

Embassy of India
Pyongyang

DPRK – FACT SHEET

Official Name:	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Chosŏn Minjujuŭi Inmin Konghwaguk)
Capital:	Pyongyang
Area:	120,540 sq.km. (46,541 sq.mi.), slightly smaller than the size of Tamil Nadu.
Terrain:	About 80% of North Korea's terrain consists of moderately high mountain ranges and partially forested mountains and hills separated by deep, narrow valleys and small, cultivated plains. The most rugged areas are the north and east coasts. Good harbours are found on the eastern coast. Pyongyang, the capital, near the country's west coast, is located on the Taedong River.
Climate:	Long, cold, dry winters; short, hot, humid, summers.
Provinces (with capitals):	9 provinces: Chagang (Kanggye), North Hamgyong (Chongjin), South Hamgyong (Hamhung), North Hwanghae (Sariwon), South Hwanghae (Haeju), Kangwon (Wonsan), North P'yongan (Sinuiju), South P'yongan (Pyongsong), Yanggang (Hyesan)
Province-level municipalities:	Pyongyang, Kaesong, Chongjin, Nampo
Free trade zones :	Sinuiju and Kaesong
Other cities:	Hamhung, Chongjin, Wonsan, Nampo, and Kaesong
Population (2012) est.:	24,895,000 (2013 Census)
Currency:	Won
Rate of Exchange:	US Dollar 1 = Won 110 approx.
Language:	Korean (100% monolingual)
Latitude/Longitude and time zone :	Latitude: 39° & 47° North Longitude: 124° & 131° East Standard time Zone: GMT + 8:30 hours
Government type:	Centralised Government under the rigid control of communist Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), to which all the government officials belong. There are a few minor political parties - the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party, but these are only for name-sake. Kim Il Sung ruled DPRK from 1948 until his death in July 1994. Kim served both as Secretary General of the WPK and as President

	<p>of North Korea. Little is known about the actual lines of power and authority in the DPRK's Government despite the formal structure set forth in the Constitution. Following the death of Kim Il Sung, his son-Kim Jong Il –inherited supreme power. Kim Jong Il was named General Secretary of the Workers' Party in 1997 and in September 1998; the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) reconfirmed Kim Jong Il as Chairman of the National Defence Commission (NDC) and declared that position as the "Highest Office of State". After the death of Kim Jong Il in December, 2011, his youngest son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Un was elevated as Supreme Commander of Korean People's Army (KPA) on December 29, 2011 and as the 1st Secretary of Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and 1st Chairman of National Defence Commission (NDC) in April 2012. He has been nominated as Chairman of the WPK in the 7th Congress of the Party. He was also appointed as the Chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission which is the highest governmental body in the country replacing the NDC. However, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), Kim Yong Nam, serves as the nominal Head of State.</p>
Constitution:	North Korean's Constitution of 1948; 1972, was revised in 1992 and 1998.
Legislature:	Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) is the highest organ of state power. Its members are elected every four years. Usually, only two meetings are held annually, each lasting a few days. A standing committee elected by the SPA performs legislative functions when the Assembly is not in session. In reality, the Assembly serves only to ratify decisions made by the ruling WPK.
Judiciary:	Supreme Court; provincial, city, county, and military courts and judiciary is accountable to the SPA and the President. The SPA's Standing Committee also appoints judges to the highest court for 4-year terms that concurrent with those of the Assembly.
Political party:	Workers' Party of Korea (communist)
Head of State:	Marshal Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Worker's Party of Korea, Chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.
President of Presidium of Supreme People's	Mr. Kim Yong Nam

Assembly:	
Premier, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of KWP:	Mr. Pak Pong Ju
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Mr. Ri Yong Ho
Minister of Finance :	Mr. Choe Kwang Jin
Minister of Commerce :	Mr. Kim Kyong Nam
Central Bank :	Foreign Trade Bank of DPRK, Pyongyang
Basic policies :	Songun Policy stressing pre-eminence of the Army & Juche Ideology based on self-reliance, along with the newly adopted Byungjin Policy of parallel pursuit of nuclear weapons development and economic growth
Membership of major multilateral and regional organizations:	ARF, FAO, G-77, ICAO, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO, IMO, IOC, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (World Tourism Organisation).
Agricultural Products:	Rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; cattle, pigs, eggs
Mining and manufacturing:	Military products; machine building, electric power, chemicals; textiles, food processing, mining (coal, iron ore, etc.), metallurgy.
Trade:	Exports: US\$ 3.33 billion (2014): minerals, metallurgical products, manufactures (including armaments); textiles and fishery products Imports: US\$ 4.02 billion (2014): petroleum, coking coal, machinery and equipment; textiles, grain Major trading partners: China, Japan, ROK, Thailand and Russia
Major Universities/Scientific Institutions:	Kim Il Sung University, Kim Il Sung Political College, University of National Economy, Kumsong University of Politics, Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, Kim Jong Suk University of Education; Academy of Sciences, General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea, General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea, Korea Computer Centre, Pyongyang University of Science & Technology, Kimchaek University of Industry
Major Tourist Attractions:	Mountaineering, Taekwondo traditional martial arts; mud (spa) treatment; traditional Korean medical treatment (acupuncture etc.), scenic beauty of the country.
Major Art forms/Cultural traditions and venues/museums, etc.:	Traditional music similar to Japanese and Chinese with an emphasis on strings; stately <i>Chongak</i> and folksier <i>minsogak</i> two main forms; Folk dances: drum dances (<i>mugo</i>), mask dances (<i>talchum</i>), monk dances (<i>seungmu</i>) and

	spirit-cleansing dances (<i>salpuri</i>); Traditional society based on tenets of Confucianism
Media:	News Agency: Korean Central News Agency; Newspapers: The Pyongyang Times (English), Rodong Sinmun (Labour Daily), Minju Joson (Democratic Korea), Pyongyang Sinmun; Korea Today Radio: Korean Central Broadcasting Station, TV Station: Korean Central TV, Mansudae TV, Voice of Korea
GDP	US \$ 17.4 billion (2014) GDP per capita US \$ 1800 (2013)
