warnings when disasters such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, hail, yellow dust, wildfires, landslides, tsunamis, cold waves, earthquakes and volcanic activity are foreseen. Inform local disaster prevention agencies and people's security agencies.

Disaster forecasts and alerts include disaster factors such as the type and intensity of the disaster, the area where the disaster is predicted and the duration and duration of the disaster, and the causes of the disaster.

## **Article 24 (Disaster Alert Means, Alarm Transmission)**

Disaster alarm shall be a means of telecommunication and other prescribed means in accordance with the national alarm signal system.

The publications and the postal service shall inform the contents of the disaster alarm in a timely manner through publication and communication technology means such as broadcasting and newspaper.

## **Article 25 (Obligation to Report Disasters)**

Citizens should immediately notify their local People's Committee, emergency rescue agency, or local agency, enterprise or organization that may be damaged if they discover the occurrence or signs of a disaster.

The notified bodies, enterprises and organizations shall take emergency measures and inform the national emergency disaster prevention committee or the central disaster prevention business guidance organ or the corresponding disaster prevention committee.

# **Article 26 (Prohibition of Acts That May Affect Observation)**

Observation protected areas cannot be equipped with heat, radio frequency radiators and electrical installations or buildings that may affect observations.

Institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens should not randomly make observations about natural phenomena and use them or spread unfounded words.

# **Chapter 4 Creation and Supply of Disaster Prevention Materials**

## **Article 27 (Definition of Disaster Prevention Material)**

The disaster prevention material is a material prepared by the state for urgent mobilization for disaster prevention and recovery projects.

Anti-damage materials include various materials, equipment, and funds such as cement, steel, condensed milk, logs, food, medicine, clothing, electric motors, and pumps.

# **Article 28 (Planning of Disaster Prevention Materials)**

The production, creation and supply of disaster prevention materials shall proceed in line with the people's economic plan.

The national planning organs, relevant organs, enterprises and organizations shall be responsible for planning projects related to the production, creation and supply of disaster prevention materials.

## Article 29 (Creation, Registration and Storage of Disaster Prevention Materials)

Institutions, enterprises and organizations that have received the disaster prevention material construction plan should produce, create and supply disaster prevention materials preferentially on a monthly and quarterly basis according to the composition index and rate set by the state.

Institutions, enterprises and organizations that have not received a disaster prevention material creation plan shall also create and store the varieties and quantities of disaster prevention materials determined by the relevant disaster prevention measures committee by internal preliminary mobilization.

Cooperative goods brought from other countries or international organizations for disaster prevention, rescue and recovery shall be registered and stored by the central disaster prevention business guidance organ.

## **Article 30 (Storage, Supply and Use of Disaster Prevention Materials)**

Institutions, enterprises and organizations that maintain and manage disaster-prevention materials should be well managed to prevent property loss or corruption.

Disaster prevention materials may only be supplied or used by the National Emergency Prevention Task Force, the Central Disaster Prevention Task Force, or the appropriate Disaster Prevention Task Force, and may not be used for any project other than a disaster prevention project.

## **Article 31 (Priority Supply of Disaster Prevention Materials)**

The agency preferentially supplies disaster prevention materials to disaster prevention and recovery of those who are desperately in need of living ability assistance, such as children, old people, people with disabilities, and women, and those of national significance. They must be supplied after the order of succession.

## **Article 32 (Transport of Disaster Prevention Goods)**

Transportation transport agencies should transport disaster prevention goods to the disaster area or destination in a timely manner.

# **Article 33 (Emergency Countermeasures for Emergency Disaster Relief and Recovery Material)**

The Central Disaster Prevention Business Guidance Institution, in the event of an accident or occurrence of an accident, receives the approval of the National Emergency Disaster Prevention Committee, and stays in a railway station, a port, or other materials that are produced by a factory, factory, or enterprise. It can be used for emergency rescue and recovery.

The organs, enterprises and organizations concerned shall obey the instructions concerning emergency mobilization and emergency mobilization of rehabilitation items.

## **Article 34 (Disaster Insurance)**

Institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens are obliged to pay for accident insurance.

The disaster insurance business is subject to insurance regulations.

#### **Chapter 5 Disaster Relief and Recovery**

# Article 35 (Preparation, Deliberation, and Ratification of Emergency Response Plan)

The Central Disaster Prevention Project Guidance Agency and the corresponding central agency prepare emergency rescue plans to expedite rescue and evacuation and introduction projects in case of express disasters or obvious signs or disasters in important areas and destinations. It should be reviewed and ratified by the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee.

Local People's Committees, relevant organizations, enterprises, and organizations should prepare emergency disaster relief plans to expedite rescue and evacuation and referral projects in the event of a first-class, second-class, third-class disaster, or if the symptoms are obvious. It should be reviewed and ratified by the local disaster prevention committee or sectoral disaster prevention committee.

#### Article 36 (Contents to be reflected in the emergency rescue plan)

The emergency rescue measures include the organization and mission of the Emergency Rescue and Recovery Command, the mobilization of rescue forces, the control and notification of damages caused by disasters, the evacuation and installation of personnel, the introduction of materials, It reflects the same issues as security issues and disaster relief measures.

Emergency rescue measures can be filled with information, depending on the circumstances.

## **Article 37 (Disaster Rescue and Recovery Order)**

Disaster rescue and restoration projects are carried out as follows according to the size of the disaster.

1.In the event of an express disaster or obvious signs or disasters in important areas and destinations, the National Emergency Disaster Prevention Task Force shall organize a central emergency rescue and rehabilitation combined command and mobilize the national capacity according to its command. Promote disaster relief and recovery activities.

2. In the event of a first-class disaster or if the symptoms are obvious, the Disaster Prevention Task Force and the Sectoral Disaster Prevention Task Force shall organize the Emergency Rescue and Recovery Command and proceed with disaster relief and recovery activities under its direction.

If disaster relief and recovery projects exceed their capacity, they may request assistance from the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee and the Disaster Prevention Measures Committee in the neighborhood.

3. In the event of a Class II disaster or an obvious manifestation, the Municipal Disaster Prevention Task Force shall organize an Emergency Rescue and Recovery Command, and conduct disaster relief and recovery activities under its command.

If the disaster relief and restoration project exceeds its capacity, assistance may be required from the Disaster Prevention Task Force in the central, provincial (provided) or adjacent areas.

4. In the event of a tertiary disaster or its manifestation is clear, institutions, enterprises and organizations shall carry out disaster relief and recovery activities on their own.

If the disaster relief and recovery project exceeds its capacity, assistance may be requested from the local disaster prevention committee, the superior institution, or an institution or enterprise close to it.

## **Article 38 (Rescue and Recovery Projects in Case of Disaster)**

If the disaster is foreseen or occurs, the Emergency Management and Recovery Command Group shall proceed with the rescue and recovery activities as follows.

- 1.A priority to quickly rescue personnel who are buried, trapped or in danger in collapsed buildings and structures.
- 2. Injury treatment, evacuation and urgent medical measures
- 3. When damaged, prompt restoration of levees, restoration of infrastructure, roads and bridges, railways, power, telecommunications, water and sewage
- 4. Introduction of safe zones to affected area residents and measures to ensure living conditions such as food, water, clothing, bedding, and shelter
- 5. Sanitary protection measures such as safe disposal of the dead and prevention of infectious diseases
- 6. Measures to prevent secondary damage such as fires, explosions, landslides, collapses, toxic or radioactive releases that may occur due to disasters such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic activity.
- 7. Measures for establishing social order in disaster zones
- 8. Other Actions Required

## **Article 39 (Preparation of Emergency Disaster Structural Capacity)**

The national emergency disaster prevention measures committee and the corresponding disaster prevention measures committee may be mobilized for emergency rescue activities at any time according to the disaster forecast or warning during times of high risk of disaster such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoon, forest fire, landslide and tsunami. Disaster relief facilities, such as personnel and means of transport, are to be prepared and in standby.

## **Article 40 (Escape and Training for Prevention)**

The National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee and the corresponding disaster prevention measures committee shall pre-determine evacuation sites, facilities and materials introduction places and movement routes of institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens in the event of a disaster, and organize evacuation and introduction drills in advance.

The evacuation command shall be made by the local people's committee and the relevant organs, and institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall obey the evacuation command.

## **Article 41 (Organization of Emergency Rescue Team)**

The central authorities and local people's committees should organize emergency rescue teams in response to disasters such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, tsunamis, landslides and earthquakes.

Emergency rescue teams should be equipped with the necessary equipment and supplies for rescue activities such as trucks, cranes, fire trucks, ambulances, bulldogs, first aid facilities, and medicines, and conduct emergency rescue drills in a timely manner.

## **Article 42 (Mutual Cooperation in Disaster Relief and Restoration Projects)**

Institutions, enterprises and organizations mobilized for disaster relief and recovery should cooperate closely with each other in carrying out the assigned disaster relief and recovery missions under the unified leadership of the emergency rescue and recovery command.

## **Article 43 (Obligation to participate in disaster relief and recovery)**

Institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens are obliged to participate in disaster relief and recovery activities in the event of a disaster, as directed by the Emergency Rescue and Recovery Command.

Institutions, enterprises and organizations that participate in disaster relief and recovery activities should ensure timely and sufficient coordination of disaster relief and design, labor, equipment and supplies necessary for recovery activities.

## **Article 44 (Support for Disaster Relief Projects)**

People's committees, relevant organizations, enterprises and organizations in areas close to the disaster area shall respond to the disaster prevention committee or organizations, enterprises and organizations in the disaster area unless they have special reasons. In this case, organizations, enterprises and organizations mobilized for disaster relief activities should obey the command of the emergency rescue and resilience commander in the area.

## Article 45 (Safety measures in case of secondary damage)

Institutions, enterprises and organizations that participate in emergency rescue activities should strictly establish safety measures and conduct rescue activities under the guidance of the People's Security Agency in the event of secondary damage such as the release of toxic or radioactive materials.

# Article 46 (Prohibition or Restriction of Disaster Areas, Removal of Obstacles, Dangerous Objects)

The People's Security Authority and the relevant institution shall prohibit or restrict the entry of disaster personnel to other areas and means of transportation except emergency rescue personnel and rescue means, if necessary. Measures, such as the removal of a, should be taken in a timely manner.

## **Article 47 (Highest Guarantee of Emergency Rescue Activities)**

The organization, enterprise or organization shall ensure the highest priority for personnel, means of transportation, electricity, condensed milk and medicines for emergency rescue activities in the event of a disaster.

## Article 48 (Use of Buildings, Equipment, and Land Necessary for Rescue Activities)

Institutions, enterprises and organizations conducting emergency rescue activities may use buildings, facilities and land as needed in disaster areas.

The institution, enterprise or organization shall ensure the conditions of rescue operations unless otherwise specified.

## **Article 49 (Sequential Guarantee in Restoration of Damage)**

Restoration should first restore basic sectors such as roads, bridges, railways, power and sewage networks, telecommunications networks, and important objects such as hospitals, living quarters, and schools.

In the restoration, the design of the restoration object is preceded, and the damages that have not been restored in the year should be restored in the next year's construction and repair plan.

## **Article 50 (Compensation of Property Spent on Disaster Relief, Recovery)**

After the disaster relief and rehabilitation project is over, the State shall take measures to reimburse the property, institutions, enterprises, organizations and individuals engaged in the rescue and rehabilitation spent on rescue and rehabilitation.

## Chapter 16 Guidance Control on Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Recovery

# Article 51 (Basic Requirements for Guidance Control on Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Restoration Projects)

Strengthening the guidance and control of disaster prevention, rescue and recovery projects is a fundamental guarantee for the correct enforcement of national disaster prevention, rescue and recovery policies.

The state should establish a system of guidance for the entire disaster preparedness project and strengthen supervisory control.

## **Article 52 (National Permanent Disaster Prevention Committee)**

The National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee shall be organized to uniformly organize and guide national disaster prevention, rescue and recovery projects.

The National Emergency Prevention Project Guidance Institution is responsible for the practical guarantee work of the National Emergency Prevention Task Force.

## **Article 53 (Tasks of the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee)**

The duties of the National Emergency Prevention Measures Committee are as follows.

- 1. Review and approve the national disaster prevention plan.
- 2. Review and approve the disaster prevention plan established by the prefectural emergency disaster prevention committee and the sectoral emergency disaster prevention committee.
- 3. Determine the duties, powers and scope of activities of the relevant People's Committees, central organs and organizations in relation to disaster prevention, rescue and recovery.
- 4. Summarize and cope with national disaster prevention, rescue and restoration business reform.
- 5. Evaluate the type and intensity of the disaster, the extent of the damage prediction or the condition of the damage, and provide appropriate disaster response instructions.
- 6. In case of express disaster or obvious signs or disasters in important areas and targets, organize the central emergency rescue and reconstruction combined command and direct disaster relief and recovery projects.
- 7. Other projects related to disaster prevention, rescue and recovery.

## **Article 54 (Tasks of the Central Disaster Prevention Project Guidance Body)**

The duties of the central disaster prevention business guidance organ are as follows.

- 1. Take control of all national disaster risk targets and issue disaster risk maps related to them, and supervise them to be executed by subjects and yearly, in line with the total construction plan and construction and repair plans.
- 2. Take control of disaster prevention and rescue and restoration projects of local and sectoral organizations, enterprises and organizations.
- 3. Undertakes water management projects for the Taedong River and major rivers during the rainy season, in connection with the relevant sectors.
- 4. Establish a disaster prevention material composition plan and supervise material composition, storage management, supply and use.

- 5. Under the education, health, and press coverage sectors, we conduct educational projects to prevent common damages and damages such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, forest fires and tsunamis.
- 6. Cooperate in disaster-related cooperation with various countries and international organizations.
- 7. In addition, the project shall be delegated by the National Emergency Prevention Measures Commission.

## **Article 55 (Division of Local Disaster Prevention Measures)**

The State shall be permanently established in the necessary sectors such as agriculture, forests, roads, rivers, urban management, electricity, construction, harvesting, health, transportation, postal service, chemical industry, and people's security. Organize a disaster prevention committee.

The operational guarantees of the Sectoral Disaster Prevention Task Forces shall be provided by the central authority of the sector, and the local People's Committees of the provinces, cities, and counties.

## **Article 56 (Duties of Local Disaster Prevention Committee)**

The sectoral and local disaster prevention committees have the following duties:

- 1. Prepare a disaster prevention plan for each sector or jurisdiction and review and approve the disaster prevention plan established by the following disaster prevention measures committees, competent authorities, enterprises and organizations.
- 2. Evaluate the type and intensity of the disaster, the extent of the damage prediction, or the condition of the damage, and obtain appropriate disaster response instructions.
- 3. In case of first-class, second-class or third-class disasters, or if there are any indications, emergency rescue and rehabilitation command- ing units are organized and emergency measures are taken with the necessary resources.
- 4. Determine the duties, powers and scope of activities of agencies, enterprises and organizations engaged in disaster prevention, rescue and recovery in the sector or jurisdiction.
- 5. In the event that a disaster is foreseen or occurred, report to the NEMA or the Committee on Advanced Disaster Prevention on a timely basis the extent of the damage, the risk, and the type of emergency rescue measures taken.

# **Article 57 (Duties of Local People's Committee)**

The mission of the local People's Committee is to:

- 1. Supervise all disaster risk prevention targets and execute them by target and year in accordance with local disaster prevention plan, national total construction plan, construction of unit and repair plan.
- 2. Take control of the disaster prevention, rescue and restoration projects of institutions, enterprises and organizations within the jurisdiction and report the formalities to the higher authorities.
- 3. Under the relationship between the Central Disaster Prevention Project Guidance Authority and the relevant organs, direct the management of the river sediment management in the region during the rainy season.
- 4. Supervise the implementation of the disaster prevention material formation plan of the agencies, enterprises and organizations in the area.
- 5. In addition, the Committee shall undertake the work delegated by the Committee for Prevention of Permanent Emergency Disaster.

## Article 58 (Prevention of Disaster Prevention, Rescue and Restoration Projects)

The national planning organs, the local people's committees and the corresponding central organs shall be responsible for the protection of disaster prevention projects and modern rescue equipment, power, food, medicine, materials, transport, funds and communications necessary for rescue and recovery in the event of a disaster.

## **Article 59 (Requirements to be followed in Construction and Management)**

For the following subjects, construction design, construction, and supervision standards should be specifically raised and management should be responsible.

- 1. Railroads, roads, bridges and structures of significant significance for national defense and national safety
- 2. Storage of power plants, when, banks, oil and gas storage, explosives, chemicals, toxic and radioactive materials
- 3. Objects of national significance in history, science and art
- 4. A large crowd of people, such as schools, hospitals, theatres, and department stores.
- 5. Objects in areas with frequent natural disasters such as heavy water, heavy rain, typhoons, and tsunamis

## **Article 60 (Prohibited Acts in Disaster Hazardous Areas)**

Institutions, enterprises and organizations should not engage in activities such as building shelter, public buildings, facilities, or growing crops in disaster-prone areas, including areas where water is discharged from the reservoir to the maximum, or where damage may occur if the reservoir is destroyed.

Local people's committees, relevant organizations, enterprises and organizations should ensure that the people, including public housing and public buildings, are moved to safe areas.

## **Article 61 (Supervision Control)**

Oversight mechanisms for disaster prevention, rescue and recovery projects are provided by the central disaster prevention project guidance organ, the local People's Committee, and the corresponding supervisory control organ.

The central disaster prevention project guidance organ, the local People's Committee and the supervisory authority concerned shall supervise and control the entire project for the preparation and execution of disaster prevention plans.

#### **Article 62 (Administrative Responsibilities)**

In the following cases, administrative penalties shall be given to responsible workers and individual citizens of institutions, enterprises and organizations in accordance with normal conditions.

- 1. If the disaster prevention plan is not made right and it interferes with the disaster prevention project.
- 2. In case that the disaster prevention, rescue, and restoration business is hindered due to failure to monitor and observe natural disasters or establish an emergency alarm system.
- 3. If the construction design, construction, and supervision of house, public buildings, and facilities are not in accordance with the requirements of the Construction Law, or the management and operation are not made immediately, or if the risk of damage is created or if a disaster occurs,
- 4. When did not properly repair or repair structures such as levees, locks, culverts and rivers, coasts, and territorial protection facilities, If damage is caused by not doing well or irresponsibly

- 5. If damage is caused by prohibited activities such as building shelter, public buildings, facilities, or growing crops in areas that may be flooded, river hazard areas, and disaster risk areas when releasing water from the reservoir;
- 6. In case of damage caused by not obeying the uniform water management command of the country during the rainy season
- 7. If the disaster prevention material is not produced or produced according to the plan, or if it is corrupted, altered or lost due to poor storage management.
- 8. When the disaster prevention material is used for a project that is not related to disaster prevention or without instructions from the relevant disaster prevention committee.
- 9. In case of false report of damage size and restoration form, confusion in national disaster relief and restoration projects
- 10. Failure to comply with the instructions for mobilizing personnel and facilities for disaster relief and recovery activities without justifiable reason, or failing to respond to disaster relief assistance or rescue requests.
- 11. When damage occurs due to failure to comply with evacuation and referral instructions
- 12. When obstacles occur to natural disaster alarms by destroying or obstructing observation instruments or observation environments in meteorological and earthquake observation environmental protection zones.
- 13. When an individual citizen discovers or knows the occurrence or signs of a disaster, and neglects without notifying the relevant agency, or causes a serious aftermath by disseminating false information or unfounded words related to the disaster.

## **Article 63 (Criminal Liability)**

If the acts of Article 62 of this Act result in a criminal offense, criminal liability shall be erased by the responsible personnel of the institution, enterprise, organization and individual citizens in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Penal Code.

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