



PYONGYANG

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Preface

Pyongyang is a city with a time-honoured history spanning 5 000 years. As it has the Taedong River fed by many tributaries and well-developed land routes for traffic, it was the capital of Ancient Joseon (30th century BC-108 BC) and Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668). Later, it was a regional base linking the northwestern and southern parts of the country, a political and military centre and a trade hub.

Geographically, Pyongyang adjoins South Phyongan Province on the north and east and North Hwanghae Province on the south and west, and covers an area of over 2 000km².

Topographically, it consists of an alluvial plain resultant from the flow of the Taedong and its tributaries, Pyongyang peneplain on the shore of the river and low mountainous area resultant from erosion that happened through a long geological period. And a vast area of hilly plains and alluvial plains stretching in the direction of south, east and southwest is almost surrounded by hillocks, except the southwestern part facing the lower reaches of the Taedong.

The city witnessed grand construction projects in the 1970s and 1980s, during which many monumental structures, streets and cultural, leisure and welfare facilities were built. Among them are the Arch of Triumph, Tower of the Juche Idea, Grand People's Study House, Changgwang Street, Yonggwang Street, Kwangbok Street, Changgwang Health Complex, Taesongsan and

Mangyongdae amusement parks, etc.

Today, Pyongyang is being transformed into a more beautiful and cultured city in another golden age of construction.

Over the last ten-odd years, monumental structures including the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, and new streets including Mirae Scientists, Ryomyong, Songhwa, Hwasong and Jonwi have been built to facelift the city, boasting their unique features.

Educational institutions at all levels, extracurricular education bases and sci-tech dissemination bases such as Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang Teachers Training College, Sci-Tech Complex, and Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, have been renovated or built.

The picturesque Munsu area has been turned into a village of hospitals with up-to-date medical equipment, and bases for cultural and leisure activities and commercial and public catering facilities built in different parts of the city help the citizens enjoy socialist civilization.

The ever-changing appearance of Pyongyang is characterized by the fact that the Korean-style civilization has embodied national identity, modernity, formative and artistic beauty, and serve-the-people spirit which are combined with one another.

Pyongyang is continuously changing its appearance as the capital in which the ideal of the people-first politics pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK is being translated into reality and a city of socialist culture where the people's dreams and ideals come true.



Kumsusan Palace of the Sun

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun is the supreme sanctuary of Juche, where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearance.

It was originally the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, where Kim Il Sung led the Korean revolution from 1974 to 1994. It was renamed the Kumsusan Memorial Palace in 1995, and then the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun in February 2012.

The Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, laid out in such a way as to

highlight its character as the grand sanctuary for the immortality of the great leaders, was opened to the public on December 17, 2012, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the demise of Kim Jong Il.

The palace houses the halls where the President and the Chairman are preserved in their lifetime appearance, the halls where orders, medals and honorary titles conferred on them are on display, and the halls where the cars, a battery car, a vessel and coaches they used in their lifetime are exhibited.



Stone gates

The fences and gates built by dressing whole blocks of stone, each weighing scores of tons, and a modern access corridor bring into bolder relief the appearance of the palace.

The palace has a plaza and park with a vast tract of lawns, splendid fountains and resting areas, which are always open to the public so that people can visit it any time to pay tribute to the great leaders and have a rest. In order to eternally preserve and glorify the palace as a grand monument to the immortality of the leaders, the Seventh Session of the 12th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, held in April 2013, adopted the Law of the DPRK on the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun.



Monumental Structures

All the monumental structures in Pyongyang are associated with the Korean people's boundless reverence and yearning for Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il who put them forward as the masters of history, their feelings of trust in the Workers' Party of Korea which has opened a new history of building a thriving socialist country, as well as the glorious traditions of their struggle and the history of socialist construction.



Group sculpture of the Grand Monument on Mansu Hill



Grand Monument on Mansu Hill

The Grand Monument on Mansu Hill was built in April 1972.

The statues of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il were erected in April 2012 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the President. They are frequented by the Korean people.

The bronze statues of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il stand at the centre, flanked by large group sculptures on both sides, *Monument to the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle* and *Monument to the Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction*.



Chollima Statue

The Chollima Statue, a People's Prize winner which stands on Mansu Hill at the foot of Moran Hill, was unveiled in 1961.

The 14m-high statue consists of a bronze sculpture which portrays a male worker holding aloft the "Red Letter" from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and a female farmer holding a sheaf of rice in her arms, both riding on the legendary steed *Chollima* soaring high into the sky with its wings spread wide, and a granite plinth.

The statue is widely known to the world as a monument symbolic of the heroic mettle of the Korean people and Chollima Korea.



Tower of the Juche Idea

The tower, located on the bank of the Taedong River in the eastern part of Pyongyang opposite Kim Il Sung Square, was unveiled in April 1982.

The front and back sides of the 170m-high tower, including the 20m-high torch, are embossed with the letters *Juche*. Sprawling over 35 hectares, the tower consists of a sculpture symbolic of the Workers' Party of Korea, sub-thematic group sculptures and pavilions on both sides of the tower, and two large fountains in the middle of the Taedong River. They reflect profound and rich ideological contents and formative and artistic beauty in an epic way. On display in the rear recess of the tower are choice stone slabs sent from various countries around the world to congratulate its construction.



Stone slabs from different countries

Arch of Triumph

The Arch of Triumph, located at the foot of Moran Hill, was unveiled in April 1982 in commemoration of Kim Il Sung's triumphant return after achieving Korea's liberation.

The 60m-high arch is made of over 10 000 granite slabs.

Carved in relief on its front and back sides is the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung*, and embossed on either side of the walls are 1925 and 1945 symbolic of the years when Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of the revolution and when he made a triumphant return after achieving national liberation. Below them are six-person bronze sculptures.





Monument to Party Founding

The monument, located in Munsu Street, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, was unveiled on October 10, 1995, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Covering an area of 250 000m², it consists of a 50m-high tower body depicting a hammer, a sickle and a writing brush held up by a worker, a farmer and an intellectual, symbolic of the components of the WPK, and a girdle with an embossed slogan "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, organizer and guide of the Korean people for all victories!" It also has a round pedestal and bronze reliefs showing the glorious road covered by the WPK and its might.

Museums

In Pyongyang there are various museums, including the Korean Revolution Museum, Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Korea National Art Museum and Natural History Museum.

The museums give deep impressions to the visitors for their peculiarities in architectural forms and styles and in academic systems and compositions.

Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



Korean Revolution Museum

The Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill, which commands a panoramic view of Pyongyang, was opened to the public in August 1955 and renovated in 2017.

The museum is a grand national treasure house which comprehensively displays the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un and their immortal exploits while ensuring utmost respect, scientific accuracy and visual impact.

On display in the museum are historical materials on the Korean revolution arranged in chronological order and according to their contents. There is also a hall of revolutionary comrades-in-arms that shows the close ties of kinship and revolutionary comradeship between the leaders and their followers.



Party Founding Museum

The Party Founding Museum, which was opened in October 1970, is situated at the southern foot of Mt Haebang in Central District, Pyongyang.

It is dedicated to the immortal exploits Kim Il Sung performed in founding the Workers' Party of Korea right after Korea's liberation

and leading the Korean revolution to victory.

The two-storeyed building houses two offices used by Kim Il Sung, a lounge and a conference hall preserved in their original state, as well as several rooms exhibiting materials related to the founding of the Party.





It is dedicated to the immortal exploits of Kim Il Sung in leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory and the exploits of Kim Jong Il.

It consists of the main building splendid in architectural beauty and formative and artistic qualities, the main-theme statue *Victory*, whose pedestal is inscribed with Kim Jong Un's autograph *Respect to the Great Years*, ten sub-thematic group sculptures, outdoor exhibition areas including the merited weapons exhibition and the captured weapons exhibition, and the US armed spy ship *Pueblo* captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army in January 1968.

Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum

The renovated Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River was inaugurated on July 27, 2013, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the war.





Korea National Art Museum

The Korea National Art Museum was opened to the public in August 1948.

The four-storeyed building has a total floor space of 4 562m². Preserved and on display here are mainly Korean paintings, including fine art works created in the period of the

anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, works of high ideological and artistic value created by the Korean artists after the country's liberation, and lots of art remains showing the time-honoured tradition of national fine art.



Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum, located beside the Central Zoo at the foot of the picturesque Mt Taesong, was opened to the public in August 2016.

With a total floor space of over 35 000m², the museum consists of several halls dedicated to the history of the universe and the Earth, the origin of life, various natural phenomena, and features of animals and plants. They help the working people and students acquire many-sided and comprehensive knowledge of nature.

The museum has a hall for watching multimedia, rooms for academic seminar and conference, an exhibition hall, a soft drink stand and a souvenir shop.



Educational Institutions

In Pyongyang there are Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek University of Technology and other educational institutions at all levels, and sci-tech dissemination bases such as the Sci-Tech Complex.

In particular, the sci-tech learning spaces are making a positive contribution to making all the people well-versed in science and technology.

Panoramic view of Kim Il Sung University



Kim Il Sung University

Kim Il Sung University, located in Taesong District, Pyongyang, was founded in October 1946 as the highest institution of Juche-based science and education.

Despite the difficult situation after the country's liberation (August 15, 1945), Kim Il Sung took measures for building a university first and establishing other educational institutions with the university as the parent body.

The university was named after him in reflection of the Korean people's unanimous desire to hand down his immortal exploits forever.

It has over 20 faculties and 90-odd study subjects, a postgraduate course, institutes of social sciences and natural sciences, High-Tech Development Centre, Kim Il Sung University Fund, e-library, science library, natural history museum, gymnasium and swimming gymnasium provided with modern facilities.

It has made remarkable achievements in education and scientific research, thus making a tangible contribution to the development of the country's education.

Since its founding it has produced more than one hundred heroes and thousands of holders of academic degrees and titles.

It is promoting cooperation and exchanges with foreign universities around the world.



High-Tech Development Centre



Natural History Museum



Science library

Kim Chaek University of Technology



Kim Chaek University of Technology, founded in September 1948, is located in Central District, Pyongyang.

It is named after Kim Chaek, a competent political worker faithful to Kim Il Sung. It has metallurgical engineering, materials engineering, thermal engineering, industrial economic management and other faculties, several institutes of different sectors of sciences, an e-library and laboratories provided with up-to-date facilities, a publishing house and a printing plant.

The university has established friendly relations with many

foreign universities and is developing exchanges with them in the sectors of education and science.

Pyongyang Kim Won Gyun University of Music and Dance

Established on March 1, 1949, the university is located on the shore of the picturesque Taedong River.

Its predecessor was Pyongyang University of Music and Dance. Later, it was renamed after Kim Won Gyun, composer of the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung*.

The university consists of faculties and departments for



traditional and Western instrumental music, vocal music, instrument manufacturing and composition, as well as a research institute, postgraduate course, textbook-writing section and orchestra under a well-knit educational system. It has under its control Pyongyang Music Schools Nos. 1 and 2.

The university is provided with all conditions for art education buildings equipped with modern facilities, a music hall, classrooms for individual teaching, recording rooms, a music appreciation room, a video room and a music library.

Kim Hyong Jik University of Education

Kim Hyong Jik University of Education, founded in October



1946, is located in Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang.

On March 23, 1975, it was named after Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea and a pioneer in developing the nationalist movement to a proletarian revolution, in order to convey his immortal exploits forever.

It has over ten faculties, including history, philosophy, linguistics and chemistry, and over 100 research rooms, labs and practice rooms, e-library, gymnasium, hall of culture and publishing house.

Pyongyang University of Architecture

Located in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, the university is



a centre of training technicians in the construction sector.

It was founded in October 1953 when the country was faced with an urgent task to rehabilitate as early as possible the national economy seriously devastated by the war and build modern cities and villages.

It has over ten faculties and scores of courses including architecture, construction engineering, construction materials engineering, construction economy, landscaping, building machines engineering and land and environmental science, a science institute and a postgraduate course.

It has solved many scientific and theoretical problems arising in the construction sector and trained a large number of designers and other technical personnel playing a significant role in the construction projects in Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences

Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences, founded in September 1948, is located in Central District, Pyongyang.

It has several faculties of medicine, basic medicine, hygienics and pharmaceuticals, tens of departments, several institutes, a postgraduate course and an e-library.

It has under its control a hospital, which comprises scores of specialized departments including internal medicine departments for circulatory and kidney diseases and neurosurgery department, over 20 auxiliary diagnosis and treatment departments such as those for CT-test, isotope treatment, immunity test and rehabilitation, and a dispensary.



It has also a practice workshop, antibiotic pilot plant, library, reading room, auditorium with over 1 000 seats, and a printing shop.



With a total floor space of 24 100m², the college has specialized, multi-functional classrooms—rooms for practising primary school teaching methods, practising teaching methods for experiments in natural sciences and disseminating technology for developing children’s intellectual faculty, to name a few. It is kitted out with the latest educational equipment and aids, and modern apparatuses for maintenance.

Pyongyang Teachers Training College

Founded in September 1968, Pyongyang Teachers Training College is located in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

It was reconstructed in 2017 to put education on a highly scientific, modern and IT footing, in order to improve the qualifications of teachers of kindergarten and primary schools as required by the current trend in the development of education.



Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace



As one of the country's extracurricular educational bases for schoolchildren, the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace was built in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, in 1989 and renovated in 2015.

There are a science hall with rooms for computer, physics and other groups; an art hall with rooms for embroidery, calligraphy, *kayagum*, accordion and vocal groups, and general practice hall of traditional musical instruments; and all other facilities necessary for education and living, including theatre, gym, swimming pool and dormitory.

The natural granite slabs, which were coated on the outside

wall of the palace during the renovation work, add grandeur to the buildings.

In the science hall there is a model satellite carrier rocket, and its ceiling resembles a night sky spangled with stars.

The art hall is designed as suited to the psychological features of children, and here the group members can both relax and demonstrate their skills.

Attached to the palace are library, astronomical knowledge learning area, hall of stuffed animals sent by President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Kim Jong Il and the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un and other facilities, as well as outdoor driving practice area.





Grand People's Study House

Inaugurated in April 1982, the Grand People's Study House is situated on Namsan Hill in downtown Pyongyang.

It is a ten-storeyed Korean-style building with ten blocks housing over 600 big and small rooms.

Scores of reading rooms with thousands of seats, ten-odd lecture rooms, several information rooms, question-and-answer rooms and music appreciation rooms are laid out with stacks containing tens of millions of books as the centre, and lecture rooms and information rooms are equipped with modern

educational facilities.

It is stocked with vast collections of publications issued in the country since its liberation from the Japanese military occupation, old books printed either with types or wooden blocks as well as manuscripts that showcase the brilliant history of printing culture of Korea, and foreign sci-tech books, periodicals and special technical documents.

The Grand People's Study House serves as a hub of social education in the DPRK.

It regularly organizes lectures on new scientific and technical subjects, lectures on scientific theories, short courses on science and technology, lectures on request, intensive courses and foreign language lectures.

Lecture schedules are broadcast beforehand on radio and TV to promote the convenience of the readers all across the country.

Lectures are given by prestigious scientists and experts with academic degrees or titles.

Sci-Tech Complex



Situated on Ssuk Island on the Taedong, the Sci-Tech Complex was inaugurated on January 1, 2016 as a grand temple of learning for all the people in the new century.

With a total floor space of more than a hundred thousand square metres, the Sci-Tech Complex is in the shape of the atomic structure which is symbolic of the world of science.

And its lighting, heating and cooling systems rely on solar and geothermal energy sources.

It has an enormous digital stock of old scientific and technological books and latest scientific and technological achievements made at home and abroad.

A hub of advanced sci-tech dissemination and base for social



education, the complex has ten indoor and outdoor sci-tech exhibition areas.

The model of a launch vehicle of an artificial satellite is set up in the entrance hall.

On the floors which are arranged around the model, there are many e-reading areas, children's dream hall, sci-tech development history hall, cutting-edge sci-tech hall, basic science hall, applied sci-tech hall and others.

In the sector-specific halls you can operate, see or feel the exhibits.

The complex also has reading areas for persons with disabilities, video watching area, new books reading area, online lecture hall, cinema for science films and question-and-answer rooms.

In the sci-tech exhibition area are sector-specific halls which are dedicated to the sci-tech achievements made by mankind, scientific principles of nature and things, and various social sectors.

In the outdoor sci-tech exhibition area and outdoor studying site are sections for future energy and scientific games.

A hostel for those who come to the complex from regions can accommodate 500 persons at a time, and it goes well with the surrounding environment.

The complex is connected with all units and houses across the country through a computer network, thus providing real-time service.

Public Health Establishments

Pyongyang has all sorts of medical facilities.

In order to provide people with convenience in medical service, hospitals and polyclinics are set up in every district (county) and dong (ri), and central, municipal and specialized hospitals are distributed in places with favourable traffic conditions and environment in accordance with their missions.



Hospitals in the Munsu area



Panoramic view of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and its entrance hall



Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Inaugurated in July 1980, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital covers a total floor space of more than 60 000m².

The hospital is furnished with up-to-date medical equipment and apparatuses to ensure the scientific accuracy of medical service and promptness and correctness of treatment. It has the general monitoring devices for delivery assistance and treatment as well as integrated systems of sterilization, sanitary inspection, oxygen supply, signal, temperature and humidity control system and air conditioning.

Dozens of ambulances are on standby at the hospital.

Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

It was established in November 2012 as a hub of modern and comprehensive service for the prevention and treatment of breast diseases as well as scientific study of them.

It has departments of image diagnosis, milk gland, preventive test, general operating theatre, mammary disease research room and inpatient ward, furnished with multi-purpose X-ray machines, breast camera, endoscopes, breast tissue cutters and other ultra-modern medical apparatuses.

As it has a telemedicine system, it can take regular examination of any women across the country and take measures for early detection, prevention and treatment of breast diseases.



Kim Man Yu Hospital

The hospital was opened in April 1986 in the Munsu area of Pyongyang. It was built at the patriotic proposal of Kim Man Yu, a Korean resident in Japan, director of Nishiarai Hospital in Japan and Doctor of Medicine.

It covers a total floor space of 100 000m² and is composed of three buildings including the 16-storeyed main building with over 2 000 rooms plus auxiliary buildings such as isotope treatment room, animal lab and greenhouse.

There are a first-aid department, sick wards, labs, rooms of outpatients' consultation and treatment as well as physical treatment, ten operating theatres, angiography and ICUs.



Koryo Medicine General Hospital

The Koryo Medicine General Hospital in the Munsu area of Pyongyang was established in August 1956.

It covers an area of more than 10 000m² and has hundreds of rooms. Several hundred specialists including those with academic degrees and titles are engaged in research work, treatment and prevention of diseases.

It consists of hospitals for internal medicine, surgery, acupuncture and moxibustion, institute for physical constitutions, outpatient clinic and inpatient rooms with hundreds of beds.

It plays a role as the traditional medicine research centre of World Health Organization.



Okryu Children's Hospital

The Okryu Children's Hospital, inaugurated in October 2013, nestles in the Munsu area on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River.

With a total floor space of tens of thousands of square metres, the hospital has modernly-equipped rooms for treatment, surgical procedure, operation and inpatients, as well as classrooms, playing areas and resting places for children under inpatient hospital care.

The hospital looks like a pile of intelligent toys, so designed as to appeal to children, and faces the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, whose architectural style is reminiscent of a mother's warm embrace.

On the facade of the lobby is an acrylic painting *We Are the Happiest in the World*, which depicts some Korean children romping happily under the blue sky.





Adorning other walls are over 1 700 paintings portraying scenes of Korean animations and world-famous children's stories.

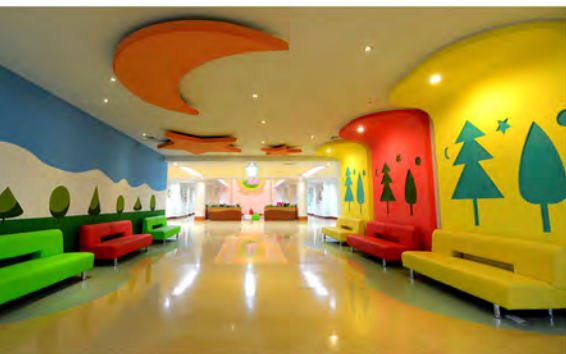
The playing areas and resting places inside the hospital are full of slides and other amusements.

All other facilities, including the helipad, have been designed to



sustain the features of the children's hospital.

The hospital has scores of specialist departments including cardiovascular surgery, baby treatment, resuscitation and intensive care, and rehabilitation departments and 80 inpatient rooms.





Ryugyong Dental Hospital

Another medical facility in the Munsu area, the Ryugyong Dental Hospital was opened to the public in October 2013.

The hospital boasts a sufficiency of material and technical conditions for the treatment and prevention of dental diseases, and an architectural style perfect in formative and artistic beauty.

It is fully furnished with all conditions necessary for medical service including the modern multi-purpose dental chairs, dispensary, shop and kids' playing area.

Sophisticated are the furnishings and equipment at the dental surgery, endodontology, experimental test and functional diagnosis, prosthesis and orthodontic departments. Most appealing are the wallpapers with cartoonish patterns and the distinctive ceiling lights in the dental department for children.

The kids' playing area has a variety of amusements. The shop and dispensary sell hygiene items and medicines.

Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital

Located in the Munsu area of Pyongyang, the hospital was inaugurated in 2016.

The hospital is a multi-functional centre of medical service with a four-storeyed building for outpatient service, an eight-storeyed one for inpatient service and even an optician's.

It has diagnostic test, visual function correction, retina, cataract, pediatric ophthalmology, glaucoma, trauma and plastic surgery and other specialist departments.

The hospital is kitted out with dozens of kinds of latest medical equipment numbering hundreds, including optical coherence tomography scanner, vitreous body remover, excimer laser therapy instrument, and vitreous retina surgical instrument.

As an energy-saving, green building with a geothermal air-conditioning system, the hospital has solar panels on the roof where there is a garden for the inpatients.



Sports Bases

Pyongyang has a number of sports bases equipped with facilities for matches, training, recreation, service, treatment and relieving fatigue.

Those bases provide venues for the games and training of national-level teams, and also for sports games of the working people according to seasons and on national holidays.

May Day Stadium



Kim Il Sung Stadium

Kim Il Sung Stadium is at the foot of Moran Hill, a historic place where Kim Il Sung delivered a speech on October 14, 1945 on his triumphant return after achieving the cause of Korea's liberation.

Marking his 70th birth anniversary, the stadium was renovated on

an expansion basis and named Kim Il Sung Stadium.

It has a total floor space of 146 000m², of which the area of the field is over 20 000m², and has a seating capacity of 100 000.

A variety of political functions, domestic and international sports games, and mass gymnastics performed by students and schoolchildren take place at the stadium.



May Day Stadium

May Day Stadium in Rungna Island on the Taedong River was inaugurated on May 1, 1989.

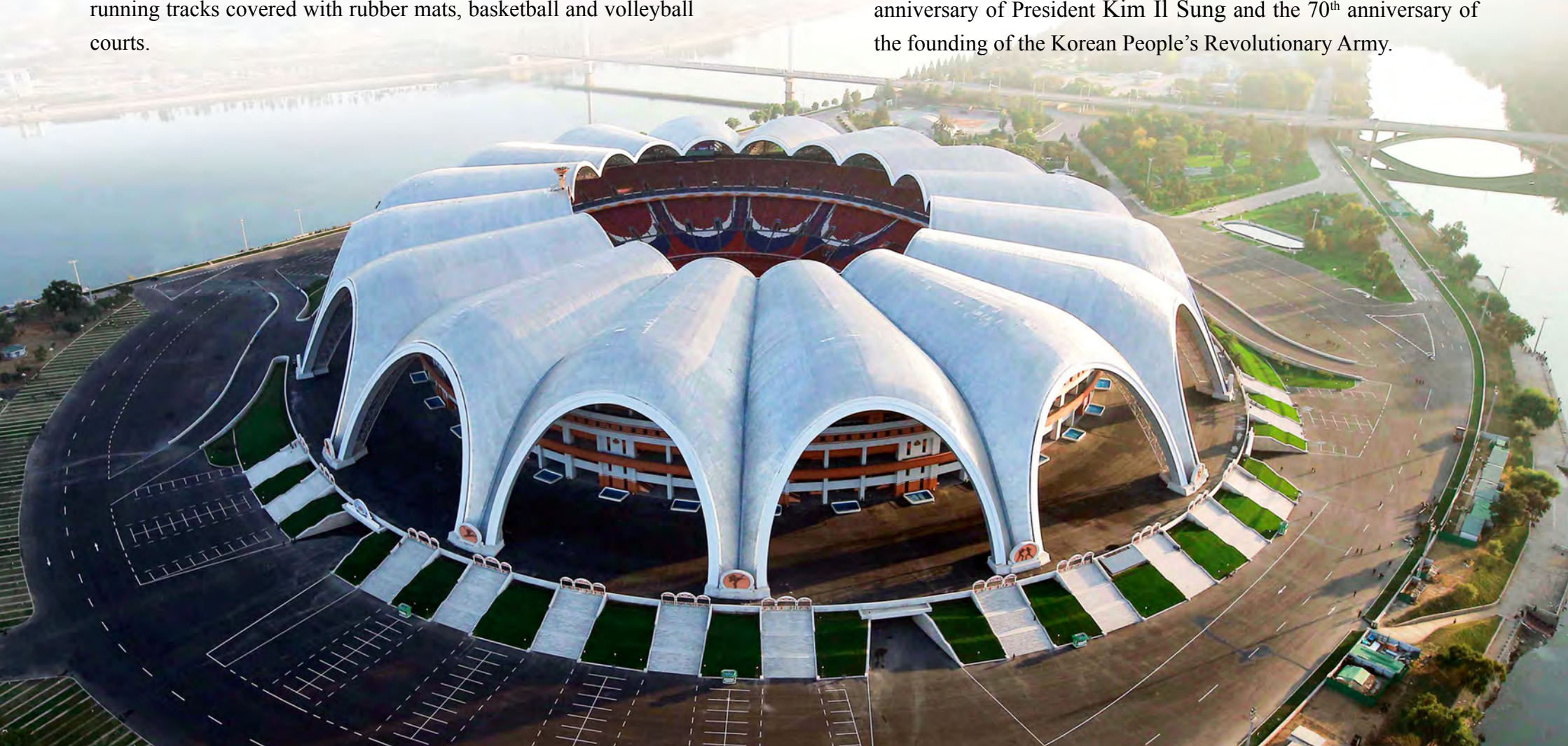
Resembling a magnolia blossom, the stadium looks opened in the architectural form of its exterior, and its interior space is linked with outside. Thus it gives a refreshing, light and three-dimensional feeling.

In the field are a football ground for international matches, running tracks covered with rubber mats, basketball and volleyball courts.

It covers an area of 400 000m², with a building area of 166 000m² and a total floor space of 207 000m². It can accommodate 150 000 persons.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was opened and closed there in July 1989.

The grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance *Arirang* raised its curtain there in 2002 to celebrate the 90th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung and the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.





Sports Village on Chongchun Street

Inaugurated in September 1988, the Sports Village on Chongchun Street covers an area of more than a million square metres and its total length is 3km.

On the right side of the street running from the Angol Flyover to the Chilgol Flyover are the Ryanggang Hotel, Sosan Hotel, recreation hall, restaurant for sportspeople, Sosan Football Stadium, and gymnasiums for handball, table tennis, light and combat

sports, badminton and swimming. On the left side are facilities for weightlifting, volleyball and basketball, as well as Taekwon-Do Holy House, Taekwon-Do Palace and Meari Shooting Gallery. All these buildings blend well with the surrounding scenery.

The sports facilities and public buildings in the sports village cover a total floor space of over 270 000m². They can accommodate more than 50 000 persons and host over 40 games of 20-odd events at the same time.



some 70 000m² and an area of 350 000m², with the height of its slanting roof being 42.5m on the front and 34.5m at the back.

The auditorium has four floors and more than 20 000 seats.

The stadium floor, covering an area of 4 600m², is designed to hold several sports events.

Pyongyang Indoor Stadium

The Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, on the bank of the Pothong River, was inaugurated on April 8, 1974.

The stadium has a total floor space of



Theatres and Cinemas

Theatres and cinemas dot the landscape of Pyongyang.

As bases for the cultural and aesthetic life of the working people, they are elegant and lively in architectural style and reflective of the contemporary sentiments of the Korean people and the purposes of the facilities.



Samjiyon Theatre



Samjiyon Theatre

The Samjiyon Theatre is located on the bank of the picturesque Pothong River.

The Moranbong Acrobatic Theatre, which had been counted among the buildings representative of the 1960s and had been loved by the people, was renovated as the one for the Samjiyon Orchestra with a natural acoustic auditorium in the new century, and inaugurated in October 2018 to mark the 73rd anniversary of the WPK.

With a total floor space of 36 610m², the theatre has a 1 200-seat auditorium, dubbing room, creation room, practice room, make-up room, offices, and rest rooms equipped with perfect conditions for creation, performance and living of creators and artistes of the orchestra.

The theatre is graceful and delicate, yet gorgeous and magnificent in architectural form and contents and also preserves excellent artistic harmony of modern beauty and classic taste. It is based on modern acoustic design.

Mansudae Art Theatre

Inaugurated in 1976, the Mansudae Art Theatre sits on Mansu Hill in central Pyongyang.

Covering a total floor space of 60 000m², it has a lobby, main auditorium, small auditorium, stage, make-up section, etc.

The lobby is connected with the courtyard, which leads to the

nearby fountain park through an arch corridor.

The main auditorium has an adjustable capacity, i.e. the number of seats can be increased or decreased as needed. The small auditorium is mainly for music and dance performances and film shows.



Moranbong Theatre

The Moranbong Theatre was built on Moran Hill in the spring of 1946.

Its construction was completed in a little more than 40 days. Designed to accentuate its people-oriented character, the building looked simple and cozy, with a statue of worker, peasant and intellectual standing on the front and relaxation areas nearby.

This was the venue for important national meetings, including the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and various artistic performances.

It was destroyed by US bombing during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Kim Il Sung included the theatre in the priority list of public buildings for the postwar rehabilitation of the capital city. The present building, larger than the original, was opened to the public in 1954.

The theatre covers a total floor space of over 7 120m² and can accommodate more than 700 persons. As the base of the prestigious National Symphony Orchestra, it is fully equipped for artistic performances, including those using no microphone.



Pyongyang Grand Theatre

The theatre was inaugurated in August 1960.

A model of traditional Korean architecture, the theatre forms a symmetrical axis with Sungni Street and has mosaic murals on the façade and both sides.

With a total floor space of 29 000m² on an area of 75 000m², it can accommodate 2 200 persons.

It has three rehearsal halls that can accommodate 700 artistes and

360 rooms, big and small, needed for creative work.

It was the venue for important political events, including the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and for the country's five major revolutionary operas—*The Sea of Blood*, *The Flower Girl*, *Tell O Forest*, *The Story of a Nurse* and *Song of Mt Kumgang*.

It is the base of the Phibada Opera Troupe.



East Pyongyang Grand Theatre

Inaugurated in May 1986, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre is situated on Munsu Street in East Pyongyang.

The theatre has a total floor space of 45 300m² and an area of 62 000m².

As the base of the Mansudae Art Troupe, it has the entrance

hall-attached building consisting of four storeys and the practice section of seven storeys.

The 1 500-seat auditorium is designed for opera, drama, artistic performances and social meetings.





National Theatre

Renovated in 2010, the National Theatre is situated in Central District of Pyongyang.

With a roof of a peculiar design, the theatre is a good combination of gracefulness, grandeur and elaborateness.

The 620-seat auditorium is acoustically perfect as a venue for drama, and the dressing rooms, rehearsal rooms and public service amenities provide all necessary conditions for creative work and performances.



People's Theatre

The theatre covers a total floor space of over 50 000m².

It is equipped with all the conditions for creating works of art and staging and enjoying artistic performances, including a 1 500-seat circular natural acoustic auditorium, 500-seat basement auditorium, latest stage setting pieces, rehearsal room, dressing room, public service amenities and underground car park.

In particular, seats in the 1 500-seat auditorium are laid out so that the audiences can enjoy the performances



at any sides, and the LED displays make it possible for the audiences and performing artistes to share the emotional effects.

Authoritative art troupes frequently stage their performances in this theatre.



Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre

Inaugurated on May 1, 1989, the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre is situated on Kwangbok Street and its total floor space is 54 000m².

Noted for its unique design, the theatre has a hexagonal stage and auditorium in the centre, and on both sides are hexagonal entrance halls. The stage has revolving devices for the performance of acrobatics, synchronized swimming, ice stunts and animal feats.

It also has dressing rooms, rehearsal rooms and training grounds of varying sizes and purposes.

It is the base of the National Acrobatic Troupe of international renown.

At the theatre there is a hall for magic shows.





People's Palace of Culture

The People's Palace of Culture, a model of traditional Korean architecture by the Pothong riverside, was inaugurated in January 1974.

Kim Il Sung initiated the construction of this palace, selected its site and named it People's Palace of Culture.

The palace has a total floor space of over 60 000m² on an area of over 90 000m².

It has three blocks, each with a basement and four floors above ground, comprising a total of 500 rooms, big and small.

In the three blocks there are a conference hall with about 700 seats, meeting rooms, 3 000-seat conference hall, rooms for big meetings, large and small banquet halls and a film projection hall.

Many international and domestic performances and events take place in the palace.

April 25 House of Culture

Completed in October 1975, the April 25 House of Culture is situated on a hillock at the entrance to Pipha Street on the bank of the Pothong River.

It has a total floor space of over 80 000m² on a total area of over 124 000m².

It consists of a 6 000-seat auditorium, a 1 100-seat auditorium and a 600-seat cinema.

Built in a majestic and elegant style, it was the venue for important meetings and events, including the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth congresses of the Workers' Party of Korea, and artistic performances.



April 25 House of Culture

Taedongmun Cinema

Formerly known as Central Cinema, it was renamed so by Kim Il Sung during his visit on December 29, 1955.

Renovated in 2008, the cinema has a building area of over 2 740m². It has two blocks, the front one consisting of three floors and the back one, one floor, and the auditorium with a seating capacity of 1 000 is divided into two sections.

The cinema also serves as a venue for photo show, fine art exhibition and book fair.



Taedongmun Cinema

Bases for Cultural and Leisure Activities

In different parts of Pyongyang there are bases for the people's cultural and leisure activities, including the Amusement Park of the Kaeson Youth Park with a dazzling nocturnal view, the Central Zoo filled with people's laughter, the Rungna People's Recreation Ground on an island in the Taedong River and the Munsu Water Park.

These bases, which sustain their natural conditions and landscapes as places for cultural activities and relaxation, go well with the natural scenery and architectural groups in the picturesque city.

Amusement Park of Kaeson Youth Park



Mangyongdae Amusement Park

The Mangyongdae Amusement Park is situated in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

The amusement facilities are distributed in two plains—Kalmaeji and Songsan—which are connected by a cableway.

There are scores of amusement facilities including Merry Go

Round, Ferris Wheel, Twister Coaster, Roller Coaster and Air Race, electronic recreation hall, boating ground, archery ground, and animal houses.

Public amenities can be found in different parts of the area.



Taesongsan Amusement Park

Inaugurated in 1977, the Taesongsan Amusement Park is situated in Taesongsan Pleasure Ground.

Covering an area of more than a hundred thousand square metres, the amusement park is equipped with scores of amusement facilities including Roller Coaster, Zodiac, Ferris Wheel, Merry Go Round, Twister Coaster, Flume Ride and Bumper Cars.

Found here are public amenities like soft drink stands and restaurants.

It is frequented by the people in and out of the capital city, as well as foreigners.





motorcycle racing. It is a favourite haunt of schoolchildren.

In the park there are stalls that sell breads and pastry.

The nocturnal view of the park adds more to the landscape of the capital city.

Amusement Park of Kaeson Youth Park

The Amusement Park of the Kaeson Youth Park is at the foot of the beautiful Moran Hill.

The amusements include Sky Drop, Vertical Swing and Energy Storm.

The electronic recreation hall is equipped with over ten facilities for electronic games such as skeet shooting and car and



Rungna People's Recreation Ground

Rungna Island is on the Taedong River that meanders through the central part of Pyongyang.

The island, stretching along the northeast-southwest direction, is about 1.3km² in area, 6km in circumference, 2.7km long and 0.5km at the widest.

On its west is Moran Hill, a scenic spot in Pyongyang, soaring along the Taedong River, and on its east is Munsu Street with multi-storeyed apartment houses standing on a wide plain.

The weeping willows on the island, reflected on the crystal-clear river water, look as beautiful as rolls of silk. Hence its name Rungna (silk in English).

By the close of the 1980s the May Day Stadium with a seating capacity of 150 000 and Rungna Bridge across the Taedong River were built.

The Rungna People's Recreation Ground with a water park and



an amusement park was built and opened to the public in 2012.

In the water park there is a swimming pool with a white-tiled and V-shaped diving board and a wading pool that looks refreshing as its bottom and walls are pasted with blue tiles.

Steep sliding starts at the height of 17.2m. Of the four water slides, the longest is 127m.

A natural high-pressure water shower, sand tract and volleyball, basketball and beach volleyball courts can also be found in the park.

The amusement park is divided into two districts.

Found here are various amusements and service facilities, as well as an electronic recreation hall and a mini-golf course, which blend well with the natural environment of the island.

At night the island, a scenic spot in Pyongyang, looks as if it is dancing as the amusement park is brightly lit.



Central Zoo

The Central Zoo is situated at the foot of Mt Taesong in Pyongyang.

Covering an area of over 100 hectares, the zoo houses many species of rare animals from five continents of the world, ranging from fishes and little birds, like black headed munia, to large animals, such as bear, rhinoceros and elephant.

Inaugurated in April 1959, it underwent renovation in 2016.

Over the past scores of years it has served as a base for

relaxation and place that imparts a wide-ranging knowledge of animals.

The zoo consists of the tiger's head-shaped entrance, main building, aquarium decorated with mosaic patterns, reptile house shaped like a turtle with its head raised, dome-shaped aviary finished with green glass, cages of song birds and birds of prey in an area that is much wider than an acrobatic theatre and covered by wire mesh, house for penguins, sheds for tiger, elephant and



giraffe, and dozens of other sheds and houses for animals.

Seen in the monkeys' outdoor playing area are monkeys of three generations.

The exterior and interior of the animal houses are designed to give the visitors a feeling of seeing the natural habitats of the relevant animals.

The aquarium is supplied with seawater through a pipeline.

The inside of the reptile house is brightly lit; here various plants are cultivated by means of the greenhouse effect.

The animal stunts area and the seal playing area, reminiscent of small amphitheatres, relaxation areas and all other facilities sustain their unique features and distinctive appearances.



Munsu Water Park

Situated in the Munsu area, the Munsu Water Park was inaugurated in October 2013.

Covering an area of 110 000m², the park consists of outdoor and indoor wading areas and a gym.

The two-storeyed, glass-roofed indoor wading area has a pool for mothers and infants, a pool for children, a wave pool and other pools, sauna and shower rooms on the first floor, and catering and service facilities on the second floor.

The outdoor wading area has over ten pools, as well as artificial waterfall, rocky mountain and cave.

In the gym there are volleyball, basketball and badminton courts, fitness hall, trampoline and wall-climbing facilities.

The park also has a gifts shop and other service amenities.

As it is fully equipped to give the visitors joy and excitement of sea bathing, the Munsu Water Park is crowded all year round.





Mirim Riding Club

Opened to the public in 2013, the Mirim Riding Club is a comprehensive riding service centre built on a vast area in a suburb of Pyongyang.

The dirt and grass tracks in its outdoor training ground are nearly 2 000m long in total.

In the open area in the middle of the main riding track are artificial mountain, pond and waterfall, and walkway.

All the elements in the tent area for relaxation including



the tables and chairs are full of national flavour and made with timber smelling of pine resin.

The club also has scores of buildings for riding service.

In the riding knowledge learning room, which looks like a log cabin, the lecturers teach you a wide range of knowledge related with riding including the characteristics of horse, methods of tending horse and trend of riding.

The club's fitness centre has an exercise hall equipped with a variety of apparatuses, a massage room and a bathroom of unique design.

The club also has a breeding institute and veterinary hospital which is fully provided with all conditions necessary for treating horses, like X-ray room, ultrasonic wave room, operating theatre, general treatment room and inpatient room.

Many people visit the club to enjoy horse riding, and the club hosts amateurs' riding contests.

Chongnyu People's Open-Air Ice Rink

The Chongnyu People's Open-Air Ice Rink stands side by side with the Chongnyu Health Complex under the same roof.

With a total floor space of 6 469m², the ice rink has a skating ground with an area of 1 800m², skate-rental counter, changing rooms and clinic.

Next to the ice rink is a characteristic roller rink, whose main oval track is 225.6m in circumference and 10m wide. The rink covers a total area of over 13 300m² and can



accommodate about 2 000 persons a day.

The floodlit rink is open at night, too. It also has a roller skate-rental counter, changing rooms, soft drink stand and others.

Its stunt area with a circular track is composed of several sections with structures of various forms.

Commercial and Welfare Service Facilities

Many commercial and welfare service facilities are well distributed in Pyongyang, contributing to satisfying the demands of the citizens for consumer goods and for a cultured living.

The Pyongyang Children's Department Store, the renovated Daesong Department Store, the Okryu Restaurant and other commercial and public catering facilities in the city enjoy popularity for their kindly service.



Daesong Department Store

Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 in Sungni Street of Pyongyang was inaugurated in April 1982.

The nine-storeyed building with a basement covers a total floor space of about 40 000m².

It consists of a six-storeyed main building with a three-storeyed tower-style building on one side of it facing Kim Il Sung Square, which go well with the surrounding buildings. It belongs to a structure which is of great significance in the architectural formation of downtown Pyongyang.

The citizens of the capital patronize the department store as it has a long history in Pyongyang.

A variety of foodstuffs, cosmetics and daily necessities are on sale on the first floor, sundry goods and school things on the second floor, industrial products on the third floor, and musical



instruments, toys and handicrafts on the fourth and fifth floors. And there are a restaurant and a cafe on the eighth and ninth floors.

In recent years, seasonal commodity shows are held at the department store every year, stealing the public limelight.

Kwangbok Area Supermarket

The Kwangbok Area Supermarket, which was opened to the public as the Kwangbok Department Store in 1990, stands at the entrance to Kwangbok Street.

Covering a total floor space of 32 500m², it was renovated in 2011 into a multifunctional commercial centre provided with various service amenities.

Furniture, foodstuffs, daily necessities, cosmetics, clothes, metalwork, medicines, electrical appliances, and famous indigenous and foreign products are on sale on the first, second and third floors.

A restaurant on the third floor serves buffets, tasty Pyongyang cold noodles, beer and other beverages to the delight of visitors.



Daesong Department Store

The Daesong Department Store is located in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang.

Renovated in 2019 to meet the aesthetic tastes of the developing times, it is a multi-functional service base that specializes in commercial, welfare and catering services.

The store sells a wide range of quality foodstuffs, garments, footwear, household goods, sundry goods, school things and articles for cultural use.

For the diversified display methods and forms, wonderful service environment and scale, and a variety of quality goods, a lot of people patronize the store.



Pyongyang Children's Department Store

The Pyongyang Children's Department Store, inaugurated in November 1961 in Changjon Street on the Taedong riverside, was renovated in 2012.

It consists of two basement floors and three floors above ground.

Most of the goods available here are domestic products.

On each floor above ground is a kids' playing area, furnished with intelligent toys and a total of more than 2 000 indoor amusements.



Okryu Restaurant

Okryu Restaurant is a structure of Korean architectural style, which was opened to the public in August 1960. It stands in harmony with the surrounding landscape of the Taedong River meandering past the picturesque Okryu cliffs.

When viewed from the opposite bank of the river, it resembles a beautiful boat sailing upstream.

In the current century it was renovated as befitting a “pedigree restaurant” of traditional dishes in the country. It serves

Pyongyang cold noodles, *kogijaengban* noodles (meat-garnished noodles in a tray), noodles in trays and other traditional dishes.

The restaurant is renowned both at home and abroad for Pyongyang cold noodles.





Chongnyu Restaurant

Chongnyu Restaurant, located on the bank of the Pothong River, was opened to the public in April 1982.

Covering a total floor space of over 10 000m², it is a structure of a peculiar architectural style with elegant formative beauty, which is designed to serve diners indoors and outdoors.

The building with a basement and four floors above ground has dining rooms, large and small, particularly a large dining hall and dining rooms on the first floor.

On the second floor are rooms for *sinsollo* dish, family dining rooms and public dining halls.

The restaurant serves a variety of traditional Korean foods, including Pyongyang cold noodles, *kogijaengban* noodles (meat-garnished noodles in a tray), bread, mung-bean pancake, mullet soup, *sinsollo* (a dish in cooking brazier) and pot-boiled fish soup.



Floating Restaurant Taedonggang

The double-decker floating restaurant with a displacement of 820 tons can accommodate 300 persons at a time in a number of dining rooms. There is also a banquet hall.

On each floor is a kitchen equipped with various kinds of utensils. There is a lift as well.

The restaurant serves famous Pyongyang cold noodles, various kinds of dishes, bread and soft drinks.

Enjoying the service aboard the ship on the Taedong River is an unusual fun.

Full-service Ship *Mujigae*

The ship went into operation in October 2015.

With a total floor space of over 10 000m², a displacement of 3 500 tons, a length of 120m and a width of 25m, it can accommodate 1 230 persons at a time.

In the four-decker ship, there are a shop, soft drinks stand, Korean restaurant, dining hall, banquet hall, belt buffet, restaurant on the deck and revolving restaurant.

The inner and outer fittings of the rainbow-like ship are attractive, and yet what is more enjoyable than that is the menu featuring hundreds of dishes plus excellent service.





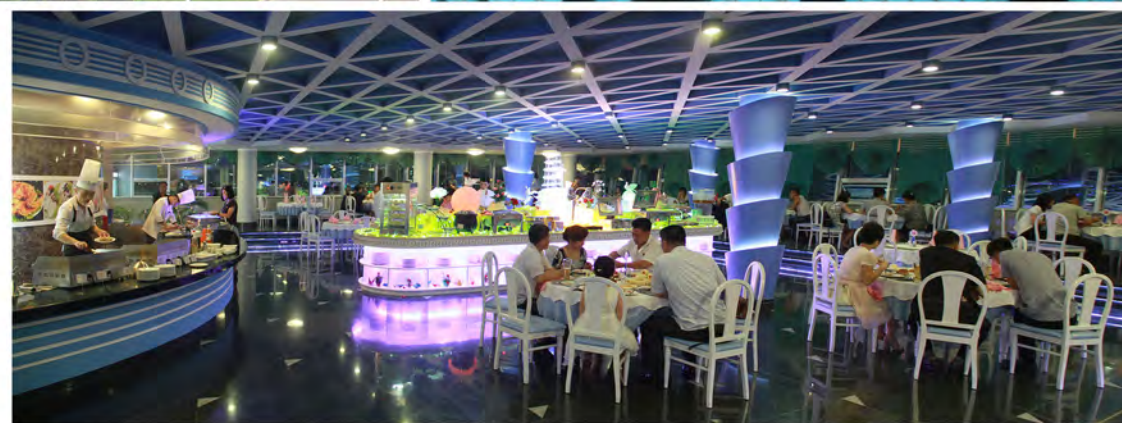
Pyongyang Taedonggang Fish Restaurant

A catering establishment of unique shape on the picturesque Taedong River, the restaurant was opened to the public in June 2018.

The internal and external architectural elements are all original, elaborate and attractive.

There are large dining halls, family dining rooms and a Korean restaurant. There are various species of fresh-water and saltwater fishes swimming in tanks, which, chosen by customers to their likings, are to be cooked and served immediately.

There are also counters where various kinds of processed fishes are available.



The restaurant serves dishes prepared with such high-quality fishes as sturgeon, Ryongjong fish (leather carp), salmon and rainbow trout, while offering foreign dishes.



Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

The Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, which was opened to the public in 1985, is located in downtown Pyongyang.

The 140m-high twin-tower building goes well with the appearance of the vibrant city.

The hotel, the interior of which is a combination of traditional culture with modern one, preserves well the noble and elegant features peculiar to the Korean-style modern architecture.

The floor and front wall in the atrium on the first floor are depicted with a white tiger symbolic of the Korean nation, which

Entrance hall





Part of bedroom

shows the mettle of Koguryo recorded as a power in the history of the nation.

The hotel consists of more than 500 bedrooms, including over 20 super deluxe suites.

Each bedroom is so elegant yet weighty and snug that it gives guests a feeling of peace and affection.

Several banquet halls and restaurants in the hotel serve not only traditional Korean dishes but also world-famous dishes. A revolving restaurant on the top of the hotel commands a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang.



Revolving Restaurant



Korean Restaurant

Yanggakdo International Hotel

The hotel is located on Yanggak Island in the middle of the picturesque Taedong River.

It consists of over 1 000 bedrooms, a revolving restaurant, banquet hall, dining rooms, recreation hall, golf course and public service amenities.

The bedrooms of various classes make guests feel cosy and friendly affection.



height much greater than its width, the hotel was built with high and low service buildings on both sides, thus giving a sense of stability and diversity in architectural formation.

In the lobby there are spaces for interview, relaxation and reception. The bedrooms are from the fifth floor.

The floor of each bedroom can be altered freely for the convenience of management.

Sosan Hotel

Inaugurated in May 1989, the hotel is located in the Sports Village on Chongchun Street. It has a total floor space of over 54 000m².

The triangle-shaped 30-storeyed building boasts of peculiar and

Chongnyon Hotel

The hotel, inaugurated on May 1, 1989, is located in Kwangbok Street.

With a total floor space of 40 000m² on an area of 60 000m², it can accommodate over 900 persons. It consists of a lobby, bedrooms and others.

In consideration of its



majestic architectural style.

It consists of bedrooms, dining halls, conference rooms, a movie room, wading pool, beauty parlour, barber's shop and other welfare service facilities.

The bedrooms are divided into deluxe suites and premium and standard rooms, which can accommodate over 1 100 persons.

An angling site and golf course for training around the hotel offer convenience to the guests.

Ryanggang Hotel

Located on the top of a mountain at the confluence of the Taedong and Pothong rivers, the hotel stands near the Sosan Hotel, fronting Chongchun Street.

Inaugurated in May 1989, it has a total floor space of over 33 000m² and consists of over 330 bedrooms, restaurants and other service amenities.

It was built in a unique way as suited to the topographical conditions in combination of the beauty of curved and lineal lines in architecture.

It comprises four blocks for bedrooms, a restaurant, an auditorium and others.


On the top of the building is a revolving restaurant with a capacity of over 90 seats, which commands a bird's-eye view of the beautiful Mangyong Hill, Kwangbok and Chongchun streets and other places of Pyongyang.



Streets

Streets in the capital city of Pyongyang look bright, spacious and cultured and also cater to the people's convenience, thus improving the appearance of the city, linking several districts in it.

Jonwi Street

An aerial night view of Pyongyang, North Korea, showcasing a dense urban landscape. The central focus is a cluster of tall, illuminated skyscrapers with a distinctive tiered design, glowing with warm yellow light. The surrounding city is filled with numerous smaller buildings, many of which are also lit up, creating a vibrant cityscape. A prominent road, identified as Jonwi Street, winds through the lower right portion of the image. The background shows a dark sky and distant hills, with the city lights providing a stark contrast.



Mirae Scientists Street

Completed in October 2015, Mirae Scientists Street, situated along the shore of the Taedong River, has high-rise and bundle-style apartment houses with a total of thousands of flats.

The high-rise apartment blocks, public buildings, different neighbourhood-serving amenities and welfare service facilities, resting places, sports parks and all others on the street are in good

harmony with one another.

On the roof of the 53-storeyed apartment block in the shape of the orbital path of an electron, an iconic building in the street, is a tower depicting the universe.

All the structures stand in a peculiar way to be symbolic of the street for scientists.

Ryomyong Street

Inaugurated in April 2017, Ryomyong Street is situated in the area near the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun.

The street, whose name means the dawn heralding a powerful country, consists of high-rise, multi-storey apartment houses including 70- and 55-storeyed apartment houses and public buildings in an area of scores of hectares.

Through the introduction of zero-energy and green architectural technologies, all public buildings and apartment houses make effective use of solar and geothermal energy sources. Greening techniques are introduced into rooftops and outer walls of all buildings. As such, it sustains the features of an energy-saving, green street.





Songhwa Street

Completed in April 2022, Songhwa Street was built at an eastern gateway to Pyongyang as part of the efforts to implement the plan for building 50 000 flats in the capital city. Covering an area of dozens of hectares, the street has more than a hundred buildings—high-rise apartment blocks, public buildings and neighbourhood-serving amenities—with a total floor space of over one million square metres . It forms a giant architectural group with apartment blocks of different shapes including an 80-storeyed one, with a total of 10 000 flats, and an overpass and decorative structures preserve a unique harmony, thus ensuring a high level of formative and artistic characters and connective and practical nature. The street illustrates the level of development of ever-changing Pyongyang.





Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District

The Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District, a luxury residential quarter located on the bank of the Pothong River in downtown Pyongyang, was completed in April 2022.

President Kim Il Sung once lived in this part of the city.

The houses in the residential district, built in addition to the project of building 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, were given to the ordinary working people including workers, intellectuals and men of letters, who enjoy social respect for their devoted service to the

good of the country.

This district is named Kyongru-dong, which means a terrace of beautiful beads. The low- and multi-storeyed apartment blocks are arranged in various forms while achieving a harmony of structures and nature by sustaining the aspect of a group of structures. And the living and ecological spaces are arranged so distinctively that they can provide the maximum convenience and hygienic and cultural environment for the dwellers.

Hwasong Street

Completed in April 2023, Hwasong Street is situated near the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun.

The street, built as the second stage of the construction of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, covers an area of more than a hundred hectares, three times as large as the area of Songhwa Street. Various shapes of

apartment houses with 10 000 flats with a total floor space of over one million square metres stand in a harmonious array.

The street looks fantastic with a broad avenue lined up with street lights, public buildings, neighbourhood-serving amenities and other facilities that are well distributed for the convenience of the residents and green landscapes.



Rimhung Street

Rimhung Street, inaugurated in April 2024, is situated in the second-stage district of the Hwasong area.

The street was completed as the second-stage project to build 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area, which was undertaken as part of the effort to build 50 000 flats in Pyongyang. On an area of 80-odd hectares various forms of apartment blocks with 10 000 flats are arranged in good harmony with the public buildings, neighbourhood-serving amenities and other facilities for the convenience of the dwellers.

The apartment blocks, each built distinctively, sustain the Juche, national, modern and artistic characters, and are different from those on Hwasong Street in architectural form. The street as a whole looks weighty as it highlights the unique Korean-style features and characteristics.

On April 16, 2024, an inauguration ceremony of the street was held and a wonderful artistic performance was given to mark the ceremony, adding pleasure to the people who were to move into the new flats.



Jonwi Street

The street, inaugurated in May 2024, is located in the Sopho area, a northern gateway to Pyongyang.

It presents spectacular scenery with high-rise and super-high-rise apartment buildings of various styles, including an iconic

80-storeyed apartment building, and public buildings.

It was named *Jonwi* (vanguard in English) to hand down to posterity the feats of the young people who built thousands of flats by their own efforts in a matter of one year.



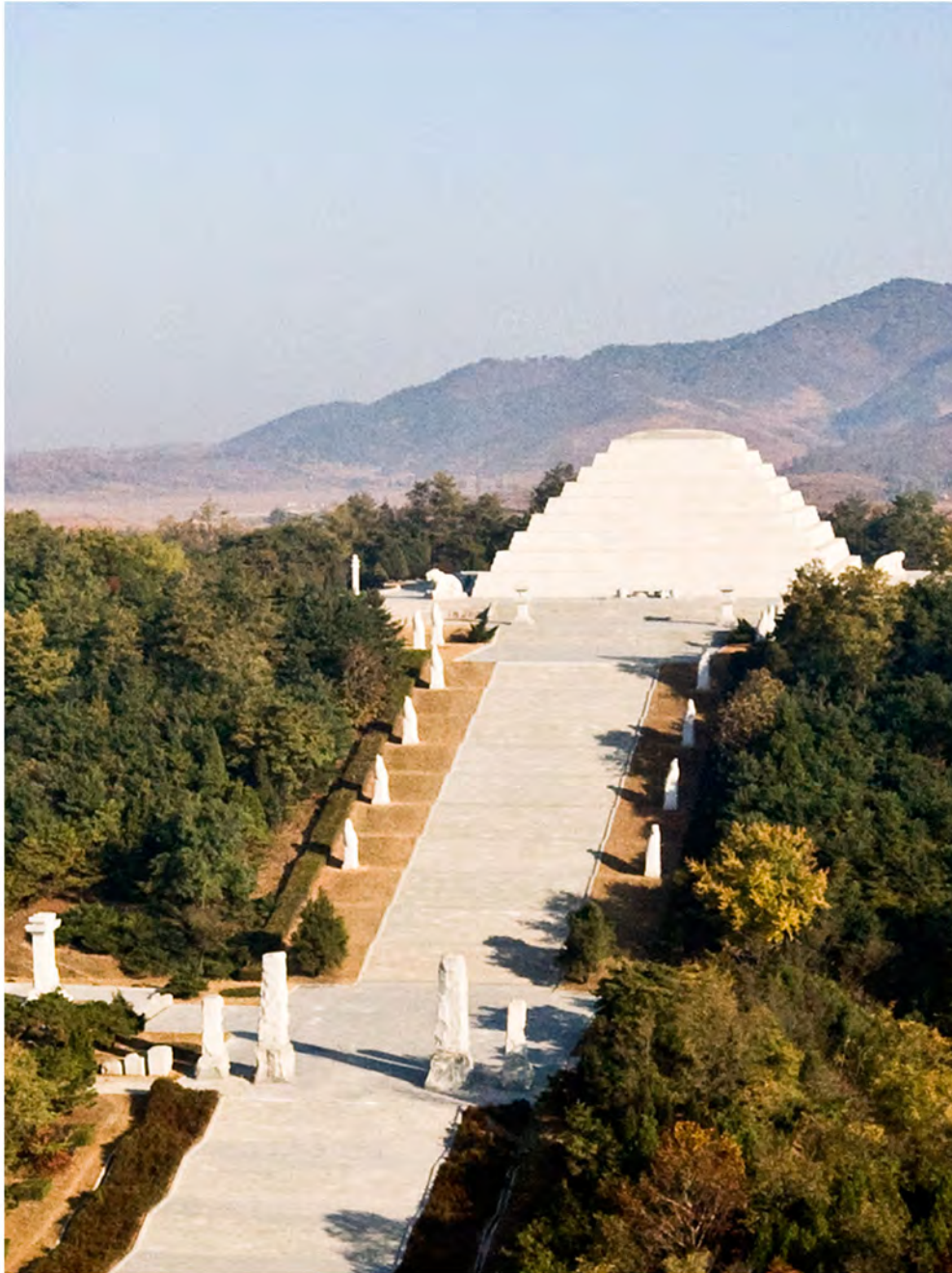
Historical Relics

Pyongyang, boasting of its time-honoured history spanning over 5 000 years, had an abundance of historical relics that reflect the history of Korea. But a great number of them were destroyed or burnt by foreign invaders and during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The remaining relics have been restored to their original state and are under good preservation, thanks to the policy of the WPK and the government of the DPRK on preserving historical and cultural relics.



Octagonal 7-storeyed pagoda at Jongnung Temple by the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong



Mausoleum of King Tangun

Located on the ridge at the foot of Mt Taebak in Munhung-ri, Kangdong County, Pyongyang, is the Mausoleum of King Tangun.

Tangun, who founded Ancient Joseon, the first state in the history of Korea, is revered as the father of the Korean nation.

In February 1993, remains and relics were found in the tomb of Tangun in Kangdong County, scientifically proving that Tangun, who had been known until then as a mythological being, was, in fact, a real person and that the Korean nation is a civilized one with a long history of 5 000 years.

The mausoleum covers an area of 45 hectares, which is divided into the section of the monument to the reconstruction of the mausoleum, stone sculptures section and the central section.

In the section of the monument to the reconstruction of the Mausoleum of King Tangun are found the Monument to the Reconstruction of the Mausoleum of King Tangun, the stela dedicated to King Tangun, and gateposts. The stone sculptures section, comprising sculptures portraying four sons of Tangun and his close associates, is laid out on both sides of the stone stairs.

Preserved in the burial chamber of the tomb are the coffins of Tangun and his wife respectively on the biers lying side by side from north to south. The portrait of King Tangun hangs on the front wall of the chamber.





Mausoleum of King Tongmyong

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong (298 BC-259 BC), founder of Koguryo, is located in Ryongsan-ri, Ryokpho District, Pyongyang.

There is a pine forest covering about 40 hectares in the hilly area where the mausoleum stands. The pine grove is said to have been created exclusively for the mausoleum hundreds of years

ago. The area of the mausoleum occupies about 170 hectares including this grove.

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, reconstructed in May 1993, stands imposingly as befits that of the founder king of Koguryo, a powerful state that existed for nearly 1 000 years.



Ryongwang Pavilion

The Ryongwang Pavilion is located in Taedongmun-dong, Central District of Pyongyang. It was first built in the mid-6th century during the period of Koguryo, and was rebuilt several times later.

When the Walled City of Pyongyang was reconstructed and called Sogyong during the period of Koryo, a pavilion was built on the spot in 1111 and named Sansu Pavilion. It was rebuilt

in 1670 during the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty and renamed Ryongwang Pavilion.

For its beautiful scenery, the pavilion was also called “the most beautiful pavilion” and “Manhwa Pavilion.”

A tablet bearing the inscription *The most beautiful land in the world* and a wooden board bearing lines of a poem written by Kim Hwang Won, a poet of Koryo, hang on the pavilion.

It was severely damaged by indiscriminate

bombing of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War, but it was repaired soon after the war. At present it is under good preservation as a national treasure and serves as a place for cultural and leisure activities of the people.



Tablet bearing the inscription
The most beautiful land in the world



Roof with multi-coloured patterns

Taedong Gate

Located on the Taedong riverbank in Central District of Pyongyang, the Taedong Gate was built in the mid-6th century as an eastern gate of the inner wall of the Walled City of Pyongyang. It is 19 metres high.

The present gate, rebuilt in 1635, was badly damaged by the bombing of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War, and then restored to its original state soon after the war.

The Taedong Gate, a witness to the time-honoured history of Pyongyang which has been transformed into a modern and magnificent city, affords a scenic view, together with the belfry for the Pyongyang Bell and Ryongwang Pavilion, and is frequented by people for their leisure activities.



Pothong Gate

The Pothong Gate stands in Pothongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

It was first built in the mid-6th century, when Koguryo constructed the Walled City of Pyongyang as its capital city. The gate was repaired and rebuilt several times later.

Since it was the gateway to the northwest of the walled city, a strategically important location, the states that existed in Korea, from Koguryo through Koryo to the feudal Joseon dynasty, set much store by the gate.



Kwangbop Temple

Kwangbop Temple in Taesong-dong, Taesong District, Pyongyang, is a Buddhist temple built during the reign of King Kwanggaetho (374-412) of Koguryo. At that time many Buddhist temples were built in the Pyongyang area.

It was rebuilt in 1727, but was utterly destroyed in July 1952 during the Fatherland Liberation War by the bombing of the US imperialists. It was reconstructed in 1990.

The temple comprises Haethal and Chonwang gates, Taeung Hall, east and west monks' quarters, and an octagonal five-tiered pagoda.

A pond, the monument to Kwangbop Temple erected in 1727 and the stela dedicated to the enlargement and repainting of the temple are the surviving sites of the temple.



Pyongyang Bell

The bell hangs in the belfry in Taedongmun-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. It was cast between June and September in 1726 in the western yard of the Pubyok Pavilion.

It weighs about 13 tons, and is 3.1 metres high. It is 1.6 metres across the mouth of the bell.

As one of the famous bells in the period of the feudal Joseon dynasty, the Pyongyang Bell has been counted as a specialty of Pyongyang for its beautiful design and impressive sound.



Pyongyang

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