

Tour programs open to the general public,

Visit National Assembly

The National Assembly Visitor Center provides integrated support to help visitors find it easy to look around various facilities and exhibitions. The tour of the National Assembly Building includes visits to the Plenary Chamber, Exhibition Hall at the Rotunda and so on. The tour of the Memorial Hall covers the Orientation Theater, Parliamentary Democracy Hall, National Assembly History Hall, National Assembly Records, and Children's Education Hall among others. Applications for guided tours may be made at the National Assembly Visitor Center website (<http://memorial.assembly.go.kr>), and the tour will be tailored to the needs of visitors and be provided by professional commentators.

- For inquiries regarding a tour of the National Assembly Main Building and Memorial Hall, call the National Assembly Visitor Center at +82-2-788-3656 or 3664.
- For inquiries regarding a tour of the National Assembly Library, call the National Assembly Library Planning Division at +82-2-788-4243.

Accurate and impartial National Assembly news,

National Assembly Online Media

"National Assembly Online Media" is an interactive online media that reports on a wide range of news of the National Assembly. Every citizen can access the latest information about parliamentary activities of Members, committee meetings and the Plenary, news updates on policies and legislation, and periodicals. With its feature of interactivity, it can collect the people's opinions immediately from their posts and comments, and its major contents are connected in real time to the official social media accounts of the National Assembly, including on Facebook and Twitter. You can access "National Assembly Online Media" fast and easy National Assembly news media, on your personal computer or mobile device directly at www.naon.go.kr. You may also click its link on the official website of the National Assembly or use search engines, such as Naver.

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Specialized and Efficient Legislative Support Organizations

National Assembly Secretariat | 1948



The function of the Secretariat is to support overall parliamentary activities of Assembly Members and take care of the administrative work of the National Assembly. From supporting the running of meetings, assisting the deliberation on legislative bills, budget and settlement of accounts as well as the inspection and investigation of state administration to offering diverse legislative information by drafting bills and presenting an expert review on the bills examined, providing support for parliamentary diplomacy, handling civil complaints, and operating the National Assembly Broadcasting Station (NATV) and promoting the National Assembly, the Secretariat supports major legislative and parliamentary activities.

National Assembly Library | 1952



The Library serves as an institution to collect, manage, and provide necessary information regarding various pending issues and legislation in a comprehensive manner to facilitate parliamentary activities of Assembly Members.

It is also open to the general public at nighttime on weekdays and even on Sundays with an access to knowledge and information collected, and its online digital library offers a huge amount of original texts of over 240 million pages.

National Assembly Budget Office | 2003



The National Assembly Budget Office (NABO) is a body specializing in finance and analyzes national finances to assist the National Assembly to exert its financial and legislative powers conferred by the Constitution. NABO supports parliamentary activities by publishing financial reports on topics, such as analysis on the budget proposals and settlement of accounts, cost estimates of revenue- and expenditure-related legislative bills, economic and financial outlook, and major national programs evaluation.

National Assembly Research Service | 2007



The National Assembly Research Service (NARS) is a research institute established to conduct studies and analyses on legislation and policy issues, thereby strengthening the capacity of the National Assembly in legislation and policy development. NARS also collects, manages, and distributes related materials, and undertakes studies and analyses on legislative trends and cases at home and abroad in the respective fields to hand them over to Assembly Members and Committees. In addition, it assists Assembly Members in putting forward legislation and policies by hosting a joint seminar in cooperation with the National Assembly Caucus or Member's Office.

Support Staff for Members of the National Assembly



Support staff for Assembly Members provides legislative assistance in various areas, including Members' activities in Standing Committees, parliamentary inspection and investigation, hearings, examination of the budget and settlement of accounts, interpellation session as well as questions on emergency matters in the Plenary, development of campaign pledges for their constituencies, public relations in media, policy consultation with experts, and Members' activities in their electoral districts.

National Assembly of the Republic of Korea



Organization of the National Assembly



Members of the National Assembly, representatives of the people

Among a total of 300 Members, 253 Members are elected for each single-member constituency, and the remaining 47 Members gain office through the proportional representation system. With a term of four years, the Members of the National Assembly gather opinions of the people to enact and revise laws, ensure the fair and transparent operation of national finances, and hold the government in check for correct policy decisions through the inspection and investigation of state administration.

Speaker-Deputy Speaker-Committee Chair

The National Assembly has one Speaker and two Deputy Speakers. They are elected by the Plenary through secret vote and each serves a two-year term. The Speaker represents the National Assembly, presides over the Plenary, and oversees the administration of the National Assembly regarding its organization and operation. To maintain impartiality in proceedings, the Speaker is not allowed to affiliate with any political party during his or her term of office. In case the Speaker is unable to carry out his or her duties within their term, a Deputy Speaker reserves the right to act in his or her place.



Plenary Session, Committees and Negotiation Groups

The Plenary is composed of the entire membership, and serves as a platform to deliberate and make final decisions on all the bills that are motioned or submitted to the National Assembly.

Consisting of seventeen Standing Committees and one permanent Special Committee (Special Committee on Budget and Accounts), Committees conduct deliberation on bills prior to presenting them to the Plenary. Additional Special Committees may also be established and run to examine particular items over a set period of time. All Members of the National Assembly with the exception of the Speaker shall become a Member of a Committee according to their respective fields of expertise and interest.

Negotiation Groups expedite the proceedings of the National Assembly. Any party with twenty or more Members can form a Negotiation Group, and twenty or more Members who do not belong to a Negotiation Group may join together to set up a separate Negotiation Group.

Convocation and Session of the Assembly

The National Assembly holds regular and extraordinary sessions. The regular session convenes on the first day of September every year and may not exceed 100 days. Extraordinary sessions may not exceed 30 days, and may be held upon the request of the President or at least one-fourth of the entire membership.

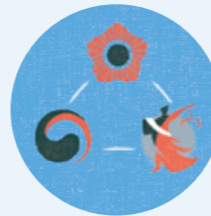
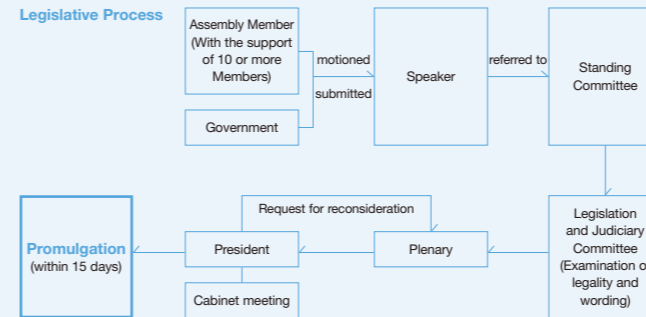
Activities of the National Assembly



Legislative Activities

Legislation Making the People Happier

The National Assembly deliberates on various items including legislative bills. The right to motion or submit a bill lies with Assembly Members and the government, and a bill motioned by an Assembly Member requires the support of ten or more Members.



Oversight of the Executive

Holding the Executive in Check as People's Representatives

As representative of the people, the National Assembly also possesses various rights to check and oversee the government.

Inspection of State Administration

Inspection of the government is conducted by Standing Committees according to their jurisdictions on overall affairs of the state administration over a set course of time within 30 days after the start of the inspection prior to the convocation of the regular session every year.

Investigation of State Administration

Investigation on specific issues regarding national administration may be conducted by the Standing Committee concerned or by a Special Committee.

Confirmation Hearings

The appointment of high-level officials of the executive and the judiciary requires a prior confirmation hearing at the National Assembly according to the National Assembly Act and related laws. Confirmation hearings proceed with holding a question and answer session, hearing opinions from the nominee, and listening to opinions issued by witnesses, appraisers and reference witnesses where necessary.



Finance-related Activities

Striving for Fair and Transparent National Finances

Budget proposals drafted and submitted by the government are finalized through deliberation and resolution by the National Assembly, and

consequently executed by relevant government ministries. In addition, the National Assembly examines the settlement of accounts to ensure the political accountability of budget implementation and request corrective action. The government must draft budget proposals and submit them to the National Assembly at least 120 days prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, and the Plenary undertakes deliberation and resolution on budget proposals after preliminary inspection by the related Standing Committee and comprehensive examination by the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Through its examination of budget proposals and settlement of accounts, the National Assembly is fulfilling its obligation to ensure that the national budget is allocated in a more efficient and reasonable way and used with utmost fairness and transparency once confirmed.



Parliamentary Diplomacy

Promoting Korea with Great Pride

Parliamentary diplomacy refers to diplomatic activities undertaken on a parliamentary level to enhance cooperation and exchange with foreign parliaments, and to garner support of the

international community on domestic and international issues. Notably, a major strength of parliamentary diplomacy is that it adds more flexibility to actively carry out diplomacy on a parliamentary level, especially when resolving international issues for which the government has difficulty conducting official diplomatic activities. In particular, the diverse and transformational aspects of diplomacy continue to multiply in today's age of globalization, and in this context, the importance and meaning of parliamentary diplomacy are quite significant as it represents the people's opinions and will directly. The 20th National Assembly has strengthened parliamentary diplomacy for peace and security in Northeast Asia while contributing to the national interest through diplomatic activities focused on pending issues.