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| --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Term used to refer to markets | Frequency of Opening |
| 1945-1950 | People’s Market [*Inminsijang*] | Permanent markets in cities; open every 3 days or every 5 days in villages. |
| 1950-1958 | Village Markets [*Nongchonsijang*] | Open daily in cities; open every 3 or 5 days in villages. |
| 1958-1969 | Farmers Markets [*Nongminsijang*] | Open every ten days (1st, 11th and 21st of the month). |
| 1969-1987 | Farmers Markets  [*Nongminsijang*] | Permanent markets created in 1982.  Numbers expanded in May 1985. |
| 1987-early 1990s | Farmers Markets [*Nongminsijang*]  (Terms like “Jangmadang”, “night-time market” etc. also emerge) | Sunday market, then shifts back to opening every 10 days. |

Caption: [Table 1] The term used to refer to markets and how they operated over time (1945-2002) Source: Jeong Jeong-gil and Jeon Chang-gon (2000, 105)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Representative Markets | Size/Scale | Additional Notes |
| Major Border Cities | Sinuiju | Sinuiju Farmers Market, South Sinuiju Market, Rakwon Market, Ryoncheon Market, etc. | Over 10,000 traders gather, open daily | Borderland cities have the most developed markets |
| Hoeryong | Hoeryong City Market (Jangmadang), Obong Market (Jangmadang), etc.  Every alley had a market | 2km, almost all residents involved, markets emerge around train stations, housing areas etc. |
| Port Cities | Hamheung | Pyeongsu Market (Jangmadang), Samil Market (Jangmadang), Donghong Market (Jangmadang), etc. | 1 km, takes two hours to look through | Developed from access to the port (increase in foreign goods) |
| Cheongjin | Cheongjin Market, Sunam District Market (Jangmadang) | 350m, 3,000 traders |
| Areas near the DMZ | Kaesong (Gaeseong) | Kaesong Market (Jangmadang)  Five night markets | Around 9917m2 (3000 pyeong), 10,000+ traders | Expanding |
| Gimhwa County, Gangwon Province (Gangwon) | Farmers market | Small Scale | Under tight control, State Security checkpoint |
| Capital  Region | Pyongyang | Songsin Market (Sadong District), Chilgol Market (Mangyeongdae District), Ryonghong Market (Daesong District) etc. Markets in seven locations | From late 1995, expanded to around 2,000 traders; becoming a daily market in late 1995 | Expanding due to worsening PDS situation |

Caption: [Table 2] Source: Kim (1997, 33).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of asset or product | How the asset or product was obtained | Was the asset or product obtained legally? | Could the asset or product be sold legally in Farmers’ Markets? |
| Assets held by individuals | Individual property of the individual such as clothing, utensils and furniture | Yes | No |
| Products produced by individuals | Agricultural produce from private plots | Yes | Yes |
| Products from domestic animals owned by individuals | Yes | Yes |
| Products from domestic animals owned by individuals on collective farms | Yes | Yes |
| Food products and daily necessities produced by individuals | Yes | No |
| Agricultural produce from illegally enclosed private plots | No | No |
| Individual poaching/illegally obtained domestic livestock | No | No |
| Products of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) including farms | SOE produced food products, industrial goods | Yes | No |
| Food products, daily necessities, raw materials stolen from SOEs | No | No |
| Goods from third countries, e.g. China. | Imports through official institutions | Yes | No (Yes post-2003) |
| Smuggling by individuals/institutions | No | No |
| Aid from the International Community | Goods stolen by individuals/institutions | No | No |

Caption: [Table 3]