

Comparison of South-North Economic and Social Indicators

1. Food

Year	Production(1,000 M/T)			Agricultural Productivity		
	South	North	Ratio(A/B)	South	North	Ratio(C/D)
1985	6,990(5,626)	4,193(1,519)	1.7 (3.7)	3.93(455)	2.32(237)	1.69 (1.9)
1990	6,635(5,606)	4,013(1,457)	1.7 (3.8)	3.98(451)	2.31(226)	1.72 (2.0)
1991	6,236(5,384)	4,427(1,641)	1.4 (3.3)	3.99(446)	2.78(281)	1.44 (1.6)
1992	6,206(5,331)	4,268(1,531)	1.5 (3.5)	4.20(461)	2.69(268)	1.56 (1.7)
1993	5,574(4,750)	3,884(1,317)	1.4 (3.6)	3.80(418)	2.45(232)	1.55 (1.8)
1994	5,744(5,060)	4,125(1,502)	1.4 (3.4)	4.09(459)	2.78(264)	1.47 (1.7)
1995	5,476(4,695)	3,451(1,211)	1.6 (3.9)	4.07(445)	2.32(210)	1.75 (2.1)

Notes: 1) Production figures are for total grain production; figures in parentheses are rice production.

2) Productivity figures for total grain is in metric tons (M/T); productivity figures for rice (in parentheses) are in kilograms (kg).

2. Energy

(1) Energy Supply

Year	Total Energy Supply (1.000 TOE)			Per Capita Energy Supply(TOE)		
	South(A)	North(B)	Ratio(A/B)	South(C)	North(D)	Ratio(C/D)
1985	56,269	25,028	2.2	1.38	1.25	1.1
1990	93,192	27,292	3.4	2.17	1.25	1.7
1991	103,622	23,463	4.4	2.39	1.07	2.2
1992	116,010	21,834	5.3	2.66	0.98	2.7
1993	126,879	18,796	6.8	2.88	0.83	3.5
1994	137,234	17,581	7.8	3.09	0.77	4.0
1995	150,437	17,280	8.7	3.35	0.74	4.5

Notes: TOE=Ton of Oil Equivalent

(2) Crude Oil Imports and Oil Refining Capacity

Year	Crude Oil Imports (1,000 barrels)			Oil Refining Capacity (1,000 BPSD)		
	South(A)	North(B)	Ratio(A/B)	South(C)	North(D)	Ratio(C/D)
1985	198,313	18,800	10.5	790	69	11.4
1990	308,368	18,472	16.7	840	69	12.2
1991	399,304	13,854	28.8	1,036	69	15.0
1992	509,377	11,142	45.7	1,442	69	20.9
1993	560,563	9,969	56.2	1,675	69	24.3
1994	573,714	6,670	86.7	1,700	69	24.6
1995	624,945	8,063	77.5	1,818	69	26.3

Note: BPSD = Barrel per Stream Day

(3) Electricity Capacity and Consumption

Year	Production Capacity (1,000 kw)			Consumption (1,000 mil. kwh)		
	South(A)	North(B)	Ratio(A/B)	South(C)	North(D)	Ratio(C/D)
1985	16,137	5,915	2.7	580	253	2.3
1990	21,021	7,142	2.9	1,077	277	3.9
1991	21,111	7,142	3.0	1,186	263	4.5
1992	24,120	7,142	3.4	1,310	247	5.3
1993	27,654	7,142	3.9	1,444	221	6.5
1994	28,750	7,237	4.0	1,650	231	7.1
1995	32,184	7,237	4.4	1,847	230	8.0

3. Mining and Manufacturing

Category	Unit	South Korea		North Korea		Ratio(A/B)
		1994	1995(A)	1994	1995(B)	1995
Mining						
-Coal	1,000 M/T	7,438	5,717	25,400	23,700	0.2
-Iron Ore		546	476	4,586	4,221	0.1
Metalworking						
-Pig Iron Capacity		21,350	21,956	5,413	5,413	4.1
-Steel Capacity		35,320	38,679	5,980	5,980	6.5
-Rolled Products		46,270	49,551	4,040	4,040	12.3
-Lead	1,000 M/T	1760.	223.0	87.5	87.5	2.5
-Zinc		300.0	310.0	295.0	295.0	1.1
-Bronze		225.0	225.0	90.4	90.4	2.5
-Aluminum		0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	-
Machinery						
-Automobiles	1,000	3,153	3,361	33	33	101.8
-Farming Equipment	1,000	754	755	32	32	23.6
-Machine Tools	1,000	330	350	35	35	10.0
-Shipbuilding Capacity	1,000 G/T	5,170	5,663	214	214	26.5
Chemical						
-Chemical Fertilizers	1,000 M/T	4,252	4,788	3,514	3,514	1.4
-Synthetic Resins		6,233	6,788	150	150	45.3
Construction Materials						
-Glass panes	1,000	23,650	33,700	2,500	2,500	13.5
-Cement	1,000 M/T	56,000	56,000	12,020	12,020	4.7
Textiles						
-Fibers	1,000 M/T	1,664	1,976	177	177	11.2
-Woven Fabrics	mil. m ²	8,779	9,541	670	670	14.2
Electric/Electronic Goods and Light Industries						
-TV sets	1,000	18,500	22,000	260	260	84.6
-Refrigerators	1,000	3,305	5,500	126	126	43.7
-Shoes	million	244	205	62	62	3.3

4. Wages (Purchasing Power of Average Employee)

Product Category		Standard	Unit	South	North		Ratio	
					Official Price	Black Market Price	Official Price	Black Market Price
Food	Rice	Common (Kyonggi)	kg	495.3	875.0	2.8	0.6	176.9
	Eggs	Medium White (Seoul)	-	7,566.7	411.8	28.0	18.4	270.2
	Pork	Pork (Seoul)	kg	126.1	10.0	2.3	12.6	54.8
	Beef	Han-u Beef (Seoul)	kg	42.6	9.3	1.9	4.6	22.4
Daily Necessities	Toothpaste	White 150g	-	1,418.8	41.2	9.3	34.4	152.6
	Toothbrush	Lucky 777	-	2,270.0	58.3	N.A.	38.9	N.A.
	Socks	Cotton (SK), Nylon (NK)	Pair	309.5	46.7	14.0	6.6	22.1
	Sneakers	Adidas Basketball Shoes	Pair	56.8	26.9	2.0	2.1	28.4
	Suit	Windsor 50% Wool Blend	-	5.7	0.6	0.2	9.5	28.5
Luxury Items	Beer	OB, Crown 500ml	Btl.	801.2	50.0	3.5	16.0	228.9
	Soju	Jinro 360ml	Btl.	1,238.2	29.2	3.5	42.4	353.8
	Cola	Doosan 355ml	Btl.	2,522.2	46.7	7.0	54.0	360.3
	Cigarettes	Pine Tree (S), Pyongyang (N)	Pack	1,362.0	43.8	3.5	31.1	389.1
Industrial Products	Color TV	GoldStar 16-inch	-	2.9	0.05	0.004	58.0	725.0
	Radio	Anam RFA3	-	46.0	0.70	0.09	65.7	511.1
	Camera	GoldStar Memory 3	-	4.0	0.18	0.07	22.2	57.1
	Bicycle	Samcholli 26-Inch	-	8.0	0.07	0.02	114.3	400.0
	Refrigerator	GoldStar 180l	-	2.4	N.A.	0.004	N.A.	600.0

Notes: 1) The standards used are South Korean products.

2) For South Korea, the average monthly salary of a South Korean employee in 1992, 381,000 won (South Korean), was used.

3) For North Korea, the average monthly salary of a North Korean employee in 1992, 70 won (North Korean), was used.

Source: National Statistical Office, *Comparison of South-North Social Indicators*, 1996. 11.

South-North Exchanges and Cooperation

1. Inter-Korean Travel (89. 6. 12. ~ 96. 10. 31.)

(1) Travel to North

Year	Persons/(Cases)		
	Applied	Permitted	Actual
1989	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
1990	199 (7)	187 (6)	183 (3)
1991	244 (12)	243 (11)	237 (10)
1992	303 (17)	257 (8)	257 (8)
1993	21 (6)	19 (5)	18 (4)
1994	78 (12)	54 (7)	12 (1)
1995	567 (66)	546 (59)	539 (53)
1996	234 (50)	170 (35)	146 (28)
Total	1,647 (171)	1,477 (132)	1,393 (110)

(2) Travel to South

Year	Persons/(Cases)		
	Applied	Permitted	Actual
1989	-	-	-
1990	306 (5)	306 (5)	291 (4)
1991	175 (3)	175 (3)	175 (3)
1992	113 (4)	103 (3)	103 (3)
1993	6 (2)	6 (2)	6 (2)
1994	-	-	-
1995	7 (1)	7 (1)	-
1996	-	-	-
Total	607 (15)	597 (14)	575 (12)

(3) Inter-Korean Private Contacts

Year	Persons/(Cases)		
	Applied	Permitted	Actual
1989	70 (36)	22 (21)	-
1990	687 (235)	652 (206)	377 (62)
1991	2,195 (753)	2,047 (685)	1,173 (266)
1992	2,420 (801)	2,250 (744)	1,015 (238)
1993	2,220 (1,172)	2,182 (1,148)	707 (313)
1994	2,864 (1,338)	2,673 (1,261)	691 (237)
1995	2,769 (1,011)	2,703 (1,007)	1,222 (494)
1996	2,287 (690)	1,975 (647)	913 (405)
Total	15,512 (6,036)	14,504 (5,719)	6,098 (2,015)

2. Inter-Korean Trade

(1) Approved Trade (88. 10. ~ 96. 10.)

(Unit: \$1,000)

Year	North to South			South to North			Total		
	Cases	Types of Goods	Amount	Cases	Types of Goods	Amount	Cases	Types of Goods	Total
1988	4	4	1,037	-	-	-	4	4	1,037
1989	57	20	22,235	1	1	69	58	21	22,304
1990	75	26	20,354	4	4	4,731	79	30	25,085
1991	328	92	165,996	40	48	26,176	368	140	192,172
1992	365	93	200,685	42	34	12,818	407	127	213,503
1993	478	87	188,528	76	39	10,262	554	126	198,790
1994	601	92	203,521	173	50	25,423	774	142	228,944
1995	755	120	236,075	604	86	73,751	1,359	206	309,826
1996	796	119	151,584	629	68	58,293	1,425	187	209,877
Total	3,459		1,190,015	1,569		211,523	5,028		1,401,538

(2) Approved Trade on a Commission Basis (88. 10. ~ 96. 10.)

(Unit: \$1,000)

Year	Cases	North to South	South to North	Total
1991	1	23	13	36
1992	10	556	413	969
1993	44	4,385	3,611	7,996
1994	109	16,598	11,966	28,564
1995	229	26,490	20,747	47,237
1996	229	24,342	28,258	52,600
Total	622	72,394	65,008	137,402

(3) Customs Cleared Trade (88. 10. ~ 96. 10.)

(Unit: \$1,000)

Year	North to South			South to North			Total		
	Total	Types of Goods	Total	Cases	Types of Goods	Total	Cases	Types of Goods	Total
1989	66	24	18,655	1	1	69	67	25	18,724
1990	78	21	12,278	4	3	1,187	82	24	13,465
1991	300	50	105,722	23	17	5,547	323	67	111,269
1992	510	81	162,863	63	24	10,563	573	105	173,426
1993	601	77	178,166	97	21	8,425	698	98	186,591
1994	708	83	176,298	267	42	18,248	975	125	194,546
1995	976	99	222,855	1,668	90	64,435	2,644	189	287,290
1996	1,054	107	135,756	1,515	87	58,998	2,569	194	194,754
Total	4,293		1,012,593	3,638		167,472	7,931		1,180,065

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Source: National Unification Ministry, Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation Bureau, *Monthly Trends in South-North Exchanges and Cooperation*, 1996. 12.

North Korea's Economic Development Plans and Performance

	Basic Task	Specific Goals	Performance (North Korea's Official Announcements)
The First One-Year Economic Plan(1947)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconstruction of Companies and Resumption of Production 2. Expansion of State Management in Commercial and Manufacturing Sectors 3. Production Increase and Improvement in Life Environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase 2X that of 1946 2. Grain Production: Increase of 300,000 tons from that of 1946 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 70% from that of 1946 2. Grain Production: Increase of 170,000 tons from that of 1946
The Second One-Year Economic Plan(1948)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of Balance in Manufacturing Sector 2. Quality Improvement and Cost Reduction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 41% from that of 1947 2. Grain Production: Increase by 13.5% from that of 1946 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 260% from that of 1946 2. Grain Production: 2.81 million tons
The Two-Year Economic Plan(1949-50)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Lagging Industries and Agriculture 2. Establishment of Basis for Economic Reconstruction in all Regions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Production in State-Managed Industries: Increase by 194% from that of 1948 2. Grain Production: Increase by 158% from that of 1946 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total Production in State-Managed Industries: Increase by 102.9% from that of 1949 2. Grain Production: 2.8 million tons
The War Reconstruction Three-Year Economic Plan (1954-56)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return to the Pre-War Level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 75% when compared to that of 1953 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.6 times when compared to that of 1953 3. Grain Production: Increase by 119% when compared to that of 1949 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 160% when compared to that of 1953 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.8 times when compared to that of 1953 3. Growth Rate for Machine and Metal Industries: 47.5% 4. Productivity Increase Rate: 196% 5. Grain Production: Increase by 126% when compared to that of 1946

The Five-Year Economic Plan (1957-61)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Basis for Industrialization 2. Resolution of the Basic Needs of Food, Clothing, and Housing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 2.2 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.6 Times 3. Grain Production: 3.76 million tons 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 2.2 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 3.5 Times 3. Growth Rate for Machine and Metal Industries: 49.6% 4. Productivity Increase Rate: 140% 5. Grain Production: 3.803 million tons 6. Early Achievement of the Goals by One Year
The First Seven-Year Economic Plan(1961-67)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasis on Developing Heavy Industries 2. Co-Development of Light Industries and Agriculture 3. Technological Innovation 4. Cultural Revolution and Improvement in People's Life Standards 5. Co-Progress in Defense and Economy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 2.7 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 3.2 Times 3. Grain Production: 6-7 million tons 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: No Announcement 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 3.3 Times 3. Growth Rate for Machine and Metal Industries: 18.4% 4. Productivity Increase Rate: 147.5% 5. Grain Production: No Announcement 6. Extension of the Planning Period to Three More Years
The Extension Period of the First Seven-Year Economic Plan(1968-70)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-Progress in Economy and Military 2. Technological Revolution 3. Strengthening of Military Industries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement of Goals in Coal and Electricity Production. 	
The Six-Year Economic Plan(1971-76)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of Physical and Technological Foundations for Socialism 2. Modernization of Industrial Equipments 3. Encouragement of Technological Revolution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 1.8 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.2 Times 3. Grain Production: 7-7.5 million tons 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 1.7-1.8 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.5 Times 3. Growth Rate for Machine and Metal Industries: 19.1% 4. Productivity Increase Rate: 155% 5. Grain Production: 8 million tons(1976)
Buffer Period(1977)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the Goals Not Accomplished during the Six-Year Economic Plan(Steel and Cement) 2. Easing of Transportation Difficulties 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the Unaccomplished Goals

<p>The Second Seven-Year Economic Plan(1978-84)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasis on the Self-Reliance, Modernization, and Scientific Method for National Economy 2. Cost Reduction 3. Conservation Campaign 4. Modernization of Transportation 5. Improvement in People's Life Standards 6. Strengthening of the Independent Accounting System 7. Increase of External Trade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 1.9 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.2 Times 3. Grain Production: 10 million tons 4. Pursuance of the Ten Prospective Goals of the Eighties and the Four Nature-Rebuilding Projects¹⁾ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: No Announcement 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 2.2 Times 3. Growth Rate for Power Generation: 178% 4. Growth Rate for Steel Production: 185% 5. Growth Rate for Machine Tools Production: 167% 6. Grain Production: 10 million tons 7. Portion of Electric Railways: 60%
<p>Adjustment Period(1985-86)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursuance of the Ten Prospective Goals of the Eighties 2. Priority on Key Industries (Fuel, Energy, and Transportation) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of <i>SeoHaeKapMun</i> 2. Manufacturing and Agricultural Production: No Announcement
<p>The Third Seven-Year Economic Plan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasis on Self-Reliance, Modernization, and Scientific Method for National Economy 2. Technological Innovation 3. Completion of the Ten Prospective Goals of the Eighties 4. Improvement in People's Life Standards 5. Increase of External Trade and Economic Cooperation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Income: Increase by 1.7 Times 2. Total Manufacturing Production: Increase by 1.9 Times 3. Agricultural Production: Increase by 1.4 Times 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manufacturing Production: Increase by 1.5 Times 2. Power Generation: Increase by 1.3 Times 3. Coal Production: Increase by 1.4 Times 4. Non-ferrous Metals Production: Increase by 1.6 Times 5. Steel Production: Increase by 1.3 Times 6. Chemical Fertilizer: Increase by 1.5 Times
<p>Buffer Period(1994-96)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority on Agriculture, Light Industries, and External Trade 2. Development of Coal, Power, Railway Transportation, and Metal Industries 3. Strengthening of Economic Management 4. Expansion of Roles for Economy-Guiding Organizations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grain Production: 15 million tons (for fixed period) 2. Textile Production: Increase by 1.2 Times 3. Footwear Production: Increase by 1.1 Times 4. Chemical Industries: Increase by 1.1 Times 5. Coal, Power, and Transportation: Increase by 1.3 Times 	

Source: National Unification Ministry
 Note: 1) "The Ten Prospective Goals" refer to power, coal, steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, cement, textile, grain, fisheries, and reclamation of dry beach. "The Four Nature-Rebuilding Projects" refer to the 200,000 *Jungbo* Land Expansion, the 300,000 *Jungbo* dry beach reclamation, the construction of the *Taechon* Power Company, and the construction of *SeoHaeKapMun*.