

Rainer Dormels (2014)

Profiles of the cities of DPR Korea – Pyongyang

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IV.2.12. Pyongyang

IV.2.12. 1. Overview

The historical center in the northwest of Korea

Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and dominates the northwestern part of Korea since the past. As capital of empires, such as the Koguryo Empire, as well as secondary capital and as a provincial capital, Pyongyang has a long tradition as an administrative center.

Table Pyongyang-I. Basic data

Population	2,999,466 (Rank 1)
Area	< 1,907 km ² (Rank 2)
Population density	1,617 l./km ² (Rank 4)
Administrative units	287 <i>dong</i> /75 <i>ri</i> (79%) (Rank 7)
“Urban” population / “rural” population	90.1%/9.9% (Rank 7)

Pyongyang arose at “a place where river and hills offered protection” (McCune 1980, 45). The fact that the Taedong-gang, where the city emerged, was navigable up to Pyongyang and offered the possibility to cross the river added to the geographical favorable location (Dege 1991, 21).

Before relocating the capital of Koguryo in the year 586 to where the present-day center of Pyongyang is, the seat of government was established at two different places close by, in the third century once northeast of the modern-day Pyongyang, where a walled town was built, and finally when the construction of the Anhak palace, on the foot of the Taesŏng-san in the year 413, led to the beginning of the relocation of the capital. The relocation from Kuknaesŏng to Pyongyang eventually took place in the year 427. The reason why the capital was moved to the present day location was because of its secure location. A system of city walls was built that utilized the natural environment especially the hills such as the Moran-bong (Dege 1991, 21).

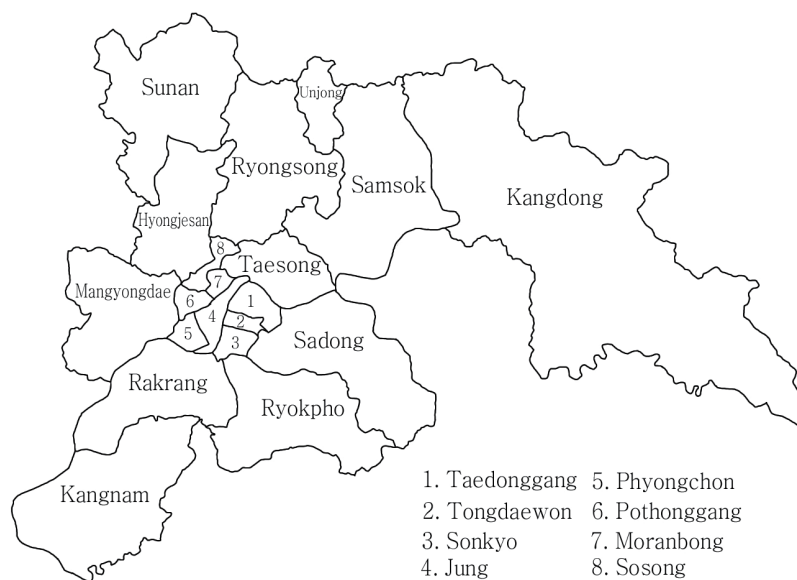


Figure Pyongyang-I. Kuyok and kun⁴⁷

46 Pyongyang consists of 18 *kuyok* and two *kun* (Kangnam and Kangdong).

Pyongyang lies in the middle of the Taedonggang basin, which is comprised of a plain in the West and of low hills in the eastern part. Pyongyang is located in a region, where wet rice cultivation plays an important role. Furthermore, numerous cultivable areas for vegetables, specialized fruit farms and big animal husbandry farms are located in the municipal area.

Table Pyongyang-II. Climate values

Annual average	January temperature	August temperature	Precipitation
10.2°C (8)	-5.9°C (13)	24.2°C (4)	939.8 mm (14)

Largest industrial city of the DPRK

In pre-modern times Pyongyang was famous for its craftsmanship. Up until the modern period, there was a multitude of sericulture in the city and a big scale cotton production. From 1890 Japan started to mine coal in the east part of the city. Light industry companies such as sock factories, breweries and mills were also built during the Japanese colonial era. Nowadays Pyongyang is the largest industrial city of DPRK with a focus on specialized mechanical engineering (transport, precision instruments etc.). But most notably was the construction of a consumption oriented light industry.

Table Pyongyang-III. Ranking (in parenthesis: number of industrial companies or cultural institutions)

Pyongyang	KOFC	MOU	IPA	KCNA	KIET	Summary
Ranks	1 (118)	1 (238)	1 (139)	1 (177)	1 (283)	1
Major	1 (22)	1 (16)	1 (89)		1 (136)	1 (88)
Culture			1 (223)			

Table Pyongyang-IV. Ranking (Total number of companies in relation to population)

Pyongyang	KOFC	MOU	IPA	KCNA	KIET	Summary
Rank	20	13	14-9-1	5	21-13	14-9

Table Pyongyang-V. Specification (in parenthesis: number of industrial companies)

Pyongyang	Light Industry	Heavy Industry	Mining	Energy
KOFC	8 (35)	16 (70)	10 (7)	14 (6)
MOU	5 (175)	20 (51)	13 (8)	9 (4)
IPA	12 (72)	20 (42)	6 (18)	9 (7)
KCNA	7 (111)	15 (52)	7 (3)	15 (11)
KIET	8 (133)	19 (130)	14 (14)	12 (6)

Compared to other North Korean cities, Pyongyang has by far the largest amount of companies. However, according to most sources the number of companies in relation to the population is not particularly high, especially considering the share of the important companies. A main reason for this might be that a large part of the inhabitants of Pyongyang is not actually involved in the production. The share of companies in Pyongyang in relation to all companies of DPRK is higher in the MOU source than in the KOFC source, which can be traced back mainly due to the many light industry companies in Pyongyang. The share of industrial companies in the KCNA source is also by far higher than in the other sources. This might be because this source is the most recent one amongst them, which would mean that in the last few years, especially in Pyongyang, the number of industrial companies increased at least proportionally. The companies mentioned by the KCNA source are on the other hand mostly modern light industry companies, which are operated through joint ventures and are therefore particularly often mentioned by the North Korean news agency.

In chapter III.7.3. 88 companies were determined to be of importance⁴⁷ for Pyongyang: Pyongyang Aeguk Knitted Goods Factory, Pyongyang Children's Clothing Factory, Pyongyang Changgwang Clothing Factory, Pyongyang Beer Factory, Pyongyang Vegetable Processing Factory [Jung 5]; October 5th Automation Instrument Factory, Taedonggang Battery Factory, Pyongyang Food Packing Materials Factory, Pyongyang Children's Foodstuff Processing Factory, March 26th Factory (Pyongyang Electro Cable Factory), Moranbong Automation Instrument Factory, Pyongyang Garment (Clothing) Factory, Pyongyang Shoes Factory, Pyongyang Slag Prefab Parts Factory, Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Silk Mill, Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory, Pyongyang Integrated Circuit Factory, Pyongyang Communication Machine Factory, Phyongchon Daily Necessities Factory, Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex, Pyongyang Bearing Factory [Phyongchon 16]; Aeguk Moran Garment Factory [Moranbong 1]; Pothonggang Footwear Factory (former Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoes Factory), Pyongyang Children Knitted Goods Factory, Pyongyang Knitting Needle Factory, Pothonggang Electric Appliances Factory [Pothonggang 4]; Pyongyang Wood Products Factory, West Pyongyang Bearing Factory, Pyongyang Rolling Stock Factory, Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex, Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory [Sosong 5]; Taesong Ceramic Factory, Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory [Taesong 2]; Aeguk Garment Factory „Choi Jong Rak,” Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant [Taedonggang 2]; Kyöngryöŋ Aeguk Carbonated Drink Factory, Tongdaewon Garment Factory, Moranbong Joint Venture Company, Pyongyang Footware Factory, East Pyongyang Square Steel Factory [Tongdaewon 5]; Pyongyang Steel Works, Pyongyang Rubber Factory, Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, Pyongyang Essential Foodstuff Factory, Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill, Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory, Pyongyang Songyo Knitted

⁴⁷ The names placed in the square brackets are *kuyok* or *kun*, in which the companies reside. The number after the name shows the number of companies of the relevant *kuyok* or respectively *kun*.

Goods Factory, Pyongyang Elevator Factory, Pyonyang Essential Goods Factory,Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory, Pyongyang General Lighting Appliances Factory, Pyongyang Daily Necessities Factory, Pyongyang Shoe Mould Factory, East Pyongyang Machine Factory, Pyongyang Bulb Factory [Songyo 15]; Taehung Unjong Wood Processing Factory [Unjong 1]; Maram Assorted Feed Factory, Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory (March 25th Factory), September 18th Factory (Ryongsŏng Bearing Factory), Ryongsong Meat Processing Factory [Ryongsong 4]; Sŏpho Railway Machine Factory [Hyongjesan 1]; Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory, Mang'gyongdae Roentgen Factory, Pyongyang Film Factory, Pyongyang Wheat Flour Processing Factory, Man'gyongdae Aeguk Aluminium Sash Factory, Man'gyongdae Disabled Soldiers' Fountain Pen Factory, Ryuwon Footwear Factory, Pyongyang Rice Mill [Man'gyongdae 8]; Taedonggang TV Set Factory, Taedonggang Beer Factory, Mirim Concrete Block Factory [Sadong 3]; Saenal Electronic Applications Factory, Pyongyang Building-materials Factory [Ryokpho 2]; East Pyongyang Power Station, Pyongyang Metal Building-materials Factory, Pyongyang Chemical Building-materials Factory, July 28th Ceramic Factory, Rakrang Paper Factory, Aeguk Preventive Medicine Factory, Pyongyang

Table Pyongyang-VI. Population and important companies in the *kuyok* and *kun* of Pyongyang

	Population	IPA important	Important companies III.7.3.	Quotient population (%)/ companies; IPA-important
Jung (Central)	131,333 (4.4%)	4 (4.4%)	5 (5.7%)	1-1.3
Phyongchon	181,142 (6%)	12 (13.3%)	16 (18.2%)	2.2-3
Moranbong	143,404 (4.8%)	3 (3.3%)	1 (1.1%)	0.7-0.2
Pothonggang	105,180 (3.5%)	3 (3.3%)	4 (4.5%)	0.9-1.4
Sosong	147,138 (4.9%)	3 (3.3%)	5 (5.7%)	0.7-1.2
Taesong	115,739 (3.9%)	9 (10%)	2 (2.3%)	2.6-0.6
Taedonggang	207,081 (6.9%)	3 (3.3%)	2 (2.3%)	0.5-0.3
Tongdaewon	143,561(4.8%)	5 (5.6%)	5 (5.7%)	1.2-1.2
Sonkyo	148,209 (4.9%)	12 (13.3%)	15 (17%)	2.7-3.5
Samsok	62,790 (2.1%)	1 (1.1%)	0	0.5-0
Unjong	47,569 (1.6%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (1.1%)	0.7-0.7
Ryongsong	195,891 (6.5%)	3 (3.3%)	4 (4.5%)	0.5-0.7
Sunan	91,791 (3.1%)	0	0	0-0
Hyongjesan	160,032 (5.3%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.1%)	0.4-0.2
Mangyongdae	321,690 (10.7%)	8 (8.9%)	8 (9.1%)	0.8-0.9
Sadong	140,869 (4.7%)	6 (6.7%)	3 (3.4%)	1.4-0.7
Ryokpho	82,548 (2.8%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (2.3%)	0.4-0.8
Rakrang	282,681 (9.4%)	10 (11.1%)	8 (9.1%)	1.2-1
Kangdong	221,539 (7.4%)	3 (3.3%)	6 (6.8%)	0.4-0.9
Kangnam	69,279 (2.3%)	1 (1.1%)	0	0.5-0
	2,999,466	90	88	

Leather Factory, Rakrang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory [Rakrang 8]; Kangdong Area Coal Mining Complex, Hükryöng Coal Mine, Namgang Power Plant, Töksan Coal Mine, Kangdong Coal Mine, Mirim Floodgate Power Plant [Kangdong 6].

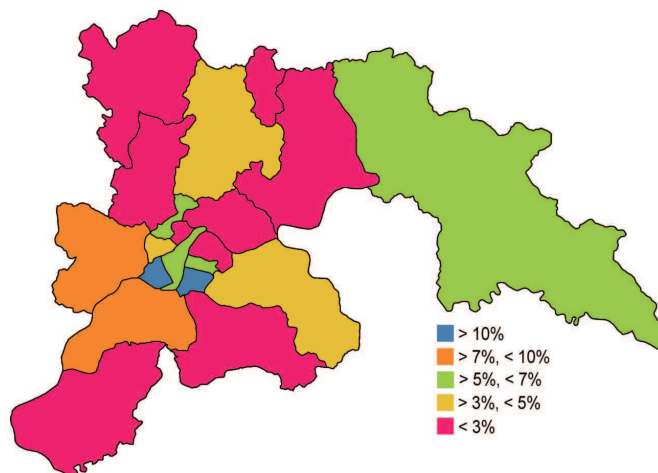


Figure Pyongyang-II. Share of important companies according to III.7.3

The *kuyok* with the most industrial companies in Pyongyang are Phyongchon and Sonkyo in the southern part of the city center, which are followed by Mangyongdae and Rakrang that are located in the Southwest. Among the nine companies that are mentioned in IPA and are located in the Taesong-kuyok, four are small power plants.

The most populous *kuyok* are Mangyongdae and Rakrang, where new high rise residential blocks were built.

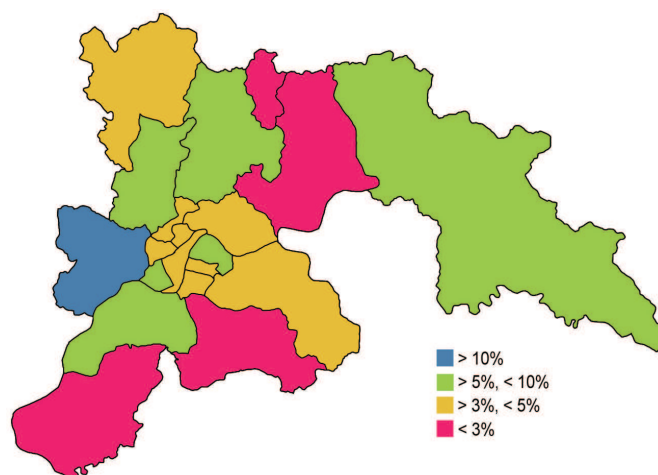


Figure Pyongyang-III. Share of population

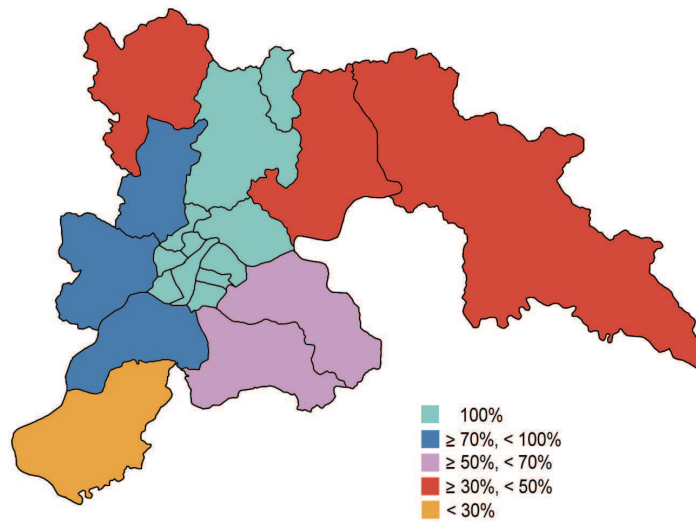


Figure Pyongyang-IV. Percentage of “urban” population

Table Pyongyang-VII. Ratio of urbanized administrative units to rural units as well as the ratio of “urban” to “rural” population (Sources for data: DPR Korea 2008 Population Census, data for 1986: Yi Ki-sök 2008, 27)

	<i>Dong/ri</i>	Share <i>dong</i> %	Urban (difference to 1986)	Rural
Jung (Central)	21/0	100%	100%	0%
Phyongchon	17/0	100%	100%	0%
Moranbong	17/0	100%	100%	0%
Pothonggang	15/0	100%	100%	0%
Sosong	15/0	100%	100%	0%
Taesong	15/0	100%	100% (+3.3%)	0%
Taedonggang	25/0	100%	100%	0%
Tongdaewon	18/0	100%	100%	0%
Sonkyo	21/0	100%	100%	0%
Samsok	4/7	36.4%	50.6% (+3.1%)	49.4%
Unjong	4/0	100%	100%	0%
Ryongsong	15/0	100%	100% (+3.6%)	0%
Sunan	5/9	35.7%	48.2% (+6.7%)	51.8%
Hyongjesan	15/3	83.3%	91.1% (+11.7%)	8.9%
Mangyongdae	29/2	93.5%	98.2% (+6.4%)	1.8%
Sadong	13/6	68.4%	71.9% (+2%)	28.1%
Ryokpho	6/6	50%	73.8% (+9.6%)	26.2%
Rakrang	21/9	70%	90.4% (+21.1%)	9.6%
Kangdong	1 Up, 9 Ku/15	40%	72.4% (-1.1%)	27.6%
Kangnam	1 Up/18	5.3%	27.8% (+4.1%)	72.2%

Among the 18 *kuyok* of Pyongyang, there are merely *dong* and no *ri* only in eleven of the 18 *kuyok*. In the *kuyok* of Samsok and Sunan around half of its inhabitants live in rural *ri*. Kangdong-kun is characterized by its coal mines and therefore has a high rate of urban inhabitants, while Kangnam-kun is ruralized.

Changes of the bigger administrative regional units in Pyongyang

In September 1946 Pyongyang became a city with province-independent status. In July 1948 the urban area was further extended. In December 1952 the *kuyok*-system was introduced. Pyongyang then consisted of five *kuyok*, in which 92 *ri* existed (of which 21 are rural *ri*). In February 1955 the inner-city *ri* were regrouped to *dong*. The outcome of this administrative restructuring was five *kuyok* (Central, East, West, South, and North), in which there are 67 *dong* and 13 *ri*. In April 1957 parts of two *ri* of the Taedong-kun (Phyongnam Province) were incorporated, which created two new *dong* in the West-kuyok. After some more inner-city restructuring in April and June of 1957, Pyongyang consisted of five *kuyok* with 109 *dong* and 14 *ri*. In June 1958 parts of the West-and the North-kuyok form the Taesong-kuyok.

In September 1959 five new *kuyok* were formed. The existing ones were partly renamed. In October 1960 parts of the *kun* of Kangdong, Taedong, Sunan were incorporated and seven new *kuyok* were formed. In May 1963 three *kun* were added to Pyongyang-si, so it consisted of 18 *kuyok* and three *kun*. At the same time as well as in January 1965, there were changes in the *kuyok*. In March 1966 parts of Taedong-kun came to Jung-kuyok. In October 1966 a large scale administrative regroupment was performed, consequentially many new *dong* and *ri* emerged. In April 1972 Sunan-kun was upgraded to Sunan-kuyok. Through regrouping in November 1972 a lot of new *dong* emerged. In 1979 Pyongyang consisted of 19 *kuyok* and three *kun* with 228 *dong*, 110 *ri* and 3 *up*. In December 1979 the *kuyok* of Jung and Ŏisŏng were combined to form the Jung-kuyok. In October 1981 Taedonggang-kuyok is split whereby the Munsu-kuyok emerged. In June 1982, in relation with the construction of the residential district of Munsu, the Tongmun-dong is split up in ten *dong*. In March 1983 Munsu-kuyok is combined with the Taedonggang-kuyok. At the same time Kangdong-kun becomes a part of the municipal area of Pyongyang. In May 1995 parts of the city of Phyongsong, where the Academy of Science is located, form the Unjong-kuyok of Pyongyang-si. In November 1995 parts of Paewŏn-rodongjagu (Songchon-kun) were added to Kangdong-kun and parts of Yonsan-kun (Hwangbuk Province) to Sangwon-kun. In December 1999 Kyŏngsin-ri (Phyongsong-si) was given to Kangdong-kun. In December 2000 parts of Songryŏng-dong (Phyongsong-si) came to Kwangmyŏng-dong (Unjong-kuyok). The map of Korea in the Korean Central Yearbook of 2010 shows Sungho-kuyok as well as Kangnam-kun, Junghwa-kun and Sangwon-kun as

part of the Hwangnam Province. The 2011 Korean Central Yearbook map shows Kangnam-kun again as part of Pyongyang. From this time onwards Pyongyang consists of 18 *kuyok* and two *kun*.

Table Pyongyang–VIII. Number of *kuyok* and *kun* in Pyongyang

December 1952	5 <i>kuyok</i>
June 1958	6 <i>kuyok</i>
September 1959	11 <i>kuyok</i>
October 1960	18 <i>kuyok</i>
May 1963	18 <i>kuyok</i> , 3 <i>kun</i>
April 1972	19 <i>kuyok</i> , 3 <i>kun</i>
December 1979	18 <i>kuyok</i> , 3 <i>kun</i>
October 1981	19 <i>kuyok</i> , 3 <i>kun</i>
March 1983	18 <i>kuyok</i> , 4 <i>kun</i>
May 1995	19 <i>kuyok</i> , 4 <i>kun</i>
2010	18 <i>kuyok</i> , 1 <i>kun</i>
2011	18 <i>kuyok</i> , 2 <i>kun</i>

In the following examination of the 18 *kuyok* and two *kun* of Pyongyang, the city area is divided into an area west to the Taedong-gang and east to the Taedong-gang. In addition we distinguish the inner-city districts from the city outskirts. Inner-city districts west to the Taedong-gang include Moranbong, Pothonggang, Sosong and Taesong, and the inner-city districts east to the Taedong-gang are Taedonggang, Tongdaewon and Sonkyo. Western outskirts are Samsok, Unjong, Ryongsong, Sunan, Hyongjesan, Mangyongdae and the outskirts east to the Taedong-gang are the *kuyok* of Sadong, Ryokpho and Rakrang as well as the *kun* of Kangdong and Kangnam.

IV.2.12. 2. Downtown districts west of the Taedong-gang

Jung-kuyok – the center of the capital

The Jung-kuyok (central district) is the political and administrative center of the capital. Around the Kim Il-sung Square, which lies centrally at the banks of the Taedong-gang, the Grand People’s Study House, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the KWP Party headquarters, the Korean Central History Museum, the Korean Art Gallery, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Cabinet Secretariat are situated. North of the Kim Il-sung Square is

the Grand Monument Mansudae *inter alia* with the bronze statues of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il.

Numerous high-rise residential blocks are located in Jung-kuyok. Along the Chollima Road, which runs from Phyongchon-kuyok in the northwest of the Jung-kuyok and ends at the Pothong Gate, numerous residential high-rise apartments were built in 1970. The Changwang Street is located north of the station. In 1985 thousands of high-rise residential blocks were completed here. Near the Kim Il-sung Square and the Mansudae monument, modern high high-rise residential blocks of Changjŏn Street are located, which were completed in 2012.

Important offices of the tourism sector such as the in 1953 founded Korea International Travel Company (KITC) are located here as well. North of the train station is the Koryo Hotel, which was completed in 1985. The islands of Rŭngra and Yanggak in the Taedong-gang also belong to the Jung-kuyok. On the former the May Day Stadium that seats 150,000 people is situated and the Rungra People's Pleasure Ground, which was opened in 2012, with a dolphinarium, is there as well. On the island of Yanggak the Yanggakdo hotel is situated.



Figure Pyongyang-V. Changjŏn-street (2012) **Figure Pyongyang-VI.** Kim Il-sung Square (2012)

Since numerous representative buildings as well as buildings for administrative purposes were built in Jung-kuyok, the industrial importance of this *kuyok* decreased. The five companies of this *kuyok*, which were identified as important companies according to Chap. III.7.3., are solely light industry companies. Among these are three companies of the textile industry: Pyongyang Aeguk Knitted Goods Factory, which began its production in 1971 and lies at the foot of the Changgwang-san, in Sŏchang-dong; the Pyongyang Children's Clothing Factory, which was built between 1973 and 1974 at the Changgwang road, and the Pyongyang Changgwang Clothing Factory, which has been founded in 1970.

That the residential functions have been abandoned at the expense of representational

buildings etc., is underlined by the fact that seven *dong* “disappeared” in the area of today’s Jung-kuyok. In 1959 the first merger of two *dong* occurred in the extreme north of the *kuyok* where the Moranbong Park was built in the same year (in Moranbong-kuyok two additional *dong* “disappeared” in 1960 for the same reason). The merger of the Changjŏn-dong with the Mansu-dong in 1972 coincides with the period of the opening of the Mansudae Grand Monument. The remaining “disappeared” *dong* are located in the northern part of the *kuyok*. The emergence of new *dong* is limited to the period between 1957 and 1967.

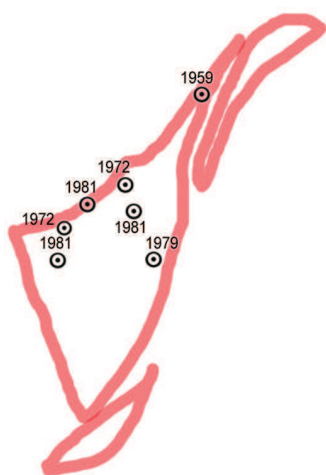


Figure Pyongyang-VII. Vanished *dong* (Jung)

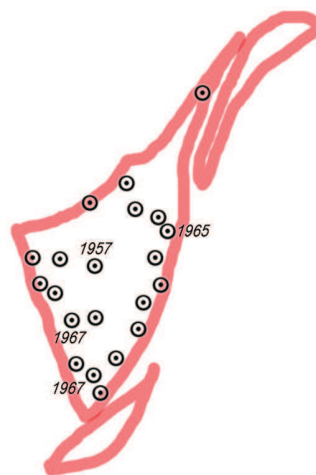


Figure Pyongyang-VIII. *Dong* in Jung-kuyok

Statistics Jung-kuyok (21 *dong*)

Year (<i>dong</i> total)	new <i>dong</i>
1955 (24)	
1957 (25)	1
1959 (24)	-1
1965 (25)	1
1967 (27)	2
1972 (25)	-2
1979 (24)	-1
1981 (21)	-3

Phyongchon-kuyok – the *kuyok* with most of the industrial companies

This *kuyok* is located southwest of the railway line through Pyongyang that separates it from the Jung-kuyok. In this *kuyok* a variety of industrial companies including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex are situated. The Chollima road runs through this *kuyok*. Foreign visitors are often brought to the Mansudae Art Studio and School. At the foot of the Pothong-gang at the Ansan Bridge, the Pothonggang Hotel, which was opened in 1972, is located. Major universities in this *kuyok* are the Pyongyang Jong Chol-Ku University of Commerce and the Pyongyang University of the Printing Industrial Arts.



Figure Pyongyang-IX. Phyongchon-kuyok (2012)

The Phyongchon-kuyok is the *kuyok* of Pyongyang with most of the important industrial companies. The October 5th Automation Instrument Factory went into operation in 1954 (IPA 2003-1, 442-443) and has a total area of 280,000 m² (KOFC 2010, 306-307). The Moranbong Automation Instrument Factory started operations in 1983 (IPA 2003-1, 442). Both factories are located within the industrial zone of the Phyongchon district. The Taedonggang Battery Factory is located in Jǒngphyǒng-dong. It was built in 1975 with Soviet aid and put into operation in 1982. In 1987 the company was expanded by using Soviet equipment. The total area amounts to 165,000 m², where 4,500 workers are employed (KOFC 2010, 304). In the March 26th Factory in Jǒngphyǒng-dong a variety of cables are manufactured (IPA 2003-1, 442). It is the largest electric cable factory in the DPR Korea, where 4,000 workers are employed on a total area of 116,000 m². The construction of the factory began in 1959 with the help of the Czechoslovakia, and the

production began in 1962 (KOFC 2010, 303-304). In the Pyongyang Slag Prefab Parts Factory in Jŏngphyŏng-dong (chemical) building material is produced (IPA 2003-1, 443). It is in operation since 1975.

The Mansudae Windasia Joint Venture Company produces jewelry for women (rings, necklaces etc.). Production started in 1994; since 1997 in collaboration with the Japanese company Windasia (IPA 2003-1, 442). The Pyongyang Shoes Factory in Ponghak-dong manufactures leather shoes for men, women and children (IPA 2003-1, 443). It was built as part of the six-year economic plan (1971-1976). In the second half of the 1990s toll processing contracts with foreign companies were signed, but nowadays the production was switched back to satisfy domestic needs again (KOFC 2010, 609).

The Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Silk Mill was founded in 1926 (IPA 2003-1, 443). It is located in Haeun-dong and has a total operating area of 120,000 m² and approximately 3,000 workers. “Kim Jong Suk” was attached to the factory name in 2009 (KOFC 2010, 598-599). The Pyongyang Men’s Clothing Factory in Ansan-dong was built as part of the six-year economic plan (1971-1976). Construction began in 1971, and the operation started in 1976 (IPA 2003-1, 443). In the Pyongyang Children’s Foodstuff Processing Factory, which was built in 1992, food such as soy milk is produced (IPA 2003-1, 443).

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex in Saemaŭl-dong was built between 1961 and 1970 with Soviet aid and supplies the cities of Pyongyang, Nampho and Songrim with energy (IPA 2003-1, 444). It is the first thermal power plant of the DPR Korea, which was built for industrial purposes. It is also used to supply the population with heating. Construction began in 1961. However, when Soviet aid was stopped in August 1964, the construction was delayed. The first parts of the power plant, though, went into operation in 1965. The power plant burns coal from the northern Phyongnam-coal region (Region of Sunchon, Tokchon, Kaechon) and from the coal field of the Kangdong region.

Statistics Pyongchon-kuyok (17 *dong*)

Year (<i>dong</i> total)	new <i>dong</i>
1955 (5)	
1957 (6)	1
1961 (7)	1
1963 (11)	4
1967 (13)	2
1972 (15)	2
1989 (17)	2

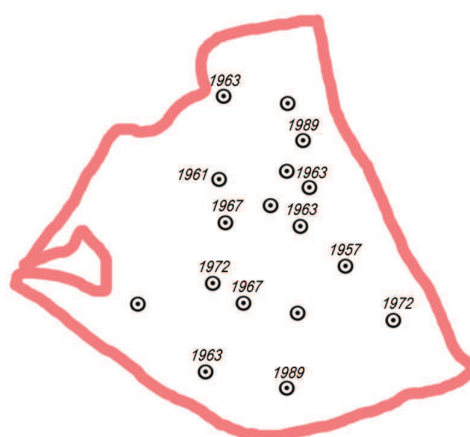


Figure Pyongyang-X. *Dong* in the Pyongchon-kuyok

Most *dong* emerged between 1963 and 1972. The two newly in 1989 established *dong* are the ones of most recent date within the *kuyok* within the downtown area west of the Taedong-gang.

Moranbong-kuyok – Parks and the Arch of Triumph

The Moranbong-kuyok lies northwest at the foot of Moran-bong. It lies just west of the Taedong-gang and north of the central Jung-kuyok. In this *kuyok* the Triumphal Arch (Kaesŏn-mun) is situated and within the Moranbong park is the Kim Il-sung stadium and the Kaesŏn Youth Park. In this area are the main radio and television stations of the country as well.

In Moranbong-kuyok, there are some industrial companies of the light industry. The Moranbong General Foodstuff Factory was built in 1982 and produces amongst others biscuits (IPA 1 2003, 224). The Aeguk Moran Garment Factory was built in 1987 and expanded in 1989 (IPA-1 2003, 225). In the Pyongyang Moran Disabled Soldiers' Music Instruments Factory mainly string instruments made of wood are produced. This company was already founded in 1973, but in 1987 a new building was constructed for it (IPA 1 2003, 225).

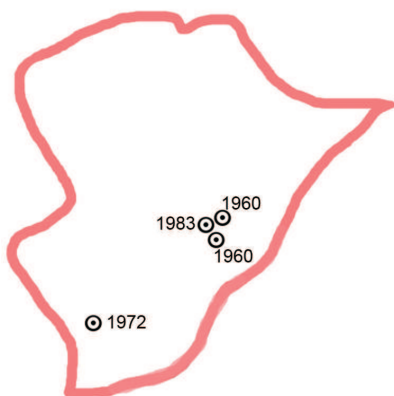


Figure Pyongyang-XI. Vanished *dong* (Moranbong)

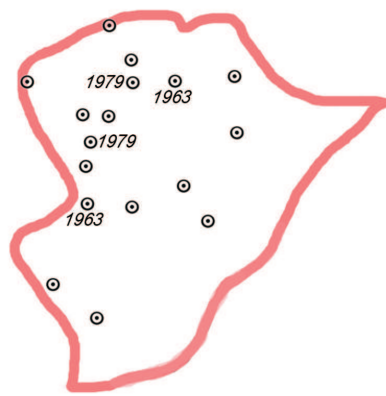


Figure Pyongyang-XII. *Dong* in Moranbong-kuyok

It is noticeable that between 1960-1983 four *dong* “vanished” due to mergers. Three of them were located in the east of the *kuyok*, in the area near the riverbank of the Taedong-gang, where today the Moranbong Park is located. The “vanishing” of the *dong* testifies that the residential areas close to the riverbank, including the old kisaeng district, were eliminated and major parks were built instead.

On the other hand four *dong* emerged in 1963 and 1979 in the center and in the west of the *kuyok*.

Year (<i>dong</i> total)	new <i>dong</i>
1955 (17)	
1960 (15)	-2
1963 (17)	2
1972 (16)	-1
1979 (18)	2
1983 (17)	-1

Pothonggang-kuyok – Ryugyong hotel and residential complex for the executive

The railway line from Pyongyang station towards Sinuiju runs through the Pothong-kuyok in South-North direction. Ten of 15 *dong* of the *kuyok* are east of the railway line. The southern part of this eastern part is occupied by the Ponghwa Street, the most important street of the *kuyok*. This approximately 1,900 m long road was built from 1958 to 1959 in the time of “Pyongyang speed.” In the northeast the Ryugyŏng Hotel is situated. In the western part of the *kuyok* lies south the Pothonggang station and north of it, on a foothill, the DPR Korea Executive Housing Complex Rakwŏn and the Headquarter of the National Defense Commission.



Figure Pyongyang–XIII. Ryugyŏng–Hotel (2012)



Figure Pyongyang–XIV. Subway station Hwanggŭmbŏl (2012)

The Pothonggang Yeung Hoi Joint Venture Company is a partnership between the North Korea-based Pothonggang Co and the Hong Kong-based Lida Trade Co, which launched in October 2000. It produces instant noodles (IPA-1 2003, 240). The Jangsu

(Longevity) Koryo Medicine Export Factory was founded in 1972 (IPA-1 2003, 240-241). Pothonggang Footwear Factory (former Pyongyang Vinyl Chlorides Shoes Factory) is situated in Rakwŏn-dong (IPA-1 2003, 241).

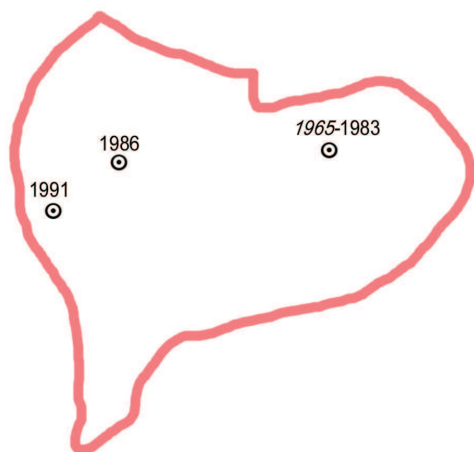


Figure Pyongyang-XV. Vanished *dong* (Pothonggang)

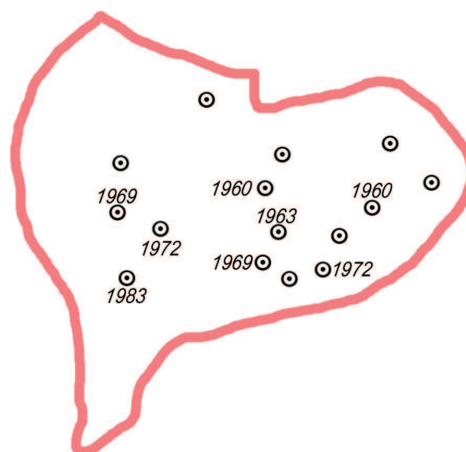


Figure Pyongyang-XVI. *Dong* in Pothonggang-kuyok

The *dong* which has vanished in 1983 was situated near the Ryugyŏng Hotel, whose construction began in 1987. The two *dong* that disappeared in 1986 and 1991 were located in the west of the *kuyok*.

Statistics Pothonggang-kuyok (15 *dong*)

1955 (9)	
1960 (11)	2
1963 (12)	1
1965 (13)	1
1969 (15)	2
1972 (17)	2
1983 (17)	-1/1
1986 (16)	-1
1991 (15)	-1

Sosong-kuyok – Location of Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complexes

The Sosong-kuyok consists of a western part - with the region around West Pyongyang Station. West of the station, in Namgyo-dong, the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive

Complex is situated. East of the station, an area adjoins that is divided into six dong. The area of the *kuyok* then narrows in the center, where the Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory is located in Sökbong-dong. In the center of the eastern part of the *kuyok* the Exhibition of the Three Revolution is situated.

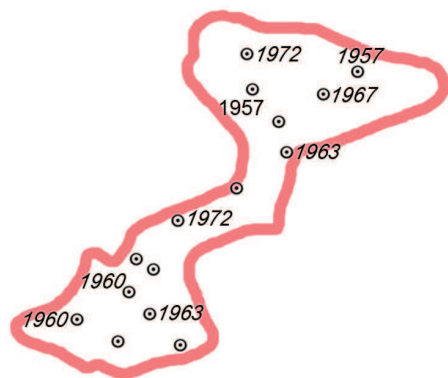


Figure Pyongyang–XVII. Dong in Sosong-kuyok (2012)



Figure Pyongyang–XVIII. Inhung-street (right: Hyöksin subway station) (2012)

In the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex a variety of passenger trains is produced. The company was founded in 1930. The Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory amounts to a total area of 63,000 m² where approximately 5,000 people are employed (KOFC 2010, 275).

The Pyongyang Plastic Building Materials Factory started its operation in 1963 and produces any types of plastic pipes (IPA-1 2003, 301). The Pyongyang Wood Products Factory was established in 1960. The Joson Myöngsim Trade Company, which was not included in the statistics of industrial companies due to its designation as a trading company, produces according to IPA-1 (2003, 300-301) various kinds of honey. All three companies are located in Söchön-dong directly in the east from the West railway station.

Statistics Sosong-kuyok (15 *dong*)

	<i>Dong-Formation</i>	<i>Dong-Splitting</i>
1955 (6)		
1957 (8)	2	-
1960 (10)	-	2
1963 (12)	-	2
1967 (13)	-	1
1972 (15)	-	2

After 1972, no administrative changes were made any more in this *kuyok*.

Taesong-kuyok – urbanized West, Taesong-san in the East

The Taesong-kuyok consists of a narrow densely populated western part and a wider sparsely populated eastern part.

Through the western part runs the Kūmsōng road, south of it the Kim Il-sung University and the Kūmsusan Palace of the Sun as well as the mausoleum of Kim Il-sung are located. The Pyongyang University of Foreign Languages is situated within the residential area north of Kūmsōng-road. In the East lies the Taesong-san and at its foot the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, the Pyongyang Central Zoo, the Folk Park and other facilities.



Figure Pyongyang–XIX. Zoo (2006)



Figure Pyongyang–XX. Ryongbuk Middle School (2012)

In the IPA nine important companies are mentioned: four power plants and five companies of the light industry. The Taesongsan Small Size Power Plant 1-4 were all constructed in 1990 (IPA-1 2003, 89-90).

In the Taesong Ceramic Factory mainly structural ceramics are produced (IPA-1 2003, 90). In the Taesong Pharmaceutical Factory, which produces since 1974 in Kosan-dong in the eastern part of the district, especially products for external use are made (IPA-1 2003, 90). The Ryongbok General Foodstuff Factory in Ryongbuk-dong manufactures mainly sauces and seasoning. The Pyongyang Secondary Education Book Printing Factory in Misan2-dong was built in 1977 and began its operation in 1978. According to IPA-1 (2003, 90) a Pyongyang Cosmetics factory is located in Taesong-kuyok as well, which manufactures creams, soaps etc. since 1957.

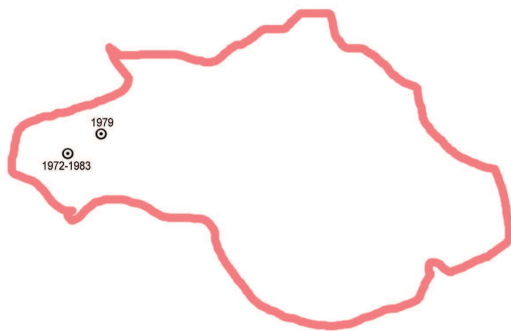


Figure Pyongyang-XXI. Vanished *dong* (Taesong)

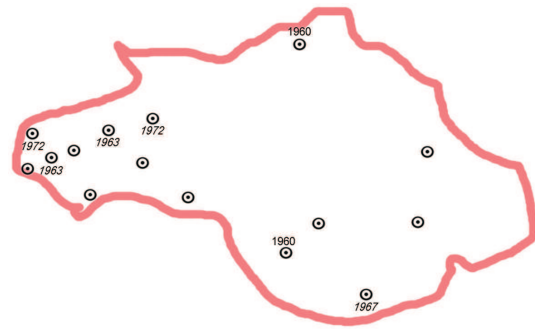


Figure Pyongyang-XXII. *Dong* in Taesong-kuyok

Statistics Taesong-kuyok (15 *dong*)

	<i>Dong-Formation</i>	<i>Dong-Splitting</i>
1955 (9)		
1960 (11)	2	0
1963 (13)	0	2
1967 (14)	0	1
1972 (17)	0	3
1979 (16)	0	-1
1983 (15)	0	-1

Both mergers were made in the west of the *kuyok*.

IV.2.12. 3. Inner city district east to the Taedong-gang

Taedonggang-kuyok – Munsu-Street and embassy area

The Taedong-gang runs around the Taedonggang-kuyok in the west and in the north. It was founded in 1960. In 1981 the western part was separated and formed the Munsu-kuyok, which was again incorporated in the Taedonggang-kuyok in 1983. In this *kuyok* there are many broad streets with residential houses and public institutions. The in 1983 built Munsu-street runs in the South-North direction. In this street the Pyongyang airport used to be as well. The south border of the *kuyok* is marked by the Tongdaewon-Street, which runs from the West to the East. From this street, the Taehak-street runs in the northeast direction.

Within this *kuyok* the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is located, which is often shown to foreigners, as well as the East-Pyongyang theatre, the Pyongyang University

of International Studies, the University of Economics (in Ueam-dong), the University of Music and Dance and numerous other universities, the embassy area as well as the Korean Workers' Party Monument.



Figure Pyongyang-XXIII. Taedonggang-kuyok (2012)

The Aeguk Garment Factory “Choi Jong Rak,” which has been named after an overseas Korean, is located on Munsu-Street. There, they produce men’s apparel for export. The Korea Ten Thousand Years Health General Company was founded in 1982. They produce traditional Korean pharmaceuticals (Koryo medicine). In the Pyongyang Instant Noodle Factory the Taedonggang Instant Noodles are produced (IPA-1 2003, 76). The Achim Panda Computer Joint Venture Company which has been founded in 2002 is located in Tapje-dong, where the electronics companies called “Achim (morning) and China’s Nanjing Panda Electronics. Co. cooperate. According to KOFC (2010, 260) the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory is located in Taesang-dong. The factory which has been built in 1954 employs 3,000 workers on a total area of 64,000 m².

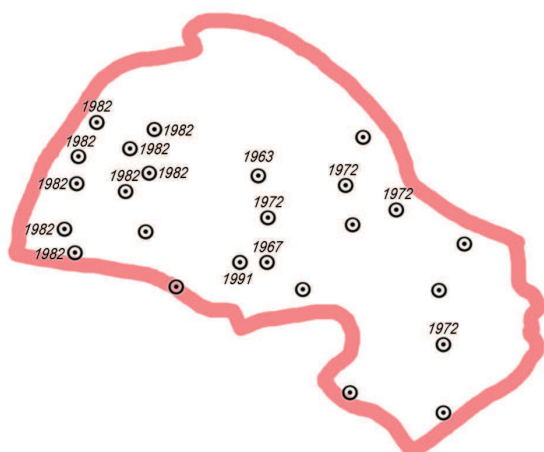


Figure Pyongyang-XXIV. Dong in Taedonggang-kuyok

On the territory of today’s Taedonggang-kuyok nine *dong* existed in the year 1955. Until 1991 16 other *dong* were formed by separation from already existing *dong*, two to three new *dong* emerged consequentially in every decade, with the exception of the early 1980s, when the construction of new residential houses on the newly built Munsu street and along the Taedonggang banks was the reason for the formation of numerous new *dong*.

Year (<i>dong</i> total) new <i>dong</i>	
1955 (9)	
1963 (10)	1
1967 (11)	1
1972 (15)	4
1982 (24)	9
1991 (25)	1

It is possible to divide the *kuyok* into three areas. In 1981 the *kuyok* was divided for a short period, in the West the Munsu-*kuyok* emerged. The part that also belonged to the Taedonggang-*kuyok* between 1981 and 1983 is called “East” in the table below. The part that belonged to the Munsu-*kuyok* between 1981 and 1983 is subdivided in the “West,” which include the area around the Munsu-street and the Taedonggang banks, while the remaining parts of the former Munsu-*kuyok* are classified as “Center.”

Table Pyongyang–IX. *Dong* in Taedonggang–*kuyok*

	East	Center	West
1955 (9)	6	3	–
1963 (10)	6	4	–
1967 (11)	6	5	–
1972 (14)	8	6	–
1981 (15)	9	6	–
1982 (24)	9	6	9
1991 (25)	9	7	9

It is clearly noticeable that the developmental pole lies in the western part of the *kuyok*.

Tongdaewon-*kuyok* – the *kuyok* east to the Juche Tower

Tongdaewon-*kuyok* is located directly south from Taedonggang-*kuyok*. Since 1982 the Juche Tower is located there in the Tongdaewon-*kuyok*. In Tongdaewon-*kuyok* several research and educational facilities, like the Kim Il-sung High Level Party University, the Kūmsōng University of Politics, the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education, the Pyongyang University of Dramatic and Cinematic Arts, the Pyongjang University of Physical Education and others, are located.

On the territory of today’s Tongdaewon-*kuyok* nine *dong* in 1955 were situated. Until 1972 nine others emerged due to separations from already existing *dong*. It can be noticed that IPA-1 (2003, 110) does not mention any new *dong* in the period after 1972.

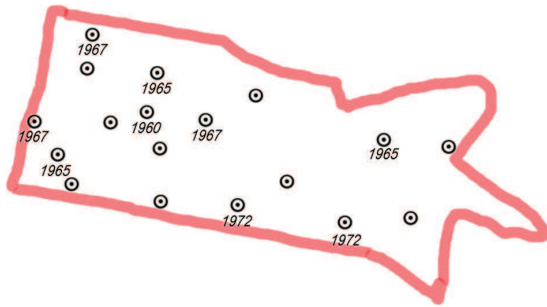


Figure Pyongyang-XXV. *Dong* in Tongdaewon-kuyok



Figure Pyongyang-XXVI. Tongdaewon-kuyok (2012)

Year (<i>dong</i> total)	new <i>dong</i>
1955 (9)	
1960 (10)	1
1965 (13)	3
1967 (16)	3
1972 (18)	3

The eastern part of the *kuyok* is hilly including the 82 m high Munsu-bong.

Table Pyongyang-X. *Dong* in Tongdaewon-kuyok

	West	East
1955 (9)	6	3
1960 (10)	7	3
1965 (13)	9	4
1967 (16)	12	4
1972 (18)	12	6

The West and the area around Munsu-bong both doubled their amount of *dong*.

In the West no new *dong* emerged after the 1960s.

The Kyōngryōn Aeguk Carbonated Drink Factory was established in 1961 as Raengchōn Cider Factory. In 1982 the factory, which is located at the bottom of the Munsu-bong, that produces cold soft drinks, was renamed to its current name. The beginnings of the Educational Books Printing Factory as a print shop can be traced back to 1946, and the company operates as a factory since 1948. Textbooks of all kinds, starting from the primer for kindergartens to university textbooks are printed there. The Tongdaewon Garment Factory is located at Tongsin2-dong. The Moranbong Joint Venture

Company was part of the Tongdaewon Garment Factory and is operating as an independent factory since 1987. The Pyongyang Footwear Factory is situated in Samma2-dong, in the eastern part of the district. Its predecessor used to be a factory that produced galoshes since 1921. However, the factory on its current place was built in 1958. Throughout the years the factory constantly increased its range of products (IPA-1 2003, 111; KOFC 2010, 609).

Songyo-kuyok – Industrial area in East-Pyongyang

The Chŏngnyŏn-street which has been built in 1958 that merges into the Munsu-street in the North runs through the western part of Songyo-kuyok. Located in this *kuyok*, there are many factories of the light industry sector that produce steel ware, rubber, cereal products, other food, textile, textile machines, elevators, medicine, lighting appliance etc. Songyu-kuyŏk also consists of a western part and a hilly eastern part.

On the territory of today's Songyo-kuyok ten *dong* existed in the year 1955. Until 1972 eleven more emerged due to separations from already existing *dong*.

On the southern border to Rakrang-kuyok the Mujin-chŏn runs into the Taedong-gang. One of its tributary streams separates the Songyo-kuyok in a western and an eastern part.

The central street in the western part is the Chŏngnyŏn-street that runs from North to South. Between this street and the Taedong-gang large factories are lined up in the southern part of this district. For example: the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory, the Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Phyongun-Jungsong Joint Venture Corporation. In the South lies Taedonggang station.

The eastern border of this district runs along the Phyŏngdŏk-son railway line from Kujang to Tokchon.

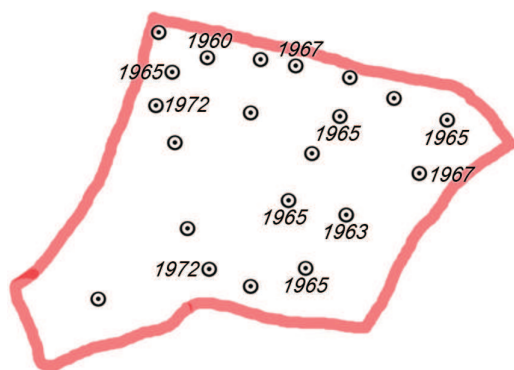


Figure Pyongyang–XXVII. *Dong* in Songyo-kuyok



Figure Pyongyang–XXVIII. Songyo-kuyok (2012)

Year (<i>dong</i> total) new <i>dong</i>	
1955 (10)	
1960 (11)	1
1963 (12)	1
1965 (17)	5
1967 (19)	2
1972 (21)	2

Table Pyongyang-XI. *Dong* in Sonkyo-kuyok

	West	East
1955 (10)	5	5
1960 (11)	6	5
1963 (12)	6	6
1965 (17)	7	10
1967 (19)	8	11
1972 (21)	9	12

The “East” possibly had a stronger development than the “West.” In the year 1965 alone, five new *dong* emerged. This might be, because the majority of the factories developed close to the rail lines in the east and southeast of the *kuyok*. Even here there are no administrative changes shown after 1972.

After Pyongchon-kuyok, Sonkyo-kuyok is Pyongyang’s *kuyok* housing most of the industrial companies.

The most important and largest factory of this district is the Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill. Other factories of this *kuyok*, such as the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory and the Songyo Knitted Goods Factory, emerged as former subsidiaries of this company.

The Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill has a total area of 1,300,000 m² with 10,000 employees. Commencement of construction was in 1949, in 1950 the factory was completed, however it was destroyed during the Korean War. Starting from 1954 the factory was rebuilt and relaunched. In 1955 a paint factory was built with Soviet help. Later on, additional enhancements followed (KOFC 2010, 592). In 2011 the Pyongyang Textile Mill was named Kim Jong Suk Pyongyang Textile Mill. The Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory was established in 1952 as a subsidiary of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, but became an independent factory in 1956 (IPA-1 2003, 310-311). The Pyongyang Textile Tools Factory was part of the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory and became independent in 1959. The total area is 58,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 311). Pyongyang Songyo Knitted Goods Factory, which produces knitwear for adults and kids, was separated from

the Pyongyang Textile Mill and became independent in 1963 (IPA-1 2003, 311).

Pyongyang Steel Works is located in Utme-dong in the east of the district. The factory was built in 1971 and started its production in 1973. The total area is 140,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 310). The Pyongyang Rubber Factory was established in 1920. Within the scope of the second Seven-Year-Plan (1978-1984) huge enhancements were undertaken (IPA-1 2003, 310). Up until 1945 the Pyongyang Elevator Factory was a small repair shop. Starting from 1971 it became a main factory for the production of elevators. Also valves etc. are built there (IPA-1 2003, 311). The Pyongyang General Lighting Appliances Factory was established in 1946 and has a total area of 120,000 m². In the same year the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory was established (IPA-1 2003, 312).

The Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory produces food made of corn. This factory was built in 1931 by an American company, but was taken over by Mitsubishi in 1937 (IPA-1 2003, 310). Pyongyang Essential Foodstuff Factory's predecessor is a factory built in 1933. They produce sauces and oil (soy sauce, soybean paste etc.) (IPA-1 2003, 310). The Pyongyang Essential Goods Factory produces bags, raincoats, hairpins etc. The factory was established in 1947 (IPA-1 2003, 311-312).

The Phyongun-Jungsong Joint Venture Corporation has started the automobile assembly in 2011. It is a cooperation between the Guidance Bureau of Passenger Transport (Pyongyang) and China Dandong China-DPRK Border Trading Co Ltd. The total area is larger than 10,000 m². "It produces Kumgangsang-brand buses with 19 to 50 seats and Chonmalli-brand 0.5 to 15 ton trucks" (Pyongyang Times October 8, 2011).

IV.2.12. 4. City suburbs west of the Taedong-gang

Samsok-kuyok – *Kuyok* with large agricultural companies

The Samsok-kuyok is the most northeastern *kuyok* of Pyongyang, west from the Taedong-gang. It consists of four *dong* and seven *ri*, although all *dong* are located in the southern part of the *kuyok*. The northwest of the *kuyok* is occupied by the southern part of the Chŏngryong mountain range, where the Kuksa-bong (444 m) marks the border for Unjong-kuyok and Ryongsong-kuyok and the Paekjuk-san (393 m) marks the border to Unjong-kuyok. The eastern border is formed by the Taedong-gang, in which the Todŏk-ri, where the in 1983 completed Ponghwa Barrage is situated, on the border to Kangdong-kun is located (IPA-1 2003, 275). In the southeast of the *kuyok*, where the Taedong-gang meanders towards East, a domicile of the leadership of the DPRK is suspected.

In Samsok-kuyok a number of specialized agricultural companies are situated, especially the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm in the east of the *kuyok*. Examples of intensive animal husbandry are the Kwangdŏk Pig Farm in the north of the *kuyok*, as well

as the Wönsin General Poultry Farm, the Wönsin Chicken Farm and the Todök Duck Farm.

Due to the excellent location, according to the *feng shui* philosophy, between mountains and rivers, there are a number of historical tombs within the *kuyok*.

The IPA merely stated one single industrial company of this *kuyok* as an important company: the Samsok Stevia Refining Factory. It is a food factory, which cleans, extracts and refines stevia (sugar leaf) on a total area of 25,000 m² since 1981. This illustrates the economic structure, which is very highly aligned to the agriculture of this *kuyok*.

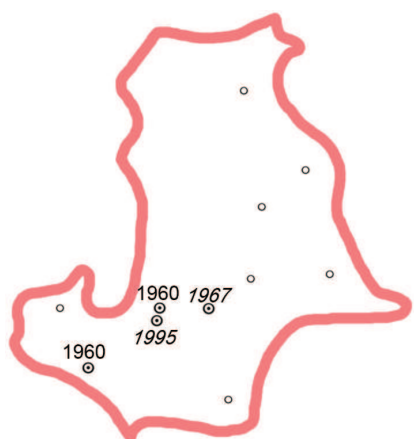


Figure Pyongyang-XXIX. Dong and ri in Samsok-kuyok

Statistics Samsok-kuyok (4 dong, 7 ri)

	Dong-Formation	Dong-Splitting
1960 (2)	2	-
1967 (3)	-	1
1995 (4)	-	1

Twice (in 1967 and in 1995) new *dong* were created in the center of the *kuyok* by splitting from Söngmun-dong, thereby suggesting a growth in population during this time. Between 1986 and 2008, the proportion of the urban population of Samsok-kuyok grew by 3.1% to 50.6%.

Unjong-kuyok – the science district

Until 1995 Unjong was still a part of Phyongsong-si. Phyongsong itself had been founded in the 1960s as a city of science. Numerous research institutions, above all the Academy of Natural Sciences, were built here. However in 1995, the southern part of the city of Phyongsong, the part where the Academy is located, was reorganized as Unjong-kuyok of the city of Pyongyang. Consequentially two *dong* (Töksan-dong, Paesan-dong) and parts of two other *dong* of Phyongsong-si became part of the newly founded Unjong-kuyok (the “district of the benevolent affection”) of Pyongyang-si.

The Taehüng Unjong Wood Processing Factory, which produced a wide range of furniture, is the only industrial

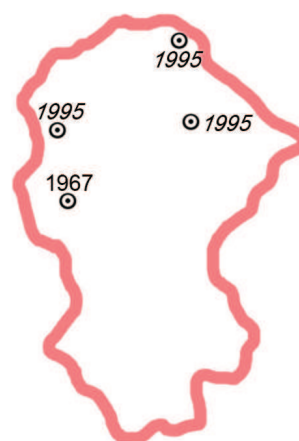


Figure Pyongyang-XXX. Dong in Unjong-kuyok

company that is listed in IPA as an important company for this district. It has a total area of 6,600 m² (IPA-1 2003, 390-391).

Statistics Unjong-kuyok (4 *dong*)

	<i>Dong</i> -Formation	<i>Dong</i> -Splitting
196 7(1)	1	-
199 5(4)	-	3

The *dong* are situated in the north of the *kuyok*, near the city of Phyongsong.

Ryongsong-kuyok at the foot of the Chŏngryong mountain range

The *kuyok* hosts a multitude of educational and research institutions with a focus on agriculture. A housing estate of the ruling elite should be located in this *kuyok*. The east of the *kuyok* is occupied by a part of the Chŏngryong mountain range.

Large agricultural companies are the Ryongsong Quail Farm, the Ryongsong Chicken Farm, which was built in 1966, and the Pyongyang Greenhouse Farm, which was built in 1971 and is specialized in greenhouse vegetables.

Additionally, the three industrial companies, which are listed in the IPA as important companies, are connected with the agriculture: the Maram Assorted Feed Factory started with its operation in 1968 (IPA-1 2003, 170), the Moranbong Kimchi Factory in Hwasŏng-dong has a total area of 2,500,000 m² and processes vegetables from the Agricultural Association Operation Hwasŏng (IPA-1 2003, 170-171). The Ryongsong Meat Processing Factory started its operations in 1956 and processes apart from meat also fish, soybeans, fruit, etc. (IPA 1 2003, 170).

The KOFC (2010, 256) also mentions the Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory (March 25th Factory) as an important company, which is located in Ryongsong-kuyok with 3,500 workers. In 1959, it went into operation, in 1960 a Bearing division with Chinese assistance was built.

The September 18th Factory (Ryongsong Bearing Factory) is referred to in KIET (1996, 297-298) as one of the leading Bearing factories of the DPRK. It was built with the help of the Soviet Union, the first construction stage was completed in 1984 and the

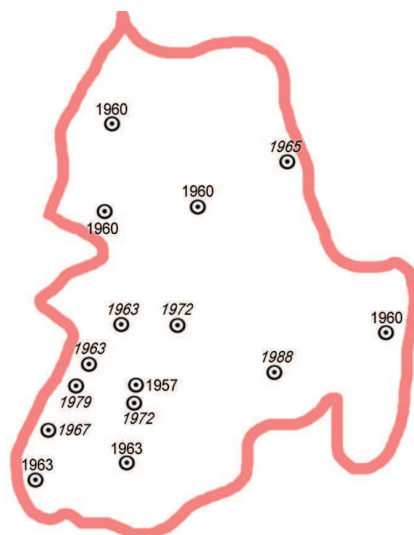


Figure Pyongyang-XXXI. *Dong* in Ryongsong-kuyok

second construction stage in 1986. The operating area is specified with multiple 10,000 m².

Statistics Ryongsong-kuyok (15 *dong*)

	<i>Dong-Formation</i>	<i>Dong-Splitting</i>
1957 (1)	1 <i>rodongjagu</i>	-
1960 (5)	4	-
1963 (9)	2	2
1965 (10)	-	1
1967 (11)	-	1
1972 (13)	-	2
1979 (14)	-	1
1988 (15)	-	1

Sunan-kuyok – Kuyok with the International Airport of Pyongyang

In Sunan-kuyok the Pyongyang Sunan International Airport is located. Thus the *kuyok* is also the seat of various logistics companies and airlines, starting with the Air Koryo. Apart from that, the *kuyok* is rather influenced by agriculture. Specialized companies in the *kuyok* are the Pyongyang Ostrich Farm and the Sunan Fruit Farm. Important industrial companies for this *kuyok* are neither listed in IPA nor KOFC.

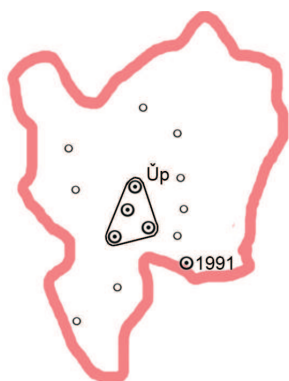


Figure Pyongyang-XXXII.
Dong and *ri* in Sunan-kuyok

Statistics Sunan-kuyok (5 *dong*, 9 *ri*) (until 1972 Sunan-kun)

	<i>Dong-Formation</i>	<i>Dong-Splitting</i>
1952 (1)	1 <i>up</i>	-
1972 (4)	-	(3)
1991 (5)	1	-(1991/2)

The county was transferred into a *kuyok* in 1972. In doing so, the *up* was divided into four *dong*. Later in 1991, in the south of the *kuyok* Taeyang-dong was founded.

Hyongjesan-kuyok – Kuyok with the second highest increase in the rate of urbanization since 1986

Important facilities in Hyongjesan-kuyok are the Korea Film Studios and the Pyongyang

University of Railways. The Hyongjesan Export Knitted Goods Factory, which went into operation in 1982, is located in Sōson-dong. It produces knitwear for men and women that are also exported (IPA-1 2003, 451-452). Other important companies of the *kuyok* are the Pyongyang Cinema Film Copy Factory, founded in 1948 and the Sōpho Railway Machine Factory. There are also chicken farms in the *kuyok* (Hadan Chicken Farm, Sōpho Chicken Farm) and a research institute founded in 1965 for Poultry Science.

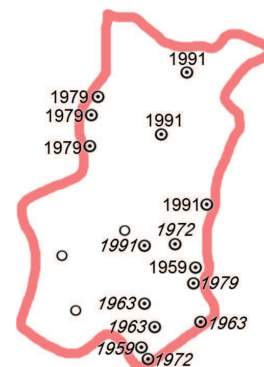


Figure Pyongyang-XXXIII. Dong and ri in Hyongjesan-kuyok

Statistics Hyongjesan-kuyok (15 *dong*, 3 *ri*);

	<i>Dong</i> -Formation	<i>Dong</i> -Splitting
1959 (2)	2	
1963 (5)	-	3
1972 (7)	-	2
1979 (11)	3	1
1991 (15)	3	1

More recent are the *dong* in the northern half of the *kuyok*. The three *dong*, located in the northwest, were established in 1979. In 1991, three new *dong* were founded in the northeast of the *kuyok*. Between 1986 and 2008, the percentage of urban population in Samsok-kuyok grew from 11.7% to 91.1%, this is the second highest increase of a *kuyok* of Pyongyang within this period of time after the Rakrang-kuyok.

Mangyongdae-kuyok – Kwangbok residential area and Chōngchun Sport Village

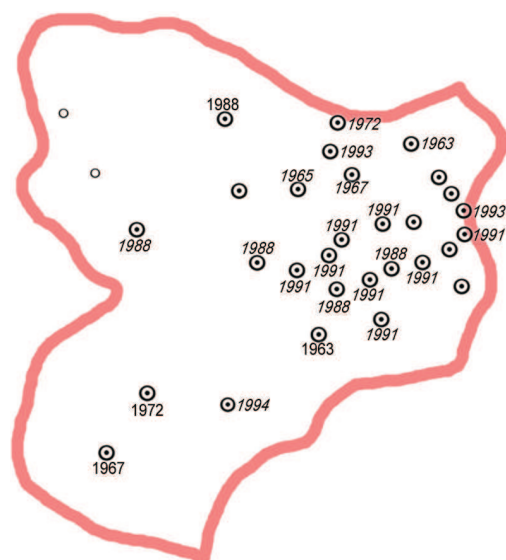
In the center of this *kuyok* the Ryonggak-san (292 m) rises. The eastern boundary is formed by the Pothong-gang, the southern border by the Taedong-gang. In the southwestern border the Taebo-san (372 m) rises. The main settlement areas are located east of the Ryonggak-san in Kwangbok Street, where high rise residential blocks, shops and businesses are lined up. The Kwangbok residential district with 30,000 apartments was built in 1989. This is crossed by Chōngchun Street, where numerous sports facilities are located. The construction of the Kwangbok Street and the sports facilities are connected with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS), which was held from 1-8 July 1989. West of the Chōngchun street is the Mangyongdae-dong, where the Kim Il-sung Military University is located, the birthplace of Kim Il-sung as well as an amusement park. Agricultural specialized companies in the *kuyok* are the Mangyongdae Chicken Farm, the

Ryongbok Pig Ranch and Chilgol Farm Fish Breeding Ground.

The Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory is located between the railway line from Pyongyang to Nampho and the road between Pyongyang and the Taedong-up. It was founded in 1959 by the merger of three production cooperatives. On a total area of 66,100 m² 3,000 workers are employed (IPA 1 2003, 193; KOFC 2010, 253). The Manggyongdae Roentgen Factory in Tangsang-dong manufactures medical devices. It was built from 1971 and went into operation in 1973. The total area is 11,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 193-194). The Pyongyang Piano Joint Venture Company on Kwangbok Street is a cooperation between companies from the DPRK and Austria.

The Pyongyang Film Factory was built in 1981 and started its business in 1985. It has a total area of 23,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 195). The Pyongyang Aluminum Goods Factory manufactures kitchen utensils. It has a total area of 50,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 195). The Mangyongdae Disabled Soldiers' Fountain Pen Factory is located on Kwangbok Street. They started operating in 1952 and now have a size of 30,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 194). The Ryuwon Footwear Factory produces sports shoes (KOTC 2010, 610).

The construction of the Pyongyang Wheat Flour Processing Factory in Samhŭng-dong began in 1976. It has a total area of 120,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 194-195). The Pyongyang Rice Mill started its production in 1982 and has a total area of 190,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 195). The Kwangbok Street Kimchi Factory was built in 1992 and went into operation in 1994. The total area is 35,000 m² (IPA-1 2003, 193).



Statistics Mangyongdae-kuyok (29 dong, 2 ri) West

	<i>Dong-Formation</i>	<i>Dong-Splitting</i>
1952 (1)	1 up	-
1955 (6)	5	-
1963 (8)	1	1
1965 (9)	-	1
1967 (11)	1	1
1972 (13)	1	1
1988 (18)	1	4
1991 (26)	-	8
1993 (28)	-	2
1994 (29)	-	1

Figure Pyongyang-XXXIV. Dong and ri in Mangyongdae-kuyok

IV.2.12. 5. City suburbs east of the Taedong-gang

Sadong-kuyok – concentration of the population in the north of the *kuyok*

The population of the *kuyok* is concentrated on the Mirim-plain in the North.

The Taedonggang Beer Factory uses the facilities of a British brewery, which was closed in 2000. Since 2002 they produce in Pyongyang, where German brewing technology is also used.

The Taedonggang TV Set Factory in Samgol-dong is the first and largest TV factory of the DPR Korea. It was built in the beginning of 1974 with Romanian help and operation started in 1980. The total area amounts to 670,000 m². In 2001 TVs for the South Korean LG Group were assembled here (IPA-1 2003, 252-253; KOFC 2010, 307-308). The Mirim Concrete Block Factory is located near the Mirim Barrage. It was built in the early 1950s and contributed to the rebuilding of the city after the Korean War. Later it provided a great service in the construction of residential streets and the residential districts Maxima, Munsu, Kwangbok, Rakwŏn and Thongil (IPA-1 2003, 253).

In the Sadong General Foodstuff Factory kimchi, pastries and fruit drinks are manufactured. The district has a long tradition of producing fur in Songhwa2-dong. The manufactured goods are also exported to Europe (IPA-1 2003, 253).

A specialized agriculture company in the Sadong-kuyok is the Pyongyang Pig Farm.

Statistics Sadong-kuyok (13 *dong*, 6 *ri*)

	<i>Dong</i> -Formation	<i>Dong</i> -Splitting
1955 (1)	1	-
1963 (3)	2	-
1965 (4)	1	-
1967 (6)	2	-
1972 (8)	1	1
1974 (9)	-	1
1983 (10)	-	1
1991 (12)	-	2
1994 (13)	1	-

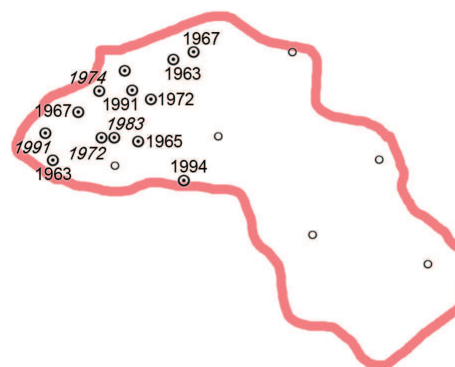


Figure Pyongyang-XXXV. *Dong* and *ri* in the Sadong-kuyok

Ryokpho-kuyok – agricultural *kuyok* in the south of Pyongyang

Residential areas of this *kuyok* are found in the North and in the center.

The IPA mentions a number of companies of agriculture that are located here, but only one factory, the Saenal Electronic Applications Factory which was built in 1986. KOFC

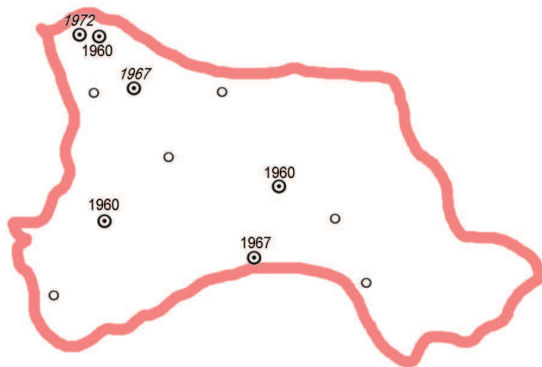


Figure Pyongyang-XXXVI. *Dong* and *ri* in the Ryokpho-kuyok

(2010, 448) states that the Pyongyang Building Materials Factor construction started in 2003 and was completed in 2007. It produces tile, sanitary ceramics, artificial marble etc.

In the Ryokpho Ranch, which was established in 1954, pork and milk are produced. In the Pyongyang Fruit Farm, which was built in 1952, apples, pears, peaches and grapes are mainly cultivated. The September 27th Chicken Farm was built in 2001 (IPA-1 2003, 149-150).

Within the district numerous historical tombs are situated, such as those for King Tongmyŏng in Ryongsan-ri.

Statistics Ryokpho-kuyok (6 *dong*, 6 *ri*)

	<i>Dong</i> -Formation	<i>Dong</i> -Splitting
1960 (3)	3	-
1967 (5)	2	-
1972 (6)	-	1

Between 1986 and 2008 the share of urban population in Ryokpho-kuyok grew by 9.6% to 73.8%.

Rakrang-kuyok – Kuyok with the latest high rise residential block neighborhood

The population is concentrated in the north of the district, where in the second half of the 1980s until 1993 tens of thousands of apartments in the Thongil residential district were completed. In the south of the district the Pyongyang-plain is located, which stretches across Kangnam County and is an important rice-growing region for supplying the population of the capital. A specialized company in the district is the Tudan Duck Farm. In the district numerous historical tombs in particular from the Koguryo period are situated. A major sight of the district is the Monument of Reunification. Pyongyang University of Science and Technology (PUST) which was opened in 2010 is located in the Rakrang-kuyok, which is the first privately financed educational institution of the DPR Korea.



Figure Pyongyang-XXXVII. Rakrang-kuyok (2012)



Figure Pyongyang-XXXVIII. Monument to the Three-Point Charter for National Reunification (2012)

The East Pyongyang Power Station in Rakrang-dong was built with the help of the Soviet Union between 1989 and 1991, in order to provide electricity and heat supply for the Rakwŏn residential area that was still under construction at that time. In 2002 extensions of the power plant were made with the support of OPEC (KOFC 2010, 155-156).

In Rakrang-kuyok are numerous factories that produce building materials. The Pyongyang Metal building materials factory is located in the Jŏngo-dong region at the eastern edge of the district. Here, among other things, bathtubs, handles, heaters are produced. In the 1970s, the business was expanded (IPA-1 2003, 125). In s Pyongyang August 17th Structural Elements Factory, which was built in 1986 and started its operation in 1991 on a total area of 112,000 m², door and window frames and electrical equipment are manufactured (IPA-1 2003, 126). The Pyongyang Chemical Building Materials Factory manufactures waterproof paper, fiber tubes, roofing tiles, and antiseptic liquids. It was founded in 1960 as the Pyongyang Ceramic Factory and produced building blocks and bricks amongst other things. In the early 1970s the production changed to chemical building materials. The factory processes asbestos from the Sŭngri Chemical Factory (Rason), dolomite from Kimchaek and Phyongsong and white cement from the Sŭnghori Cement Factory (Sungho-kun, Hwangbuk Province) (IPA-1 2003, 126).

The Rakyŏn Joint Corporation manufactures polystyrene (EPS), which is used for packing fragile goods or as thermal insulation plates (IPA-1 2003, 125). Also calm worms and inedible shell fish as bait are made here (KCNA November 11, 2003).

The Rakrang Paper Factory was founded in 1959. After several expansions, it has a total area of 28,000 m². The Meari Sound Equipment Company is located on Thongil Street. It is the best known manufacturer of audio equipment such as microphones, amplifiers etc. in the DPR Korea. The company was founded in 1948 and reorganized in 1991. The Aeguk

Preventive Medicine Factory was founded in 1993. The total area amounts to 19,500 m². The Pyongyang Leather Factory is located in the region Jōngo-dong and has a total area of 96,900 m². This company, whose construction started in 1972, went into operation in 1974, and produces leather which is used for further processing *inter alia* in footwear factories (IPA 1 2003, 125).

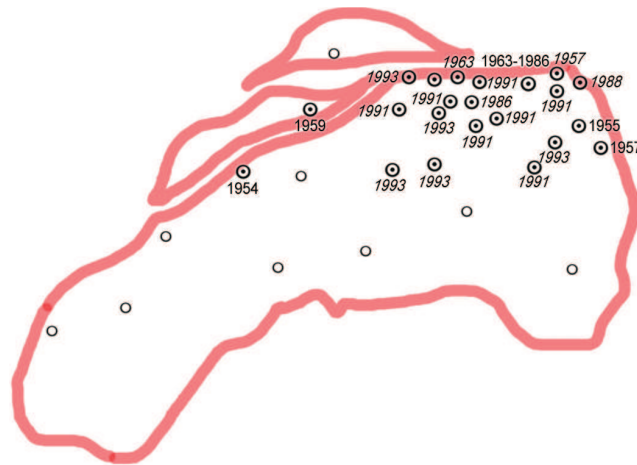


Figure Pyongyang-XXXIX. *Dong* and *ri* in the Rakrang-kuyok

Statistics Rakrang-kuyok (21 *dong*, 9 *ri*)

	<i>Dong</i> -Formation	<i>Dong</i> -Splitting
1954 (1)	1 <i>rodongjagu</i>	-
1955 (2)	1	-
1957 (4)	1	1
1959 (5)	1	-
1963 (7)	2	-
1986 (7)	-	-1/1
1988 (8)	-	1
1991 (16)	-	8
1993 (21)	-	5

In the 1950s and 1960s several *ri* have been converted into *dong*, in the 1980s and 1990s existing *dong* were split and thereby new *dong* came into being.

Between 1986 and 2008 the share of urban population in Rakrang-kuyok grew by 21.1% to 90.4%

Kangdong-kun – Location of significant coal mines

Except for the west, the terrain of the district is mountainous. Most *rodongjagu* focus on the western half of the *kun*, where the Kangdong Area Coal Mining Complex is located. Only the Namgang-rodongjagu is located in the extreme Southeast. The most significant sight of the *kun* is the alleged Tomb of King Tan'gun.

Important companies in the *kun* are the Kangdong Area Coal Mining Complex among others of which are the Hükryöng Coal Mine, the Töksan Coal Mine and the Kangdong Coal Mine.

Of further importance are the hydroelectric power stations of the *kun*, such as the Namgang Power Plant that was built between 1989 and 1993 in the South of the *kun*, which dams up the water of the Nam-gang, a tributary of the Taedong-gang, and the Mirim Floodgate Power Plant.

In Kubin-ri an agricultural farm is located, specializing in the breeding of goats.

In Kandong-up are a couple of factories that manufacture machines, food, essential goods, clothing, and building materials. In Kobi-rodongjagu are several factories that produce building materials, chemical goods and bricks.

Major coal-fired power plants are the Hükryöng Coal Mine (Hükryöng-rodongjagu), Kobi Coal Mine, Kandong Coal Mine (Kobi-rodongjagu), Taeri Coal Mine (Taeri-rodongjagu) Songga Coal Mine Toksan Coal Mine, Jangrim Coal Mine, Phyongsan Coal Mine (Songga-rodongjagu), Hari Coal Mine (Hari-rodongjagu) and Samdüng Coal Mine (Samdüng-ri).

Kangdong-kun is composed of one up, nine *rodongjagu* and 15 *ri*.

Statistics Kangdong-kun
1952 (2) *up*, Hügryöng-rodongjagu
1963 (3) Hari-rodongjagu
1967 (6) Kobi-rodongjagu, Songga-rodongjagu, Taeri-rodongjagu
1989 (7) Namgang-rodongjagu
1993 (10) Hari-rodongjagu was split and consequentially Sangri-rodongjagu was formed.
Hügryöng-rodongjagu was

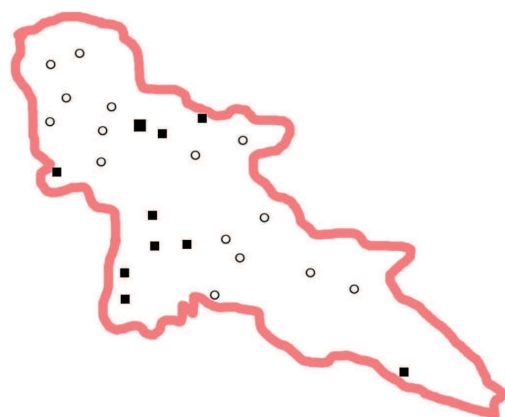


Figure Pyongyang-XL. *Up*, *rodongjagu* and *ri* in Kangdong-kun

split and thus Sokchu-rodongjagu was formed.
 Songga -rodongjagu was split and Ryōngnam-rodongjagu was formed

Kangnam-kun – rice producer for the capital’s population

This county lies in the south of the Pyongyang plain and is a major rice producer. Even fish are caught and cultivated in Kangnam County. In Ryonpho-ri on the Taedong-gang is a fishing cooperative, while in Majong-ri and Sinūng-ri fish breeding farms were established. In Kangnam-up wich has been founded in 1952 several factories are located that manufacture clothing, agricultural equipment, food and medicine. In Koūp-ri a cement factory can be found that manufactures vehicle accessories, in Ryonggok-ri.

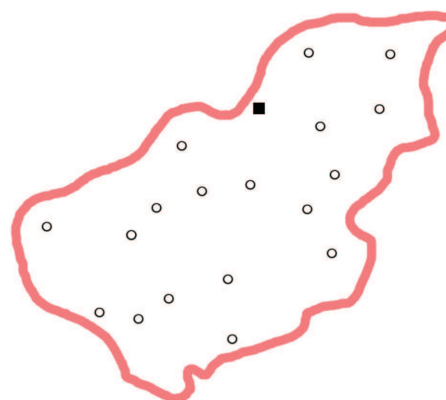


Figure Pyongyang–XLI. *Up* and *ri* in the Kangnam–kun

Kangnam-kun is composed of one *up* and 18 *ri*.

IV.2.12. 6. Summary: Administrative changes in the *kuyok* and *kun* of Pyongyang

Between 1957 and 1995, 190 new *dong* emerged in Pyongyang. More than half of the new *dong* in the inner city area and about 35% of the new *dong* in the outskirts areas emerged in the 1960s. In the 1970s, the number of new *dong* in the inner city area was higher than in the outskirts, in the 1990s it is *vice versa*.

Table Pyongyang–XII. New *dong* in the regions of Pyongyang

	Inner City (West)	Inner City (East)	Outskirts (West)	Outskirts (East)	
1950s	4 (8.9%)	–	3 (4.8%)	3 (6.5%)	10 (5.3%)
1960s	27 (60%)	18 (48.6%)	22 (35.5%)	16 (34.8%)	83 (43.7%)
1970s	11 (24.4%)	9 (24.3%)	11 (17.7%)	4 (8.7%)	35 (18.4%)
1980s	3 (6.7%)	9 (24.3%)	6 (9.7%)	4 (8.7%)	22 (11.6%)
1990s	–	1 (2.7%)	20 (32.3%)	19 (41.3%)	40 (21.1%)
	45	37	62	46	190

Administrative changes not only lead to new *dong* being formed, it also happens that existing *dong* will be merged with another *dong* and thus disappear. So there are also periods, in which the number of *dong* in a *kuyok* does not increase, but decreases. Compared to most other cities of North Korea the phenomena of vanishing *dong* are relatively frequent in Pyongyang. Also, in other cities *dong* only have disappeared until 1972, but this phenomenon is, however, observed mainly in Pyongyang. According to present calculations based on the source IPA-I a total of 17 *dong* disappeared in Pyongyang between 1959 and 1991. Of these, 16 are located in the inner city area west of the Taedong-gang and one in Rakrang (city suburbs east of the Taedong-gang).

Table Pyongyang–XIII. Vanished *dong*

	Jung	Moranbong	Pothonggang	Taesong	Rakrang	
1959	1					1
1960		2				2
1972	2	1				3
1979	1			1		2
1981	3					3
1983		1	1	1		3
1986			1		1	2
1991			1			1
	7	4	3	2	1	17

Mergers of *dong* can be interpreted as an indication that in this region residential areas have disappeared in favor of areas for other use. This is identifiable especially in the inner-city districts, especially in Jung-kuyok, where residential and economic functions were displaced by the construction of squares, representational buildings, parks and so on. This causes a reduction of the residential population and leads thereby to a reduction of the *dong*, where large-scale changes in the existing buildings can be made relatively fast or later on. An example of the fast disappearance of *dong* in the context of constructional transformation is the reduction of *dong* in the Moranbong Park area, where in the years of 1959 and 1960, at the time of the creation of the park, a total of three *dong* disappeared in the Jung-and Moranbong-kuyok.

The number of new *dong* in the 1980s is comparatively low. An exception is the Taedonggang-kuyok (inner city districts east of the Taedong-gang), where in 1983 the residential area Munsu was completed with 17,000 apartments (Verlag für Fremdsprachige Literatur 1995, 83).

In the city suburbs west of the Taedong-gang almost as many *dong* emerged in the 1990s as in the 1960s. Eleven of the 20 new *dong* were established in the 1990s in

Mangyongdae-kuyok, where the Kwangbok residential area was completed with more than 30,000 apartments in 1989 (Verlag für Fremdsprachige Literatur 1995, 83). Four new *dong* emerged in 1991 in the central and northern part of the Hyongjesan-kuyok, three of them due to the transformation of *ri* to *dong*, whereby the proportion of the urban population in this *kuyok* grew between 1986 and 2008 by 11.7%.

In the city suburbs east of the Taedong-gang the total number of emerged *dong* in the 1990s surpasses the number of emerged *dong* in the 1960s. This is due to the establishment of the Thongil residential area in Rakrang-kuyok, which was completed in 1993 and includes tens of thousands of apartments (Verlag für Fremdsprachige Literatur 1995, 83). The Rakrang-kuyok is also the *kuyok* with the highest increase in the proportion of urban population among the *kuyok* of Pyongyang between 1986 and 2008 (plus 21.1%).