National Assembly

The National Assembly is the legislative body of the Republic of Korea composed of members who are elected by the people to represent their constituencies. Members are entitled to have a seat in the Assembly for a period of four years and may seek re-election.

The National Assembly has the power to propose and pass constitutional amendments and to enact and revoke laws. It is bicameral and consists of two chambers: the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee. The Standing Committee is composed of members elected by the National Assembly to serve for a period of two years. It also has the power to propose and pass constitutional amendments and to enact and revoke laws.

The National Assembly is composed of members elected from single-member constituencies and the remaining members from a proportional system. The term of office of National Assembly members is four years.

The proportional system elects 54 members based on the proportion of votes per political party. The term of National Assembly members is four years.

In the National Assembly election on April 11, 2012, the Democratic Party won the election with 113 seats. The Democratic Party won 65 of the 300 seats in single-member constituencies and 48 of the 54 seats through proportional representation. The proportional system elects 54 members based on the proportion of votes per political party. The term of National Assembly members is four years.

In the proportional system, the votes are divided among the political parties in proportion to the number of votes they receive. The political parties then distribute the seats among themselves, with the largest party typically receiving the most seats. This system is designed to ensure that political parties have a representation in proportion to their popular support.

The National Assembly is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of Korea and its Members and Committees.

The Speaker is the presiding officer of the National Assembly and is elected for a period of two years. The Speaker is assisted by the Deputy Speaker and other officers.

The National Assembly has a number of permanent special committees: Budget and Accounts, Legislation and Judiciary, Education, Culture, Sports, and Health, Foreign Affairs and Unification, and Intelligence. These committees are responsible for various aspects of legislative work and conduct studies, research, and analyses on legislative activities in terms of policy formulation and implementation.

The National Assembly also has a number of standing committees, such as the Standing Committee on Budget and Accounts, the Standing Committee on Legislation and Judiciary, and the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Unification. These committees are responsible for examining bills and proposals, conducting hearings, and overseeing the administration of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly also has a number of support organizations, such as the National Assembly Secretariat, the National Assembly Library, the National Assembly Information Management Bureau, the National Assembly Library of the National Assembly, and the National Assembly Archives. These organizations are responsible for providing support and services to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly also has a number of support staff, such as the Director General of the Planning Office, the Inspector General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary General. These staff members are responsible for providing support and services to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly is an independent legislative and policy research institute established within the National Assembly to study its capacity in legislation and policy development. It conducts studies, research, and analyses on legislative and policy issues in an impartial and professional manner. NARS also collects, manages, and distributes relevant national, regional, and international information and analyses on legislative and policy issues in an impartial and professional manner.

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Turnout of the 19th Election by Age

The analysis used the data collected from 1,410 constituencies and 4,132,112 voters selected by systematic random sampling among 13,470 constituencies and 4,132,112 voters.

The graph of the Turnout for All Elections shows changes in the voter turnout for elections of the members of the National Assembly. The voter turnout for the first National Assembly election reached 65.5% in 1948, since then voter turnout has fluctuated but remained above 60% until the 12th election of the members of the National Assembly. 

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