



FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 109
(2020)

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Kaesong Koryo Insam Flour

Kaesong Koryo Insam Flour is made of flour added with effective ingredients of Kaesong Koryo insam.

Food products made of this flour have special flavours and are popular as health foods.



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Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

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Foreign Trade Policies and Activities in the DPRK

It is the consistent policy of the government of the DPRK to expand and develop economic exchange with foreign countries under the ideals of independence, peace and friendship so as to further promote external economic relations.

What is fundamental in the trade policy of the DPRK is to build up the foundations of the independent national economy and, on this basis, expand and develop trade relations with other countries.

The DPRK has developed heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, as well as light industry and agriculture, manufactured export goods in good demand and with high competitive edges at international markets and secured what it lacks or is short of for developing the economy and improving the people's living standards.

In the past it gave active support for and assistance to the developing countries in their struggle to abolish the unfair and old economic order and establish a new one on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefits.

It put forward the credit-first policy in foreign trade relations and established a strong rule in which all trading companies should ensure the quality and delivery dates of export goods and creditably fulfil their duties under contract.

The government of the DPRK has pursued the policy of making foreign trade multilateral and diversified, thus expanding the scope of foreign trade and promoting economic relations between countries.

It is now developing cooperation and exchanges in several fields with those in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and conducting the trade in technology, service and processed goods by making effective use of the country's economic potentials and advanced

processing technologies.

It is enforcing the policy of encouraging exchanges in textile, garment processing, machinery, rolling stock, food processing and other fields in the mode of equity or contractual joint ventures.

In order to improve the export structure in such a way as to focus on the processed goods export, it is concentrating investment on the production bases of goods with competitive edges at international markets and encouraging all trading companies in their export activities.

In particular, it grants special treatment such as bank loans and preferential supply of raw materials, electric power and others on the trading companies that have opened foreign markets for their new goods and exported goods to which cutting-edge technologies are applied.

It also gives factories and enterprises authority to conduct independent trading activities and develop new products for international markets.

Every province in the country has set up bases for processing its local specialties and exporting them, which encourages local trade to develop in a unique way.

The DPRK will continue to expand and develop fair and reciprocal external economic relations with foreign countries based on the principles of mutual respect and equality.



Cholgwanum Tea

It is efficacious in preventing hyperlipemia and obesity, stimulating appetite and acting against cancer and pathogenic bacteria.

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Proactive Measures to Make a Radical Change in Economic Construction

The government of the DPRK is putting spurs to implementing the revolutionary line of bringing about a radical change in socialist economic construction.

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 2018 put forth a new strategic line of focussing all efforts on socialist economic construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation.

To this end, the government has taken several measures and is carrying them out in a thoroughgoing way.

First of all, it is improving and adjusting the state administration structure and organizations, intensifying guidance to the overall economy, tightening the economic relations between the capital city and provinces, and ensuring that the struggle to attain the objective of the strategy for economic development in sectors and regions is oriented to strengthening the independent development of the national economy.

All the sectors and units of the national economy are organizing economic work and conducting business activities in an independent, creative and proactive way from an innovative point of view as required by the ever-changing trend of the times, while maintaining the socialist method of economic management.

The government is bending every effort to readjust, reinforce and reenergize overall economy.

All the sectors and units are giving fullest play to the potentials of the self-sufficiency of the economy and making effective use of new factors and motive force in economic development. In particular, economic infrastructures in the field of production are being improved and technical reconstruction of production lines being sped up to produce raw materials, fuel and machines on their own.

Metallurgical and chemical industries are the engines that give impetus to the development of the national economy.

The metallurgical industry has completed the projects of making scores of the units Juche-oriented and modern and made strenuous efforts to improve the quality of iron and steel products and increase the production capacity of Juche-based iron, which is greatly conducive to strengthening the independent character of the industry. The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, based on its success in producing Juche-based iron from the oxygen-blast furnace, laid the

foundations for putting the iron production on a normal footing by improving technical indexes of the furnace and operating and managing it in a scientific way. The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex completed the construction of the 20-ton oxygen converter and oxygen plant and other projects and provided a sure guarantee for producing iron and steel by its own technology and materials.

The chemical industry, which plays an important role in consolidating the independent character of the economy and improving the people's living standards, is pushing ahead with the projects of establishing a C1 chemical industry and expanding the capacities of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other fertilizer and chemical factories across the country.

It is concentrating all its force and investment on perfecting a new, independent infrastructure equipped with multi-faceted, energy-, labour- and resource-saving and technology-intensive production systems so as to mass-produce various chemical goods with raw materials and fuel abundant in the country. It is also intensifying scientific research into further developing glauberite and artificial fibre industries, pressing on with the reconstruction project of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, revitalizing the existing chemical factories and establishing new branches of the chemical industry relying on local materials under a long-term plan. In the course of this, the Sunchon Phosphate Fertilizer Factory was inaugurated last May as a model in the chemical industry, thus opening good prospects for increasing the fertilizer production.

The electric-power, machine-building, mining, light industry and other industries are also achieving remarkable improvements.

The government is directing greater efforts to developing science and technology.

It is channelling big efforts into consolidating the independence and Juche character of the national economy, putting it on a modern, scientific and IT footing so that the production and technical management processes at factories and enterprises are development- and creation-oriented as required by the developing reality and the processes set up relying on new resources.

Scientific and technological research sector is encouraged to set high objectives for new technology development in line with the world standard and concentrate investment

on developing core technologies with high practicability and economic importance. In addition, they are working in close collaboration with enterprises to propel production and technological development and thus achieve the integration of science and technology with production.

In an effort to perfect the economic structure with hi-tech industries as the pillar, a great spur is given to the introduction of new core, basic and other technologies with world competitive edge so as to increase the share of hi-tech industries in the country's economic development and enhance their role in a systematic way.

The government is holding fast to the strategies of relying on locally-available raw and other materials and recycling to bring about a radical turn in economic construction.

It is regarding the domestic production of raw materials, fuel and equipment as a fundamental in reenergizing the economy, making it Juche-oriented and providing a strong springboard for its development, and ensuring that all the sectors and units are implementing them in a thoroughgoing way.

Factories and enterprises throughout the country are raising a strong wind to ensure the domestic production amid a vigorous drive to create a model unit and learn from and overtake it and swap experience.

The government is paying much attention to recycling by setting it as a nationwide undertaking and enacting the law to create favourable legal environment.

It is ensuring that all the sectors and units take recycling as an important undertaking to lay the foundations for long-term, sustained development of the economy and hold fast to the principle in materials consumption and production.

It is also gearing the work to recycling waste materials to be oriented toward the development of green economy proceeding from the principles of conserving environment and saving energy.

It is encouraging that all the sectors and units make close cooperation with scientific and technological research sector in recycling urban wastes and other waste materials and utilize them in production as demanded by the era of knowledge economy.

Thanks to its proactive measures and efforts to bring about a radical change in socialist economic construction, the DPRK is further cementing the foundations of independent economy and registering remarkable successes in economic construction.

Jo Chang Jun,

Associate Academician, PhD and Professor of University of National Economy

V-shaped Conical Flow Meter

It measures the quantity of flow of liquid, gas, steam and even polluted fluid with high accuracy by using a V-shaped cone as a clamping element.

It is comprised of a fluid flow pipeline, temperature sensor, flux transmitter, cutoff valve and static pressure sensor.

Technical specifications

Range of fluid temperature: 50°F below zero - 500°F

Diameter: 15-2 000mm

Pressure level: 0.6, 1.0, 1.6, 2.5, 4.0, 6.4, 10MPa

Dynamic ratio of flux measurement: 10:1-15:1

Reproducibility: 0.25-0.5%

Error: ±0.5%

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PLC Control Board

It is a functional and intelligent device to control production lines by collecting and processing different types of data.

Technical specifications

- HMI (touch-screen control panel): screen size 7", Ethernet connections
- PLC (programmable logic controller): use of ARM, 128 input/output points, 8 extended modules, RS-485, Ethernet connections
- Analog insulating module: 1 channel, input 0-5V, 4-20mA, output 4-20mA, power and signal separation
- Digital insulating module: 16 channels, input DC 24V, output DC 24V, power and signal separation

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KM-brand Electrolytic Zinc and Cadmium



Electrolytic Zinc

Purity: above 99.97%
Weight: 20kg



Cadmium

Purity: above 99.90%
Weight: 20kg

Korea Zinc Industry Group

Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
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Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm

The Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm which was inaugurated in December 2019 is a large vegetable production base that is conducive to improving the people's diet.

It has more than 300 blocks of hydroponic and edaphic greenhouses, some of which are 1 000-m² semi-arched double-sheet greenhouses. They are designed to maintain optimal indoor temperature even in the coldest time of the year, so that they can produce several hundred tons of vegetables per hectare even in winter.

It has the general production control room, vegetable technology lab, workshop for liquid nutrients production and supply and other relevant facilities.

Environmental maintenance and vegetable cultivation are all automated inside the semi-arched double-sheet greenhouses and one-hectare hydroponic ones, and a production cycle is established in the farm.

There are also an organic fertilizer production ground, seeding workshop, vegetable packaging and wholesale shop, and large modernly-equipped storehouses, all equipped with modern machinery.

The farm cultivates various vegetables, including cucumber, tomato, chili, cabbage, eggplant, lettuce, pumpkin and celery.

It is now making great efforts to put the cultivation and production of vegetables on a scientific basis and increase the yield with lower costs.

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So Jong Chan

Foreign Investment and the Legal System of the DPRK

The DPRK is making consistent efforts to expand and develop economic cooperation and exchange with foreign countries based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits in keeping with the requirements of the developing reality. It is giving active encouragement and legal guarantee to foreign investors to make investment and conduct economic activities in special economic zones and economic development zones in the country, and protecting legitimate rights and interests of businesses.

The staff reporter of Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea talked with So Jong Chan, head of the Korea External Economic Law Office.

Reporter: I know that the DPRK has made sincere efforts to expand and develop external economic relations by setting up several special economic zones and economic development parks, providing foreigners with legal environment for their investment and economic interests and consolidating them.

So Jong Chan: Well, the government has attached great significance to the position and role of special economic zones in developing external economic relations.

It took measures to establish Rason Economic and Trade Zone and Hwanggumphyong and Wihwado Economic Zone and set up economic development zones in every province. It also adopted laws to guarantee the development, management and operation of EDZs and amended and supplemented them constantly as

required by the developing reality.

The DPRK constitutionally ensures economic activities of foreign investors.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK stipulates in Article 37 that the state shall encourage institutions, enterprises and organizations in the country to conduct equity or contractual joint ventures with foreign corporations and individuals, and to establish and operate enterprises of various kinds in special economic zones. It thus serves as a foundation for enacting and executing laws and regulations on the foreign investment.

The law of the DPRK on foreign investment was adopted in 1992 and amended and supplemented six times until 2011, serving as a fundamental one to encourage foreign investment and protect investors' legal rights and interests. In addition to it, the foreign investment-related laws and regulations including laws on equity or contractual joint venture, wholly foreign-owned enterprises and foreign-invested banks, law on land lease, and labour law for foreign-invested enterprises, are constituted and in force.

Laws on special economic zones were also promulgated. They include the Law on Rason Economic and Trade Zone, Law on Hwanggumphyong and Wihwado Economic Zone and Law on Economic Development Zones.

The Law on Rason Economic and Trade Zone was adopted in 1993 for the purpose of developing the Rason area into that of international transit transport, trade, investment, finance, tourism and service.

The Law on Hwanggumphyong

and Wihwado Economic Zone was enacted in 2011 to develop areas of Hwanggumphyong and Wihwa Island into the zone for IT industry, light industry, agriculture, commerce and tourism. The zone includes several islands in the lower Amnok River between Korea and China.

The Law on Economic Development Zones was promulgated in May 2013 with an aim of setting up EDZs across the country to promote external economic cooperation and exchange and making them regional bases conducive to promoting the country's economy.

The DPRK has established in provinces zones for industrial, agricultural and hi-tech development, tourism, export processing, and so on and granted preferential treatment to foreign investors in their activities according to the state legislations.

To this end, 16 sectoral regulations were enacted and such agreements as investment encouragement and protection and double taxation elimination were made with foreign countries.

Reporter: One of the most interested issues for foreign investors is the investment in infrastructure construction and the encouragement policy of the DPRK.

So Jong Chan: Article 7 of the law on foreign investment stipulates that the state particularly encourages investments that are conducive to the introduction of high technologies and other state-of-the-art technology, manufacturing of internationally competitive goods, construction of

infrastructure facilities and scientific research and development of technology. And the law on equity joint venture specified in Article 3 that equity joint venture in the high technologies, scientific research and technological development, manufacturing of internationally competitive products and infrastructure construction is encouraged by the state.

According to Article 5 of the regulations for construction projects and operation by foreign investment, a foreign investor may construct power stations, transmission facilities, roads, railways, airports, ports, bridges, reservoirs, water supply and drainage network, sewage stations, irrigation system, hotels and dwelling houses in BOT, BTO and BT modes and operate them. And Article 6 specifies detailed objects for encouragement and stipulates several special treatment, including exemption of business income tax and land use tax in the duration period of the targeted business.

Reporter: Tell me about activities of your law office.

So Jong Chan: Our Korea External Economic Law Office was set up in June 1999 as an advisory office to give legal advices to foreign businesses in trade dealings with the DPRK. It was renamed in December 2019.

The law office offers legal assistance to investors and enterprises for their long-term and sustainable economic and investment activities.

The office is staffed with lawyers qualified by the Central Committee of the Korea Lawyers Association. They engage in the settlement of international trade disputes, advisory service for legal systems of external economic relations, working out and studying of draft contracts, and negotiations.

It is cooperating with Elborne Mitchell LLP of Britain and DHH Law Firm of China.

Reporter: Thanks for today's interview.

It will satisfy foreign investors who are willing to be friendly to the DPRK and have economic transactions with it.



Rason Paekho Trading Company

It was formed in 2009 in the Rason Economic and Trade Zone, a transit trade zone of the DPRK.

In its early years it processed marine goods from offshore sea farming and agricultural produces and produced mineral ores.

It put stress on expanding and diversifying trading categories, and at present it has additional sheet-metal roofing and brick production bases, aquaculture station in Kulpho, Samdaesong Automobile Factory, and commercial and welfare service establishments.

It is now concentrating on transit trade and processing trade, and pushing ahead with the projects of constructing a modern hotel and developing new tourist destinations in accordance with the rapid expansion of the trade zone development.

With an ambition of becoming a pivot in trade activities within the zone, it is ceaselessly increasing production bases, conducting business management in a profitable way, building up creditworthiness and strengthening economic cooperation.

It is striving hard to accelerate the business upgrading, improve enterprise management and make full use of business resources so as to become a business with international competitive edge.



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Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex is a large chemical producer in the DPRK.

Established in the western part of the country over 50 years ago, it has constantly augmented its production lines and automated them, thereby laying solid material and technical foundations for turning out several hundred kinds of quality chemical goods.

It has set up a gasification line based on anthracite abundant in the country to synthesize urea fertilizer with ammonia and carbon dioxide, and a petrochemical line to obtain ethylene and propylene by distilling naphtha and thus produce high-pressure polypropylene resin, polypropylene resin and other chemical goods of good quality.

The complex produces by itself a variety of facilities and accessories, catalysts and auxiliary agents for synthesizing ammonia and desulphurizing carbon dioxide to put its production on a normal and steady footing.

It also turns out functional PVC sheets and bags, plastic tubes and rayon



yarn from polypropylene and high-pressure polyethylene plastics and various other plastic goods conducive to the improvement of the people's living standards.

It is now directing much effort into managing equipment and technology in the gasification line to normalize the fertilizer production on a higher level and fully supplying chemical goods to different sectors of the national economy.

Namhung Trading Company

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Paeksangnu-brand Shoes

Shoes with various designs and colours please the tastes of the people.

Anju Footwear Factory

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Korea Pyolmuri Trading Company

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Founded in January 2006, the Korea Pyolmuri Trading Company is a leading manufacturer of electronic goods in the DPRK. It has the Pothonggang Electronic Goods Factory with an annual production capacity of several hundred thousands of electronic devices and equipment, and the Pothonggang IT Exchange Centre and its affiliates in several districts of Pyongyang.

The company is conducting its management activities based on an organic combination of research and development of cutting-edge technology, manufacture and sales.

The Pothonggang Electronic Goods Factory is furnished with a modern flow-lined process for manufacturing



Pothonggang- and Pyolmuri-brand televisions of various sizes and shapes, computers, USB flash drives, smart high-speed battery chargers, frequency regulators, converters and other electric appliances and electronic goods.

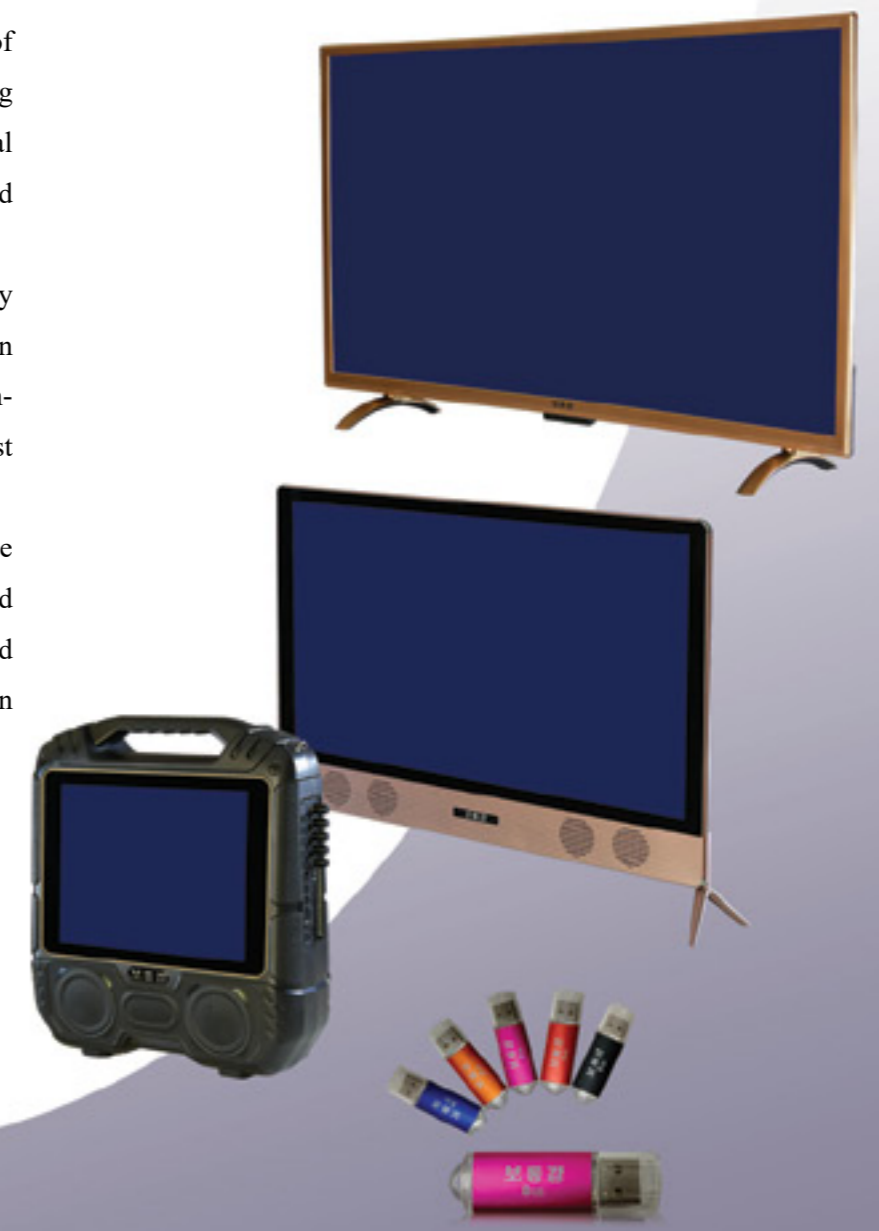
The Pothonggang IT Exchange Centre and its affiliates sell the company's products and give relevant technical services.

The company gives priority to the business mode of ensuring quality of the products and after-sale technical services, which is an important factor in building up its creditworthiness.

Firmly adhering to a business strategy of taking the lead in the IT field, it is concentrating on the investment in the training of technical personnel through on-line education and building of new production foundations.

It has won public favour for its steady development of new products based on advanced technology and manufacture of high-quality goods, so it was listed as one of the best IT businesses in the country in 2019.

It is making strenuous efforts to raise the quality of products to the world standard and actively conducting technical exchange and economic cooperation with foreign countries in accordance with the credit-first principle.



Korea Ryonsung Trading Company

Korea Ryonsung Trading Company, founded in 2009, has made a tangible contribution to the country's sports development by providing sports facilities with materials needed in their operation and management and develop them to the world standard.

In order to consolidate its

material and technological foundations, it has set up its affiliates at home and abroad and enhanced their roles.

It has consistently energized the finishing materials factories and sporting techniques service centres in Pyongyang and other provinces to increase

the accommodation capacities

of training and playing areas and modernize them, so that a larger number of professional sportspeople and amateurs use them.

The company will further intensify exchange and cooperation with foreign countries to establish modern facilities for developing the country's sporting techniques and upgrade those for mass sports activities.

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Thosong Pharmaceutical Factory

The Thosong Pharmaceutical Factory with 20 odd-year history produces Koryo medicines from natural materials available in the country.

It has furnished its production lines for classifying medicinal herbs, cleansing, drying, grinding, mixing, pilling and so on, in conformity with GMP requirements.

It is firmly based on the traditional medical prescriptions in selecting medicinal and other auxiliary stuffs to produce efficacious Koryo medicines and develop new ones.

Thosongchonghyolhwan and Insam hepatitis capsules are patented products widely known at home and abroad.

Thosongchonghyolhwan is made of natural materials distributed in the northern alpine areas of Korea. It is highly effective in lowering cholesterol and neutral fat levels in blood to normal ones and purifying blood.

Insam hepatitis capsules have high antiviral effects for hepatitis B and C, prevent damage of liver cells, hepatic steatosis and fibrosis, counteract intoxication and promote digestion.

Samhyang Uhwangchongsimhwan, Ryukmihwan, Rokthaego, Kyongokko, Rowan Sweet Cough Syrup, Hwanggum Obesity Tablet and other scores of Koryo medicines are produced at the factory, and many of them won prizes at several international trade fairs.

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Sedge and corn husks are processed and woven into various objects. They are good for health in hot summer days.

Sinuiju City Grasswork Producers' Cooperative
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Hungjin Grasswork



KUSONG

Machine Tool Factory



The Kusong Machine Tool Factory, situated in Kusong, North Phyongan Province, boasts 60 odd-year history of development into a comprehensive producer of a wide variety of modern machine tools.

Comprised of casting, forging, processing, assembling and finishing workshops and a design institute staffed by competent personnel, the factory has solid material and technological foundations for manufacturing machine tools that are greatly demanded at home and won top prizes at international exhibitions.

It is now developing new CNC machine tools based on the 3D and 4D designs created by elite researchers of the design institute.

It has worked out a business strategy of making machine tools high-speed, precise and modern and made consistent efforts to build up its technical force and modernize production lines.

It has also set up a system of educating technicians and skilled workers by itself to improve the quality of products and increase the productivity.



Equipped with multi-purpose lathes including MC-630, VMC-320, CNC Kusong 6C, CNC machine centres, Kusong-10C, Kusong No. 6 and Kusong No. 11, it is turning out a large number of highly-efficient NC machines and other machine tools conducive to the modernization of the national economy.

Its machine tools are highly appreciated at international markets and exported to several countries according to their orders.

Factory manager Kim Jong Chol said that it would speed up the upgrading cycle of business by continuously developing new products, improve business management to make full use of the business resources and strengthen technical cooperation and exchange with other countries, so as to develop the factory into a world-famous machine-building base with a competitive edge.

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PYONGYANG DAESONG Jewellery Factory



The Pyongyang Daesong Jewellery Factory turns out a wide variety of ornaments made from gemstones and precious metals.

It is equipped with machines and facilities for processing diamond and other gemstones and precious metals. It ensures high precision and quality of the products.

It is renowned for its delicate craftsmanship, excellent valuation, and attractive designs.

It is mainly engaged in the processing of olivine, garnet, crystal, agate, and other gems mined in the country and in the bonded processing of diamond, sapphire, ruby and several other imported gems.

It has also produced gold and silver ornaments, precious metal medals and other metalwork for decades.

At present it mass-produces bronze products with good mechanical properties and peculiar colour and resonance, stone objects and embroideries on order.

Its brass goods are well accepted by the Korean

people who have long used brass in their life.

It has cooperated with several Asian and European countries in the fields of gem cutting and precious metal products.

Manager Kim Chol says his factory will further concentrate on developing more products that are in great demand, modernizing export goods production lines, expanding cooperation and exchange with foreign countries to develop gold and silver crafting technologies, and conducting bonded processing of gems on order.

Pyongyang Daesong Posok Trading Company is engaged in the advertisement and sale of the factory's jewellery through Posok IT Company and shops.



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Powdered Bone and Soya Milk

It is a natural food which comprehensively includes nutrients good for health.

It has a well-balanced animal and vegetable proteins from bones and soybean, as well as phosphorus, calcium, zinc, iron and other microelements, rare-earth elements, bean flavonoid and vitamins.

It promotes the growth of children, strengthens the bones of the middle- and old-aged people, and has good effects in preventing and curing osteoporosis, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases.

It is particularly good for women in pregnancy and after childbirth.

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Portable Warming Pouch

The portable warming pouch which gives off a large amount of heat immediately irrespective of place and time, can be used for various purposes.

It makes human body warm by promoting blood circulation.

It is also used as a poultice for those with rheumatic arthritis, nephritis, pyelocystitis, digestive troubles, neuralgia, lumbago and shoulder pains.

It is used as a cooling pouch to lower the body temperature in hot weather or to allay the fever.

Press the button inside the pouch one or two times and the heat gives off.

Heat-preserving time varies according to the sizes, from 2 - 3 hours to 8 hours.

It is enjoying great demand for its easy-to-use and treatment features.

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Multi-functional Toilet Soaps

Multi-functional toilet soaps produce whitening, moisturizing, nourishing and anti-bacterial functions for dry, rough and allergic skins. There are also soaps for treating pimples and pigmentation.

They are made by employing cutting-edge technology to enhance the efficacy of such natural ingredients as hongsam, insam, apricot stone, carrot, cucumber, ginger and so on.

Paekil Trading Company
Add: Rangnang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6133
Fax: 850-2-381-2210

The Pyongyang Metal Building-materials Factory in Rangnang District of Pyongyang has a long history of manufacturing metal building-materials

Pyongyang Metal Building-materials Factory

centres in Pyongyang, and pharmaceutical and foodstuff factories across the country.

It is also turning out mirrors in various shapes at a workshop equipped with modern

for the construction of dwelling and public buildings.

It has consistently pressed on with the technical reconstruction of machines and facilities as required by the developing reality and introduced modern equipment to raise the quality of products.

Its stainless steel products, such as hinges, handles, taps, sinks, kitchenware, food-processing equipment and lamp shades, are favoured by customers and construction units for their high quality, fashionable appearance and convenience.

It has provided its metal building materials to Okryu and Chongnyu restaurants, famous commercial

machines and facilities. It is directing concentrated efforts into capacity-building and quality improvement in the mirror production.

It is now speeding up the work to put business management on an IT footing at a high level and thus ensure the steady production.

Pyongyang Metal Building-materials Factory
Add: Rangnang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141/6146
Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

Efforts to Develop New Products

The Amnokgang General Foodstuff Factory was inaugurated in December 2010 to produce a variety of health-promoting beverages and sweets.

The factory has made production sites germ- and dust-free as required by the food safety management system and overall production lines automated and flow-lined, thus putting production on a normal footing.

It is now directing great efforts into developing functional health foods and intensifying scientific research.

It has developed fermented soybean nutritive candy, Kumdang flower vinegar and ginger vinegar drink that are good for retarding functional impediments of the middle-aged and the old and promoting intellectual growth of the children.

The fermented soybean nutritive candy and Kumdang flower vinegar obtained the DPRK patents in December 2019.

The Amnokgang-brand functional health foods of the factory number more than 70 in ten odd kinds and are enjoying great demands from the people for their highly nutritive contents.

The factory is exerting strenuous efforts to improve the quality of the products and expand their varieties.

To this end, it is pushing ahead with the establishment of corn processing and corn syrup producing lines.

Kangan Foodstuff Trading Company
 Add: Sinuiju, North Phyongan Province,
 DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141/6146
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

Taedonggang Pig Farm



The Taedonggang Pig Farm is located in the Taedonggang Combined Fruit Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

It is a large stockbreeding base comprised of a general control station, several blocks for breeding,

rearing and fattening pigs, pork processing ground, organic compound fertilizer workshop and so on.

It has made the production scientific, IT-based and automated at a high level, and established a breeding system of superior breeds to normalize

piglet production. It is increasing the pork production markedly by taking thorough measures for feed supply and veterinary and anti-epizootic services.

By working out rational formulation of feed that has plenty of components and low unit, it carries out meat production plans on all indices and increases the number of pork products.

The factory's pork and processed products are fresh and taste good, enjoying popularity among the people.

It has put production on a scientific and intensive footing and established a production cycle of fruit-farming and stockbreeding.

It is equipped with modern facilities to produce organic compound fertilizers using the pig manure and normalizes the production to supply a sufficient amount of fertilizers to the fruit farm.

It is striving to make the rearing of highly-productive, superior pig breed scientific at a high level and increase the variety of processed pork products, and conducting technical exchanges with foreign countries to introduce advanced technologies.



Taedonggang Pig Farm
 Add: Samsok District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-6130
 E-mail: rokun@star-co.net.kp

Anju Insulator Factory

The Anju Insulator Factory was inaugurated in August 1982.

It turns out a variety of insulators including electrical insulating fabric, insulating varnish, lacquer, enamel and acrylic paints, which are used in electric, metal and building materials.

Its production and management are based on an integrated manufacturing system.

It is now directing great efforts into developing high-degree insulating materials.

Its newly-developed F- and H-degree spirit and oil varnishes enjoy growing demands for

their technical advantages.

The factory is striving to develop new products and modernize production lines while satisfying the increasing demand for insulators in several sectors of the national economy.

Korea General Machinery Trading Corporation
Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang,

DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18555 (No. 8102)

Fax: 850-2-381-4427/2100

E-mail: kigye@co.chesin.com



LAW OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ARBITRATION

Adopted by Decree No. 875 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on July 21, 1999 and amended by decrees No. 2806 and No. 92 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on July 29, 2008 and July 23, 2014 respectively

Chapter 1 Fundamentals

Article 1 (Objective)

This law is enacted for the purpose of establishing order and discipline for the settlement of external economic disputes, thereby properly examining and settling external economic disputes and protecting the rights and interests of the parties thereto.

Article 2 (Definition of terms)

For the purpose of this law, the following terms shall be construed as follows:

1. external economic arbitration means a system of dispute settlement, according to which disputes arising in external economic activities are resolved in accordance with the ruling of the arbitral tribunal and not by the judgement of a court subject to the agreement of the parties concerned;
2. arbitration agreement means an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration certain disputes that have arisen or may arise between them in respect of contractual or other economic legal relationships;
3. arbitral tribunal means a single arbitrator or a panel of three arbitrators who are responsible for the settlement of external economic disputes;
4. ruling means a decision made by an arbitral tribunal after examining an external economic dispute;
5. foreign elements mean the conditions related to foreign countries on account of one of the parties to a dispute being a corporate body or an individual of a foreign country and the place of business, residence or domicile, the property at dispute or place of arbitration and the like being in a foreign country;
6. arbitration committee means a permanent arbitral institution that is in charge of organizing settlement of external economic arbitration and settling issues arising in the course of arbitration;
7. judicial institution means the Supreme Court or relevant people's court of a province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) or county and the Special Court;
8. institution concerned means a competent State institution outside the judicial institution; and
9. mediation means an act undertaken for a dispute settlement by a third party, leading the parties concerned to compromise or conciliation

Article 3 (Arbitration committee and the features of external economic arbitration)

External economic disputes shall be settled by the Korean International Trade Arbitration Committee, the Korean Arbitration Committee of Maritime Affairs or the Korea Software Arbitration Committee.

The Korean International Trade Arbitration Committee shall deal with disputes related to trade, investment and service, the Korean Arbitration Committee of Maritime Affairs shall handle disputes in connection with marine economic activities and the Korea Software Arbitration Committee shall settle disputes related to software.

External economic arbitration shall be conducted without any limitation of jurisdiction and no instance shall be set, with the ruling of the arbitral tribunal being final and conclusive.

Article 4 (Disputes to be settled by external economic arbitration)

The following disputes shall be settled by external economic arbitration:

1. disputes that have foreign elements and have arisen in the course of external economic activities in respect of which the parties concerned have decided to refer to arbitration if so required; and
2. disputes which are entrusted to arbitration committee by a competent State institution to settle in accordance with the external economic arbitration procedure.

Article 5 (Parties to arbitration)

The institutions, enterprises, organizations and foreign-invested businesses concerned shall be the parties to external economic arbitration.

Individual citizens may also be parties to arbitration if circumstances so require.

Article 6 (Principles in dispute settlement)

The State shall ensure that external economic disputes are settled on the basis of objectivity, scientific accuracy, impartiality and expediency, and the party that has defaulted is held liable.

Article 7 (Effect of notice)

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties concerned, the notice shall be deemed to have been received if it is handed over directly to the person concerned or delivered to his or her place of business or residence or postal address. In case the address of the person concerned is unknown, the notice shall be deemed to have been received only when it is sent to his or her last-known place of business or residence or postal address.

Article 8 (Right to state opinion, validity)

In case the person concerned fails to state opinion without delay or within the prescribed period of time though he or she is aware that an arbitration is being conducted in violation of the arbitration agreement or this law, allowing the given arbitral case to be continued to be dealt with, he or she shall be deemed to have waived his or her right to state opinion.

Article 9 (Transfer of arbitral case)

Where an arbitral case that falls under article 4 of this law is referred to a judicial institution or relevant organ, or the parties concerned have brought an action before a judicial institution even though they agreed on arbitration, the case in question shall be transferred to the arbitration committee concerned.

Where an arbitration agreement is not valid, the above-mentioned paragraph shall not be applicable.

Article 10 (Independence of arbitral tribunal)

The State shall ensure that the arbitral tribunal is fully independent in dealing with and settling cases referred to for external economic arbitration.

No one shall interfere in dealing with and settling disputes, except in cases that are stipulated in this law.

Article 11 (International exchange and cooperation)

The State shall respect the international laws and practices in external economic arbitration and promote cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries and international organizations in this regard.

Chapter 2 Arbitration Agreement

Article 12 (Arbitration agreement, procedures)

The parties concerned may agree to refer to arbitration the disputes that may arise in the course of conducting external economic activities.

Arbitration agreement shall be made by including an arbitration clause in the contract concerned or preparing a separate document for arbitration agreement.

Arbitration agreement may be made even after a dispute has arisen.

Article 13 (Form of making arbitration agreement)

The parties concerned shall make an arbitration agreement in writing.

In case the intention concerning arbitration is specified in a document signed by a party concerned or in correspondence, fax or e-mail exchanged between the parties concerned, and in case arbitration agreement is made verbally, in an action or by other means or forms but whose contents have been recorded or verified by evidence, it shall be recognized as arbitration agreement.

Article 14 (Recognition of arbitration agreement without written document)

In case a party concerned does not reject the other party's application for arbitration agreement, and in case the defendant submits a plea without rejecting the plaintiff's suggestion of arbitration, it shall be recognized as arbitration agreement in a written form.

Article 15 (Invalidity of arbitration agreement)

Arbitration agreements shall be invalid in the following cases.

1. in case an arbitration agreement is beyond the scope of arbitral jurisdiction set by the law
2. in case a party concerned was incompetent at the time of reaching arbitration agreement
3. in case arbitration agreement was reached by pressure

Article 16 (Relationship between arbitration agreement and measure of preservation)

Applications for measure of property preservation, suspension of procedure and other temporary measures which a party concerned makes to arbitration committee, arbitral board, court and other relevant organs before the application for arbitration or during the handling of dispute and the approvals on them shall not conflict with arbitration agreement.

Article 17 (Conditions for application for arbitration)

Conditions for application for arbitration are as follows:

1. Arbitration agreement
2. Detailed facts for application and reasons
3. Conflicts inside the jurisdiction of arbitration committee

Arbitration committee shall not accept the application for arbitration lacking the condition of Paragraph 1

Article 18 (Method of application for arbitration and evaluation)

An application for arbitration shall be made by submitting to the arbitration committee a written application for arbitration and other documents to be attached thereto by the arbitration committee.

The arbitration committee shall evaluate the application and decide within 5 days whether to approve or reject the application. In case of approval, the arbitration committee shall send notices of acceptance of arbitration application to the parties concerned, and in case of rejection it shall send a notice of rejection with a statement of reasons to the applicant.

Article 19 (Application for arbitration through agent)

A party to a dispute may apply for arbitration or make an appeal through his agent.

This agent may be a DPRK citizen or a foreigner. In this case, the agent shall present a letter of attorney to the arbitration committee or the arbitral board.

Chapter 3 Arbitral Board

Article 20 (Composition of arbitral board)

The number of arbitrators of an arbitral board may be determined by agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Where the parties fail to agree on the number of arbitrators, the arbitration committee shall decide it to be one or three members.

Article 21 (Selection of arbitrators)

The procedure of selection of arbitrators may be defined by the parties to the dispute.

Where the parties fail to select an arbitrator, arbitrators shall be selected by the following procedure.

1. Where the arbitral board is to be consisted of three

arbitrators, the parties to the dispute shall select one arbitrator each and the two selected arbitrators shall select the senior arbitrator within 15 days. In case the parties to the dispute fail to select the arbitrators or the two selected arbitrators fail to select a senior arbitrator, the arbitration committee shall select him.

2. Where the arbitral board is to be consisted of one arbitrator and if the parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement on the selection of the arbitrator with the prescribed time limit, the arbitration committee shall select the arbitrator according to the demand of a party concerned

The parties to the dispute shall not make a plea on the decision adopted by the arbitration committee according to Paragraph 2.

Article 22 (Duty of arbitration committee in selection of arbitrators)

In case of selecting an arbitrator, the arbitration committee shall select a fair and independent arbitrator on the basis of the demand of the parties to the dispute or the qualifications of the arbitrator stipulated by this law.

Article 23 (Qualifications of arbitrator)

Any of the following people may act as an arbitrator:

1. a member of the relevant arbitration committee;
2. an official capable of examining and settling a dispute in the legal or economic sector;
3. a person with an experience of working as a lawyer or a judge; or
4. an overseas Korean or a foreigner renowned in the field of arbitration.

Article 24 (Reason for exclusion of arbitrator)

Those who are selected as arbitrators shall inform the arbitration committee and the parties concerned of all the matters which may give rise to doubts about their fairness and independence, from the moment of their appointment to the end of the handling of the case.

Arbitrators who have reasons for the doubts about their fairness and independence or fail to possess qualifications either stipulated in this law or agreed by the parties to the dispute may be excluded.

Article 25 (Procedure of arbitrator's exclusion)

Parties to the dispute may agree on the procedure of arbitrator's exclusion.

In case there is no agreement between the parties concerned, a party that is willing to exclude the arbitrator shall send a document of application for arbitrator's exclusion accompanied with reasons to the arbitral board within 10 days since it got aware of the reason for exclusion of arbitrator. Where the arbitrator who is required to be excluded does not resign or where the other party concerned does not agree with the application, the arbitral board shall decide on the approval or rejection of the application.

In case the arbitrator fails to be excluded according to the procedure of exclusion agreed on by the parties concerned or to the procedure stipulated in the previous paragraph, the applicant may submit an application for exclusion to the arbitration committee again within 15 days after it received

the notice of rejection of the application from the arbitral board.

The parties concerned cannot submit an option on the decision the arbitration committee made on the application for the exclusion of arbitrator, and the arbitrator can deal with the relevant case and pass judgement even in the period when an application for his exclusion has been submitted.

Article 26 (Reason for resignation and replacement of arbitrator)

In the following cases, an arbitrator shall apply for resignation or be replaced according to the agreement between the parties concerned or the decision of the arbitration committee.

1. where the arbitrator has the legal and practical reasons to abandon his duty
2. where the arbitrator delay the settlement of the case without any justifiable reason

Article 27 (Procedure of reselection of arbitrator)

Where an arbitrator is excluded, replaced or resigned, the selection of the other arbitrator shall follow the procedure applied to the selection of the arbitrator who is excluded, replaced or resigned.

Article 28 (Rights of arbitral board)

The arbitral board shall have the rights to decide on whether to take the opinions and evidence raised on the existence of the arbitration agreement and its effectiveness as the basis of the settlement of the dispute and judgment, and on the validity of the evidence and the jurisdiction of the arbitral board.

Where it has to decide on the existence of the arbitration agreement and its effectiveness, the arbitral board shall see the arbitration clause stipulated in the contract separately from the effectiveness of other clauses.

Even where the contract related with the dispute is decided to be invalid, it shall not make impact on the effectiveness of the arbitration clause.

Article 29 (submission of opinions about the arbitral board)

Parties to the dispute shall submit their opinions that the arbitral board has no jurisdiction within the prescribed time limit of the first written plea. In this case, they may submit their opinions, even though they selected the arbitrator or were involved in the selection.

Opinions that the arbitral board has gone beyond its jurisdiction shall be submitted the moment the relevant issue has occurred within the period of handling the case.

In case submission of the opinions by the parties concerned is delayed due to justifiable reasons, the arbitral board may accept the opinions.

Article 30 (Settlement of the opinions related with the arbitral board)

The arbitral board may deliberate over the opinions as stipulated by Article 29 of this law specially in advance or include them in the items of arbitrament.

In case the arbitral board decides that it has separate

jurisdiction, a party to the dispute with opinions may apply to the arbitration committee for the redeliberation within 15 days since its reception of the relevant notice, and it shall not make a plea against the decision by the arbitration committee.

The arbitral board may continue its handling and arbitrament of the relevant case, even when the arbitration committee deals with the opinions.

Article 31 (Temporary measure)

The arbitration committee or arbitral board may decide on measures of property preservation, suspension of procedure and other temporary measures if necessary in settling the dispute. In this case it may ask a party to the dispute for the security relevant to the temporary measures.

Where the party concerned fails to follow the decision on the temporary measures, the arbitral board may apply a request to a court or other relevant organs for its execution.

The court or other relevant organs shall take corresponding measures within 10 days after their acceptance of the request and notify the arbitral board of the result.

Article 32 (Cancellation and suspension of temporary measures)

In case the decision on temporary measures and its execution are proved to be unnecessary or wrong, the arbitration committee or arbitral board shall cancel or suspend them immediately.

(To be continued)



Anju Unha Garment Factory

The Anju Unha Garment Factory in Anju, South Phyongan Province, produces mainly sportswear for men and women, windcheaters, padded clothes, men's suit and children's clothing, and other clothes in compliance with order.

Equipped with the modern production facilities which are flow-lined and staffed by hundreds of highly skilled workers, it conducts its business activities on the principle of actively introducing into production excellent designs that meet the trend of the times and the tastes of the people, thus turning out hundreds of thousands of Unha-brand garments annually.

The costumes produced by the factory vary in designs and colours according to seasons, and among them parkas, windcheaters and training suits are most popular.

The factory is also carrying out the orders from foreign countries in accordance with the credit- and quality-first principles.

With an eye to open new markets and energize the production,



Women's Ornaments



Beautiful and elegant women's ornaments made with precious metals and gemstones such as gold, silver, obsidian and peridot are prized for their excellent craftsmanship.

Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies
 Add: Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-341-8577
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416
 E-mail: mansudae@star-co.net.kp

Bioactive Radiator

A bioactive radiator electrolyzes water to generate anions.

The electrolyzed water promotes activities of living organism by inhibiting microbial proliferation. As it is composed of smaller molecules, it strengthens electromagnetic field of organism, enhances its immunity and lengthens life span.

Bioactive radiators are widely used in agriculture, stockbreeding, foodstuff industry and other fields.

Samryon Technology Trading Company
 Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6133
 Fax: 850-2-381-4416 ICC,427
 E-mail: manbok@star-co.net.kp

Smart Motor-protective Device

The device monitors the AC motors at coal and other mines in real time and regulates electric current, voltage, frequency and working temperature, thus preventing them from being damaged. It is possible to connect over 200 devices to a computer.

Technical specifications
 Input voltage: AC160-240V
 Range of electric current measurement:
 All ranges
 Range of temperature measurement:
 0-150°C

Kyonghung IT Company
 Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410
 E-mail: gjt@star-co.net.kp



the factory is putting an emphasis on diversifying garments as required by the global trend and conducting technical exchanges and economic cooperation with foreign counterparts that are interested in Unha-brand garments.

Korea Unha Trading Corporation
 Add: Taedonggang District,
 Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8642/8578
 E-mail: ugtcor20@silbank.net.kp



Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, which opened in August 1985, is situated in the centre of the capital city of Pyongyang.

The hotel, 45-storeyed twin-tower buildings, has over 500 VIP, deluxe, premium and standard rooms.

A wide variety of commercial and welfare services are available in the hotel.

The revolving restaurant on top of the hotel which is furnished for holding banquets and other dinners attracts people with its characteristic feature of commanding a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang.

There are also a cinema, conference and communications rooms.

The hotel provides guide services for tour of Pyongyang and other tours to celebrated mountains, such as Mts Paektu, Kumgang, Myohyang and Chilbo, the Kaesong area abundant in historical relics and remains, spa resorts, Masikryong Ski Resort and other scenic places in Korea.

It also offers its guests famous Korean and foreign cuisines and hospitable and kind service.

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-4397

Fax: 850-2-381-4422

E-mail: koryo.pe@star-co.net.kp



Sinuiju Textile Mill



The Sinuiju Textile Mill with a history of over sixty years is one of the DPRK's big textile manufacturers.

It recently conducted technical reconstruction of the overall production lines to expand the production capacity by pooling the efforts of its own technical personnel in order to meet the growing demand for textile.

Several hundred flexible shaft looms at the knitting yarn workshop were remodelled into pneumatic jet looms, thereby trebling the cloth production. Former cloth measuring and lapping machines were also widened, and cloth-testing machines and weft yarn sensors were newly manufactured to markedly reduce the manpower, fund and time.

Considering recycling as a major key to reenergizing the production, it solved technical problems in recycling waste yarns.

It has made investment in modernization of production lines and newly established machines for washing, thermo-setting and reeling yarns.

Based on the sound material and technological foundations, the factory is now pushing ahead with the work to diversify cloth samples as required by the trend of times and the level of civilization of the people.

Thanks to its efforts, the cloth products of the factory are various in colours and patterns and are enjoying popularity among customers.

It is conducting brisk economic exchange and cooperation with other countries on the principles of ensuring creditworthiness and profitability.

Sinuiju Textile Mill
 Add: Sinuiju, North Phyongan Province,
 DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141/6146
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416



Producer of Efficient Rock Drills

reconstructed over 20 jigs and tools to double the production.

The drill's valve seat was remodelled to minimize the air consumption and double test system set up to raise the accuracy of the finishing, so that the technical efficiency of the pneumatic drills are ensured.

The demand for highly efficient pneumatic drills with very low amount of air consumption, simple structures and light weight are growing among users.

The factory is making strenuous efforts to put the production arrangement and business activities on a rational and scientific footing and develop new products.

Kim Chaek Rock Drill Factory which was established in October 1989 produced rock drills for various purposes, including percussive-rotary, electric, propulsive and hydraulic ones, thus rendering a tangible contribution to the development of the country's mining industry.

It is now pushing ahead with the work of launching serial production of new-type rock drills in collaboration with scientists in the relevant sector, and has made remarkable successes.

It concentrated its technical force on developing pneumatic drills that are better than hydraulic ones in drilling speed and usage and setting up their serial production line. It also introduced stamp forging and pressing into processing ten odd kinds of spare parts of drills and



Kim Chaek Rock Drill Factory
 Add: Kim Chaek, North Hamgyong Province, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-341-5946
 Fax: 850-2-381-4668
 E-mail: kumgang@star-co.net.kp



Kyonghung Unhasu Foodstuff Factory

The Kyonghung Unhasu Foodstuff Factory, though with a short history of ten years, has established efficient management and production systems on the basis of the long-term technical upgrading to produce quality foodstuffs.

It has a comprehensive line of producing a wide range of foods, including instant noodles, sweets, bread and chocolate, which is automated and operated by the integrated production system, and ensures germ- and dust-free production environment for hygienic safety of products.

It is striving hard to expand the production capacity, raise the proportion of locally available raw materials and develop new foodstuffs that agree with the people's tastes, thus making a tangible contribution to improving the people's living standards.

Many foodstuffs of the factory are acknowledged as the country's famous products and won diplomas and certificates.

Several kinds of instant and chopped noodles, yeast bread and other foodstuffs for daily consumption are particularly favoured by housewives and children and have won prizes consecutively at the annual national consumer goods exhibitions and other shows.

Now Kyonghung-brand foodstuffs amount to several hundreds, all of which enjoy growing demand.

With an aim of contributing to the development of the country's foodstuff industry, the factory is making strenuous efforts to continue its modernization, produce famous products in a larger amount and promote international exchange and cooperation in food-processing technology.



Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor

Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor is distilled by traditional way using world-famous Kaesong Koryo insam.

It won gold medals and diplomas at trade fairs held in Germany, Bulgaria, Senegal and so on.

Six-year-old Kaesong Koryo insam and glutinous rice alcohol are major ingredients.

The alcoholic content of the liquor is 30%.



Korea Kyonghung Trading Corporation
 Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-8250
 Fax: 850-2-381-4410
 E-mail: gyonghung@star-co.net.kp



Kaesong Koryo Insam Trading Company
 Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
 Tel: 850-2-18111-8082
 Fax: 850-2-381-4540
 E-mail: bcml4@star-co.net.kp

Vertical Machining Centre "MCV-500"



MCV-500 is a CNC machine tool for processing metallic materials into boxes and main bodies.

Technical specifications

Size of worktable: 500 × 1 000mm

Weight of workpiece: 500kg

Max travel: x-axis: 750mm

y-axis: 500mm

z-axis: 550mm

Spindle speed range: 20-800rpm

Main drive motor output: 9/13kW

Feeding range: 1-5 000/min

Fast feeding x-, y-axis: 24m/min

z-axis: 15m/min

Number of tools: 20

Max weight of tool: 6kg

Diameter of tool: 80mm

Working pressure: air: 0.8 MPa

hydraulic: 3 MPa

Size of machine tool: 2 361×2 440×2 840mm

Weight of machine tool: 5 400 kg

Kusong Machine Tool Trading Company
Add: Kusong, North Phyongan Province, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18555-8102
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E-mail: kigye@star-co.net.kp

