**Democratic People’s Republic of Korea**

State Affairs Commission Chairman Dominic Capolungo

**Historical Background:**

Korea had originally started out as an independent kingdom before being annexed by the Japanese Empire. After WWII, with the defeat of Japan, Korea was split in two halfs. The north was under the communist rule of the Soviet Union and the south fell under control of the United States. Since the failure to conquer South Korea during the Korean War the challenge for North Korea has been to unify the Korean Peninsula. The North Korean government has been making great steps in improving its economy and becoming recognized as a legitimate regime in the eyes of the globe. Furthermore, a great amount of resources has been dedicated to improving the North Korean military, and in recent years has made steps towards becoming a nuclear power.

**Political System:**

Single Party State

**Economic System:**

An almost closed economy that relies mainly on self sufficiency.

**Economic Standing:**

GDP of $40 billion. World Rank=117

**Military Strength:**

Approximately 945,000 active duty personnel. 944 aircraft. 5,243 combat tanks. 967 Naval boats.

**Foreign Military Bases:**

N/A

**Other Capabilities and Assets:**

Nuclear Weapon Capabilities. Over 5 million reserve troops. Large labor force.

**Geographic Location and Features:**

Northern half of Korean Peninsula. Borders the Korea Bay and the Sea of Japan. 120,538 Km^2 (A little larger than the state of Virginia). Borders with South Korea, China, and Russia.

**Political Culture:**

Strong loyalty to the Korean Workers Party. Loyal to Kim Jung Un.

**Internal Strengths:**

Single Party government. Strong loyalty towards the government.

**Internal Weaknesses:**

Major human rights violations. Still trying to efficiently feed its people.

**Other Internal Characteristics:**

Has a Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branch of government.

**Internal Objectives:**

Better the economy, further the nuclear weapon program, unify the Korean Peninsula, have stronger leadership than its predecessors.

**External Orientation**

**Key Institutional Memberships:**

Antarctic Treaty, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol.

**Policy Promotion:**

Better food availability for the people of North Korea. Legitimize the regime, interest in protecting the climate.

**Policy Detraction:**

Government oppression, closed economy.

**Allies:**

China, Iran, Syria, Russia

**Adversaries:**

United States, South Korea, Japan.

**Foreign Policy Objectives:**

Unify the Korean Peninsula, global legitimacy of the current regime, strong nuclear program.

**Capabilities:**

Strong military investment, strong leadership, large labor force.

**Obstacles:**

U.S opposition, government oppression creates defectors.