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| Government System of North Korea |
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Overview

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Chief of State:

Kim Jong Un

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| **Born** | 8 January 1984 (age 33)[Pyongyang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyongyang), [Democratic People's Republic of Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea) |
| **Nationality** | North Korean |
| **Political party** | [Workers' Party of Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workers%27_Party_of_Korea) |

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**Government Name:**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Constitution:**

Adopted: 1942; Last amended in 2012. Establishes status as a socialist state and defined as dictatorship of people's democracy. People have civil and political rights but they are superseded by safeguarding political and ideological unit of the people.

**Government Type:**

Communist State under Totalitarian Dictatorship.

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| Government Branches |
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## Executive

## Cabinet is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of state power and a general state management organ.

**Judicial**

The judiciary does not practice judicial review. The security forces so often interfere with the actions of the judiciary that the conclusion of most cases is foregone. Experts outside North Korea and numerous defectors confirm this to be a widespread problem.

Elections in North Korea are non-competitive and have only single candidate races.

**Legislative**

The Supreme People's Assembly always passes all proposals by the government into law during its sessions with almost no debate or modification.

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| Institutions |

## Judiciary

North Korea's judiciary is headed by the Supreme Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which consists of a Chief Justice and two People's Assessors; three judges may be present in some cases. Their terms of office coincide with those of the members of the Supreme People's Assembly. Every court in North Korea has the same composition as the Central Court. The judicial system is theoretically held accountable to the SPA and the Presidium of the SPA when the legislature is not in session.

**Workers’ Party of Korea**

The Workers' Party of Korea is organized according to the Monolithic Ideological System and the Great Leader, a system and theory conceived by Kim Yong-ju and Kim Jong-il. Although the WPK is (in theory) organizationally similar to communist parties, in practice it is far less institutionalized and informal politics plays a larger role than usual. Institutions such as the Central Committee, the Secretariat, the Central Military Commission (CMC), the Politburo and the Presidium have much less power than that formally bestowed on them by the party's charter.

First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea: Kim Jong-un

Chairman of the Central Military Commission: Kim Jong-un

**National Defense Commission**

In June 2010, Kim appointed his uncle (by marriage), Chang Sung-taek, as vice-chairman of the NDC, in a move seen as propping his own position. Chang was already regarded as the second-most powerful person in North Korea and his appointment strengthened the probability that Kim's third son, Kim Jong-un, would succeed him. However, in December 2013 Chang was fired from all government posts and subsequently executed. Kim Jong Un ordered for his uncle to be executed.

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| resources |
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Home. (n.d.). Retrieved March 27, 2017, from <https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/north-korea/government>

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