



FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

JUCHE 107
(2018)

1



Blood-Purifying Health Product



The product purifies blood by exposing the skin to the polarized light emitted from a specially processed gem. It has special effects on the prevention and treatment of ischemic cerebral and cardiac diseases and other diseases of the circulating system, insomnia, feeling of uneasiness caused by geomagnetism, and diabetes. It obtained domestic patent (No. 42430) and international patent (No. Wo2004/108049 A3).

Korean Company for Supporting the Disabled
Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-16133
E-mail:kfpd729@star-co.net.kp



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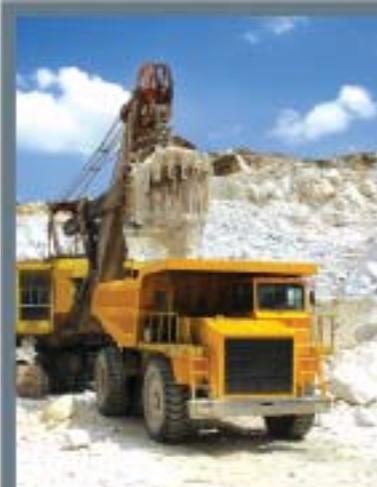
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Production of Magnesite Ores

Editor: Kim Sin Hyok
Kim Yong Sik
Photo: Kang Chol Song
Jon Son Il
Yun Kwang Hyok

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

P.O.Box 89
Add: Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-3815926
Fax: 850-2-3815827
E-mail: micom @ silibank.net.kp
E-mail: micom @ star-co.net.kp



Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group

Established in Juche 43 (1954), Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group is based in Pyongyang.

The group specializes in the production and export of high-quality magnesia clinker, light burned magnesia, and scores of kinds of refractory bricks made from magnesite abundant in the country.

It has the Taehung Youth Hero Mine, a leading producer of magnesite, Ryongyang Mine, Paekbawi Mine, and factories for producing high-quality magnesia clinker, light burned magnesia, and

refractories. It also has a mining machine factory, railway stations and ports.

The group pays primary attention to the production growth and quality improvement of products for export while striving to meet the requirements of developing reality by promoting development of new mines and introduction of advanced scientific and technological achievements.

Manufacture of best products, prompt delivery, and high freight handling capacity—they are the

unbreakable principles in business activities.

The group is making efforts to diversify and expand trade business with foreign countries on the credit-first principle.

Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group

Add: Pothonggang District,
Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8166
Fax: 850-2-381-4634
E-mail: kmcig@silibank.net.kp



Prospect of Processed Goods Export in the DPRK

The Workers' Party of Korea put forth in its Seventh Congress a strategy of improving the country's trade structure to increase the proportion of processed goods export.

According to this, the government of the DPRK is encouraging investment to build bases for producing processed goods with international competitive edge, modernize them and expand their production capacities by relying on the country's solid economic potentials.

The metallurgical, mining and building-materials industries have erected large-scale bases for exportable processed goods that make effective use of abundant domestic resources to produce various nonferrous metals like electrolytic zinc and copper, rare metals, magnesia clinker, light burnt magnesia, cement and other processed goods as well as steadily expand their variety. Similar bases of producing building parts from natural building materials, such as granite, marble and jade, are also established.

An undertaking is pushed ahead on a long-term basis to identify and tap exportable sources, diversify the processed goods with competitive edge in international markets and expand export.

By prospecting natural resources in great demand internationally, several mineral veins with large deposits of graphite, ferrotitanium, rare-earth metals, silicon and other rare and non-metal minerals, have been discovered and thus opened up a bright prospect for establishing new bases for exportable processed goods and increasing their variety.

Considerable efforts are being made in several other sectors of the national economy to apply cutting-edge science and technology to making the production and management activities scientific, IT-based and modern so as to increase the production of processed goods and improve their quality.

Taeon Heavy Machine Complex, Ragwon Machine Complex, Ryongsong Machine Complex, Huichon General Machine Tool Factory, Kusong Machine Tool Factory and many other factories and enterprises established the integrated manufacturing system, introduced CNC technology into their production lines and made them streamlined.

The machine-building industry sector is building up foundations for introducing advanced achievements in materials engineering and other fields of the country's science and technology in the production of high-performance machinery and equipment for electricity production, mining and prospecting, chemical industry, building materials, shipbuilding and repair, as well as machine tools and CNC machine tools for export.

The government of the DPRK is pushing ahead in a far-sighted way with the works to introduce nanotechnology, bioengineering technology and other advanced technologies into production of exportable processed goods.

National festivals of sci-tech achievements, invention and new technologies, and so on are held every year to promote technological exchanges and cooperation and develop new products for export.

While paying attention to establish enterprises engaging in the processed goods export in Kangnyong international model green zone, Jindo exports processing zone and the like, it strives to modernize bases for processing and exporting Korean specialties and encourage their export. It is increasing the export of world-famous Kaesong Koryo insam products, including Kaesong Koryo Insam Liquor, Kaesong Koryo Hongsam and Kaesong Koryo Insam Extract, and also developing new products for international market.

Modernization projects of the bases for processing Songi

mushroom, bracken, aralia shoots, broad bellflower, blueberry, mint and other agricultural produces contribute to the normalization of the production. A prospective plan is being worked out to export *Eleutherococcus senticosus* in Mt Paektu, fruits of matrimony vine and *Schizandra chinensis*, kimchi and red peppered bean paste, silk yarn, Koryo ceramics and other goods in large numbers.

The government of the DPRK takes some preferential measures to further expand and develop the export of processed goods.

It entitles not only trading companies but also scientific research institutes, and factories and enterprises engaged in the production of exportable processed goods under the control of provinces, cities and counties to conduct trade, and makes the relevant procedures simple. It also preferentially supplies necessary manpower, raw and other materials, electricity, fuel oil and other resources to build the bases for processed goods production, and favourable conditions and environment for railway and marine transports, usage of harbour and other infrastructures, and international communications.

Along with this, companies, factories and enterprises which have either pioneered foreign markets for exporting processed goods or produced them with up-to-date technologies are given priority in bank loans.

The government of the DPRK will further expand and develop the processed goods export in accordance with the ever-changing trend of the international market so as to give a tangible contribution to the building of a socialist economic giant and the improvement of the people's living standards and widen the foreign trade relations with many countries.

Jo Chang Jun, Candidate academician, Prof. and Dr. of the University of National Economy

Waudu Exports Processing Zone

The zone aims at developing into an intensive export-oriented one that mainly engages in processing and assembling.

It covers some areas of Waudu District situated on both sides of the road to the West Sea Barrage by the estuary of the Taedong River southwest of Nampho. It is 40 metres above sea level and flat.

It has favourable conditions for carrying in and out personnel and materials as it is located 40km away from Pyongyang, 10km away from the Port of Nampho, 60km away from Pyongyang International Airport, and 11.5km away from Youth Hero Motorway between Pyongyang and Nampho.

In order to satisfy the local demand for electric power it is planned to build near the zone heavy oil and tidal power plants, and its abundant water resources offer an advantage for water supply.

Its development area is about 1.5 square kilometres.

The zone adjoins the Port of Nampho that links with China and Southeast Asia, is near Pyongyang and

downtown Nampho, and has rich manpower and imported raw materials. By utilizing its favourable conditions, it puts main emphasis on bonded processing, processing and assembling, barter trade and other types.

In the future it aims to develop into a comprehensive zone with financial, tourist, real estate and foodstuff industry bases in the areas around the port and the scenic area around the estuary of the Taedong River.

The mode of development is joint venture between corporate bodies of the DPRK and foreign investors, or individual development by DPRK or wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and its period is 50 years.

Korea Economic Development Association

Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-381-5912

Fax: 850-2-381-5889

E-mail: sgbed@star-co.net.kp

Jindo Exports Processing Zone

JINDO Exports Processing Zone is situated in Waudu District, Nampho, at the estuary of the Taedong River where it joins the West Sea of Korea.

It is 40 m above sea level and flat.

The zone aims at producing various kinds of light industry and chemical goods from duty-free raw materials for export by utilizing advantageous local features.

It has favourable conditions for carrying in and out personnel and materials, as it is located 40km from Pyongyang, 4km from the Port of Nampho, 2km from the Nampho Railway Station, 11.5km from Youth Hero Motorway between Pyongyang and Nampho, and 60km from Pyongyang International Airport.

In order to satisfy the local demand for electric power it is planned to build near the zone heavy oil and tidal power plants. It is fairly provided with

telecommunications facilities and has abundant resources for water supply.

The area of development is 1.37 square kilometres.

Enterprises are admitted to the zone on the principle of conserving the environment and saving energy. It is making efforts to develop into a processing trade and bonded trade area.

The mode of development is individual development by either DPRK enterprises or foreign ones, and joint venture between corporate bodies of the DPRK and foreign investors, and its period is 50 years.

Jinhung Trading Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-02-341-5926

Fax: 0085-02-381-4654

E-mail: micom@star-co.net.kp

Ragwon Machine Complex



The Ragwon Machine Complex is a mammoth machine manufacturer.

The complex that is equipped with workshops for iron and steel casting, forging, hydraulic appliances, precision processing, heat treatment, cylinder, and others, and furnished with processes for raw materials processing and finishing, is mass-producing large excavators, hydraulic machines and facilities, castings, oxygen separators, and other ordered equipment needed in construction and mining sectors.

It has further consolidated production foundations by introducing CNC processing machines, and cutting-edge technologies for plasma surface heat treatment, gear and crank production using globular graphite cast iron, thus improving the quality of products.

1m³ hydraulic excavator, 5m³ mechanical-driven excavator, hydraulic truck crane, 0.1m³ tractor excavator, rotary drill and other machinery of the complex are featured by high performance and widely used in several sectors of the national economy.

The complex plays a big role in producing hydraulic valve, high-pressure hose and other



goods urgently demanded by various economic sectors.

It has the Ragwon Oxygen Separator Plant which is in a position to manufacture diverse capacities of oxygen separators, ranging from 2 and 50Nm³/h to 550, 6 000, 8 000 and 15 000Nm³/h. Oxygen produced from the separators is 99.99% in purity.

Oxygen separators produced at the plant are installed at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and other major enterprises and make an active contribution to the normalization of production.

Korea General Machinery Trading Corporation

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8102

Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416

E-mail: kigye@star-co.net.kp





JONGBANG Trading Company

Add: Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18333-0302
Fax: 0085-02-381-4410

The Jongbang Trading Company with its legal address in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, is mainly engaged in production, export and processed trading of agricultural produces.

It has several export goods production bases including farms specializing in the production of materials for export and a mushroom farm.

The farm specializing in the production of materials for export is located in the area with climatic conditions favourable for farming, so it promotes exchanges and cooperation with foreign counterparts in cultivation technology of superior crops with great economic profit and demand in international market.

The mushroom farm mass-produces edible and medicinal mushrooms by making its production industrial and intensive. An integrated manufacturing

system is established to flow-line all processes, including pulverizing raw materials, moulding substrate and culturing mushroom spawns and provide favourable conditions for growing *Pleurotus eryngii*, *Corpinus comatus*, *Formes japonicas*, *Flammulina velutipes* and *Pleurotus ostreatus*. *Ganoderma lucidum* which is known from of old as the elixir of life is cultivated at the farm.

Agricultural produces like sesame, perilla and red bean, and other grasswork articles, such as straw baskets, straw hats, straw cushions and various bush-clover trays, are also the major export indices of the company.

The company has several bases for processing glass, assembling cultivators, and producing injection-

moulded boots and raincoats. Its glasswork are elaborate and of good quality to satisfy the orderers.

The company is channelling strenuous efforts into modernizing its exports production bases, increasing the variety of exported goods and making trade activities multilateral and diverse.



LAW OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Adopted by Decree No. 946 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on July 8, Juche 99 (2010)

Article 1 (Objective)

This Law is enacted for the purpose of expanding and promoting external economic cooperation and exchange by providing strict guidelines for the operation of the chamber of commerce.

Article 2 (Definition)

In this Law the following terms shall be construed as follows:

1. *Chamber of Commerce* is an organization for the promotion of foreign trade, which is formed for conducting external economic cooperation and exchange; and
2. *Member* is a corporate body like an institution, enterprise, organization or a foreign-invested enterprise that has joined the chamber of commerce.

Article 3 (Establishment and principle of activities)

National Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be established with a view to promoting external economic cooperation and exchange and protecting the economic interests of institutions, enterprises and organizations.

The State shall ensure that the principle of equality, mutual benefit and observance of terms of credit is maintained in the activities of the chamber of commerce.

Article 4 (Legal protection of activities)

The legitimate activities of the chamber of commerce shall be protected by law.

Article 5 (Applicability)

This Law shall be applicable to the institutions, enterprises, organizations and citizens, as well as to foreign-invested enterprises.

Article 6 (Composition)

The chamber of commerce shall be composed of the chief, assistant chief, secretary and other members as may be required.

Article 7 (Highest decision-making body)

The highest decision-making body of the chamber of commerce shall be the congress of the members thereof.

Article 8 (Convocation of congress)

Congress shall be convened once a year by the chamber of commerce.

Special congress may be convened when the chamber of commerce deems it necessary or upon request by two thirds of the members thereof.

Article 9 (Notice of convocation of congress)

The chamber of commerce shall notify the members of the date, venue and agenda 1 month prior to the convening of a congress.

Article 10 (Operating fund)

The chamber of commerce shall be operated with the financing of admission fee, membership fee, service charges and the like.

The amount of admission fee, membership fee and service charges shall be fixed by the chamber of commerce by reference to the standard prescribed by the State price fixing organ.

Article 11 (Establishment of branch)

The chamber of commerce may set up its branch in such localities as may be required.

The branch shall conduct its activities under the guidance of the chamber of commerce.

Article 12 (Establishment of business office or representative office)

The chamber of commerce may set up its business office or representative office in foreign countries.

Article 13 (Organization of non-standing sector-specific committees)

The chamber of commerce may, for the purpose of carrying out its functions, organize non-standing sector-specific committees.

The non-standing sector-specific committees shall discuss important matters arising in external economic cooperation and exchange.

Article 14 (Functions and powers of chamber of commerce)

The chamber of commerce shall have the following functions and powers:

1. To conclude agreements for economic cooperation and exchange with the relevant international organizations and chambers of commerce, enterprises and organizations of foreign countries and implement them;
2. To issue authentication documents required for foreign trade like a written confirmation of corporate body, a confirmation of purpose of use of imports and exports, certificate of origin and a written confirmation of force majeure;
3. To spread knowledge among its members of international customs, practices and treaties like rules regarding interpretation of Incoterms, rules on standardization of letter of credit and standard commercial form;
4. To organize exposition, trade fair and consultation in the DPRK or other countries for the purpose of promoting external economic cooperation and exchange;
5. To arrange commercial relations for trade and investment between the DPRK institutions, enterprises and organizations, and foreign enterprises and individuals;
6. To provide advisory services in respect of promotion of exports, patented technical products and trademarks, creation of exports base, pioneering of markets, exchange of materials and attracting investment; and
7. To provide service by agent for the registration of patent and trademark rights with the relevant authorities of the DPRK or foreign countries upon request by the holders thereof.

Article 15 (Eligibility for membership)

The membership of the chamber of commerce shall be open to institutions, enterprises, organizations and foreign-invested enterprises.

Article 16 (Application for membership)

Institutions, enterprises, organizations and foreign-invested enterprises that wish to be members of the chamber of commerce shall file an application with the chamber of commerce.

The application shall specify the information required by the chamber of commerce.

Article 17 (Examination of admission of members, registration thereof)

The chamber of commerce shall, upon receipt of an application, examine it by the prescribed period of time and either approve or reject it.

Where the admission of an institution, enterprise, organization or a foreign-invested enterprise is granted, registration shall be entered into the register and membership card issued.

Article 18 (Payment of membership dues)

A member shall pay membership dues by the prescribed time.

Article 19 (Prohibition of disclosure of information)

The chamber of commerce shall not disclose the private information of its members that came to its knowledge in the course of conducting its activities.

Article 20 (Dismemberment)

Where an institution, enterprise, organization of foreign-invested enterprise is disqualified, dissolved or bankrupt, it shall be removed from the membership list.

The chamber of commerce shall, upon dismemberment, remove the member concerned from the register and confiscate the membership card.

Article 21 (Complaints and petition, inquiry and settlement)

Any complaints or petition regarding the work of the chamber of commerce shall be submitted to the competent institution.

The institution concerned shall inquire into and settle the complaint or petition within 30 days of receipt thereof.

Article 22 (Administrative or penal liability)

A person who caused serious consequences through violation of this Law shall, depending on the seriousness of the offence, be liable to administrative or penal liability.

Port of Kim Chaek

The port of Kim Chaek is situated in the bay of Kim Chaek, Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province.

Inaugurated in February Juche 91 (2002), it is a large-capacity trade port equipped with port cranes, truck cranes, hydraulic shovels, forklifts, conveyor belts and other facilities for cargo traffic as well as storehouses and open storage ground.

It is provided in its compound with trade cargo management organs, such as the customs and quarantine office, so as to ensure the promptness in necessary procedures for cargo traffic and clearances. As it has the railways to Tanchon and Kilju, and approach road tracks, it is very favourable for transportation.

Magnesia clinker, light burnt magnesia, fireproof materials, electrolytic zinc and others are regular freights handled at the port.

Korea Magnesia Clinker Industry Group

Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang,

DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8166

Fax: 850-2-381-4634

E-mail: kmcig@silbank.net.kp

Ryongyang Mine

Ryongyang Mine located in the Tanchon area in South Hamgyong Province enjoys a worldwide reputation for magnesite producer endowed with more than four billion tons of magnesite ore deposits.

The mine has several pits for extracting magnesite ores, such as Kumsan and June 5 pits, as well as bases for producing magnesia clinker, electrocast magnesia clinker and hard-burned magnesia.

It has introduced large, modern mining machines and facilities, including wagon drills and drillmobiles, and various mining methods by employing simultaneous blasting method, thereby normalizing the production of magnesite ores at a high level. Large shovels and lorries transport the extracted ores in large quantities.

The mine's ore-dressing processes, from crushing to selecting and treating, are all flow-lined and equipped with modern photoelectric selectors so as to increase the concentration rate.

The magnesite ore (first grade) produced at the mine contains 46.68% of MgO, 0.6% of SiO₂, 0.9% of CaO, 51.14% of CO₂, and 0.68% of other elements.

The mine has built furnaces to turn out a variety of magnesia products and put stress on their quality improvement.



Thanks to its efforts, the mine's products, such as magnesia clinkers (3mm, 10mm), light burnt magnesia and electrocast magnesia clinker, are appreciated for their high qualities and exported to foreign countries.

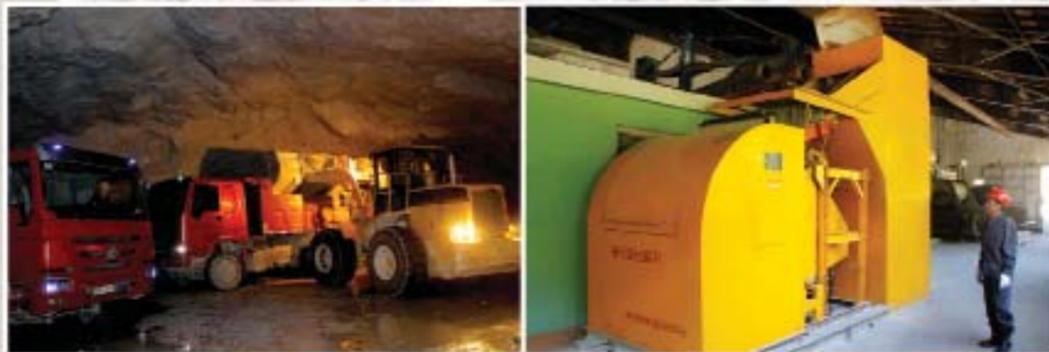
Korea Magnesite Clinker Industry Group

Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8166

Fax: 850-2-381-4634

E-mail: kmcig@silibank.net.kp



Sinuiju Unha Towel Factory

The Sinuiju Unha Towel Factory produces a variety of towels that are soft to the touch and have delicate colours and elegant patterns to meet the people's tastes. It is furnished with cop-winding, twisting, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes to turn out towels of various sizes and purposes.



The products include towels for face (33x77cm), bath (75x140cm), hand and foot, bedclothes and pillowcase.

To make its products varied in colour, kind and shape, the factory ensures the promptness in dyeing process by applying the scientific method to dyeing all-cotton towel based on the database of colour samples while improving the quality of towels by installing the digital patterning loom.

It directs a great effort to increasing the variety and improving the quality, as required by people's ever-increasing cultural level.

Korea Unha Trading Corporation

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8642/8578
Fax: 850-2-381-4506
E-mail: unha@silibank.net.kp





Minibus 1-3 Naenara



Technical specifications

Size (length×width×height):	4 405×1 685×1 910mm
Distance between shafts:	2 800mm
Wheel track (front/rear):	1 440/1 430mm
Curb weight:	1 280kg
Gross vehicle weight:	2 025kg
Maximum speed:	120km/h
Seating capacity:	11
Fuel consumption:	60g/km
Cylinder type:	tandem 4-cylinder
Cylinder capacity:	1.5L
Driving system:	front engine and rear drive (4×2)
Transmission type:	manual 5-speed
Brake type:	disk/drum
Tyre:	175/70R14LT



Chongphung Joint Venture Company

Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-8544

Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416



Ryuwon Footwear Factory



The Ryuwon Footwear Factory is a modern producer of a variety of trainers and other shoes for sportspeople.

The factory has established an energy-saving integrated manufacturing system for real-time monitoring and controlling all production processes and management facilities and introduced advanced technologies, thus ensuring an optimal level of production and quality of goods.

It has newly installed modern machines and facilities such as a laser cutter, screen gauze ornamenting machine, upper cutter, two-colour sole injection-moulder, and so on. It has also streamlined processes for footwear production and fashioned patterns for sole and insole, rendering a contribution to diversifying the products in terms of kind, shape and colour.

It is making efforts to improve air permeability, elasticity and decorative effects of the trainers and make them lighter by introducing many advanced technologies. To this end, such technologies as using supercritical carbon dioxide when injecting polyvinyl chloride, heat-compression of thermoplastic polyurethane on cellular fabric, and laminated printing are applied.

An emphasis is being placed on designing and manufacturing shoes for various sports events, including football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, track and field, and weightlifting, to suit the constitutional characteristics of the people as well as technical and kinetical features of each event.

The factory is also channelling efforts into developing new products in line with the growing demands of the people and the world trends and applying 3D footwear designing programs.

It has manufactured advanced testing facilities and measuring devices to ensure the quality of the products.

The Ryuwon-brand footwear that are light, convenient, smart and superior in quality are much favoured by sportspeople and other sports enthusiasts.

Korea Footwear Trading Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Tel: 00850-2-18111-18999 OP3418140

Fax: 00850-2-381-4485

E-mail: mlidea@star-co.net.kp

PUKCHONG Agricultural Development Zone

The zone is to be established on the east coast of Korea, covering about 3km² in some areas of Mundong-ri, Pudong-ri and Jongsan-ri in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province.

The period of development is 50 years.

The goal of development is to turn it into a modern agricultural development zone with the food production cycle for fruit and livestock farming and fruit-processing.

The zone is mainly composed of flat areas and some hilly areas along the mountains, and is 30 – 100 m high above sea level.

The temperature of the zone maintains above 10°C for 170 – 180 days a year, and its daily sunshine is 7 – 8 hours, which offers favourable geographical features and climate for fruit farming.

Roads linking the zone to Pyongyang, Hyesan and Chongjin are available, and the distance to Sinbukchong Railway Station is 11km. The zone is 113km from the Port of Hungnam, 112km from the Port of Tanchon, and 224km from the border bridge in Hyesan.

The zone's power supply is provided by Hochongang Power Station, and the Pukchong River guarantees water supply for the zone.

The Pukchong University of Agriculture and other higher education establishments are in the vicinity of the zone, which affords a good opportunity for employing pomological personnel and specialists in fruit-farming.

Pukchong apples, widely known for their unique taste and fragrance and fine storability, are grown in the zone and exported. As it also has several factories for processing fruit and manufacturing machines for fruit farming as well as abundant labour resources, it has a bright prospect for developing fruit-processing industry.

The zone is planned to engage in the processing of not only fruit but also *Atractylodes japonica*, barrenwort, *Angelica gigas* and other medicinal herbs, such agricultural produces as bracken, broad bellflower, *Codonopsis lanceolata* and anise, songi mushroom and marine products available in the zone.

The mode of development is a joint development between an enterprise of the DPRK and a foreign investor or solely by a foreign enterprise.

Korea Economic Development Association

Add: Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-381-5912
Fax: 850-2-381-5889
E-mail: sgbed@star-co.net.kp



Multifunctional Three-phase Power Protector

It is used to monitor three-phase power supply system and equipment and protect them.

It displays three-phase voltage, frequency, voltage ratio balance, state of phase and wire and cutoff. It has an integral function of protecting from either excessive or low voltages, frequency, single-phase, phase sequence and voltage ratio balance. As a result, it is simple to operate.

Users can set voluntarily the voltage, frequency, balance of voltage ratio, and cutoff state of three-phase power line for real-time monitoring and protection of middle-frequency induction furnace, freezers, distribution box, compressor, water pump, crane, lift, various kinds of three-phase electric motors and so on.

Technical specifications:

Input power supply: L₁/L₂/L₃/N

Supply voltage: phase voltage 100 – 300V AC,
line voltage 170 – 500V AC

Voltage measurement: phase voltage 100 – 300V

Frequency measurement: 30 – 65Hz

Frequency protection: over 30Hz

Output mode: relay normally open contact, normally closed contact

Output load capacity: resistive load 10A/250V AC, 10A/30V DC
inductive load 3A/250V AC, 3A/30V DC

Mechanical lifetime of relay output contact: over 100 000 times

Consumed power: 3VA

Electric insulating strength: over 2 000V AC

Measuring error: lower than 1%

Security grade: IP 20

Size (length×width×height): 160×126×80mm

Operation environment: temperature: -20 – 65°C,
humidity: lower than 90%,
supply voltage: 90 – 260V



Korea Jinung Trading Company

Add: Taesong District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410
E-mail: jinung@star-co.net.kp

Digital Barometer

A portable instrument made up of barometric sensor, data display and processor is widely used in mountainous regions with no meteorological observation facilities, in the sectors of wind-driven energy development, aviation, tourism and so on.

Technical specifications:

Measurement: 800 – 1 100hpa

Accuracy: ±0.2hpa (0 - 65°C)

Display: LCD 1 602

Power: DC 5V

Weight: 200g

Haebangsan Trading Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416
E-mail: shma@star-co.net.kp



Portable Meteorological Observation Device

This portable device is designed for measuring wind and atmospheric temperature and humidity at any places.

It consists of wind velocity, direction, atmospheric temperature and humidity sensors and signal processing unit, and is very high in accuracy.

Technical Specifications:

Wind direction measuring range: 8 directions

Wind velocity measuring range: 0.1 – 15m/s

Atmospheric temperature measuring range: -30 – 50°C

Atmospheric humidity measuring range: 15 – 99%

Display: LCD 1 602

Power: DC 3.7V

Weight: 160g

Haebangsan Trading Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416
E-mail: shma@star-co.net.kp





Ryugyong

Rose Processing Factory



Situated in the suburbs of Pyongyang, the Ryugyong Rose Processing Factory produces such Ryugyong-brand products as rose tea, rose oil and rose water.

It collects budding centifolia roses between May and October, takes an accurate measurement of their water content and dries them not to lose their fragrance. This is used for making rose tea.

Fresh rose blossoms that are gathered between five and eight in the morning are steam-distilled to make rose oil, rose water and rose perfume. Rose oil and rose water have good effects on health and beauty, as they are rich in antioxidant, vitamin C, P, K, E and B group and microelements.

The rose water obtained from primary distillation is used for making rose cosmetics like rose lotion and rose cream, and the water from secondary distillation for bath. Rose oil is used for making rose perfume.

Rose products of the factory are much favoured by people for their fragrance and pharmacological actions.

Korea Sangwon Trading Company
 Add: Pothonggang District, Pyongyang,
 DPR Korea
 Fax: 0085-02-381-4416
 E-mail: sw2012@star-co.net.kp

REGULATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR LABOUR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARKS

Adopted by Decision No. 150 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on December 12, Juche 102 (2013)

Chapter 1 General

Article 1 (Objective)

These regulations are enacted for the purpose of establishing proper discipline for labour employment, work and rest, payment of remuneration, labour protection, social insurance and social security in the economic development parks (EDPs), so as to satisfy the conditions of the business activities of foreign-invested enterprises and working by their employees.

Article 2 (Labour management organ)

Labour management in the EDPs shall be undertaken by the EDP management body.

Unified control and guidance of labour management in the EDPs shall be undertaken by a national agency or a provincial (or municipal) people's committee that has jurisdiction over the EDP concerned.

Article 3 (Principle of employment)

A foreign-invested enterprise (hereinafter called 'enterprise') in the EDPs shall mainly employ the labour of the DPRK.

Managerial personnel or technicians and skilled workers for special jobs may be employed from abroad. Minors shall not be employed.

Article 4 (Sex equality in labour and health protection of female employees)

Women involved in labour in the EDPs shall have equal rights as men.

The EDP management body and enterprises shall pay special attention to ensuring the working conditions and health protection for female employees.

Article 5 (Provision of working conditions)

In the EDPs employees shall be provided with safe, cultured and hygienic working conditions.

Article 6 (Fixing minimum monthly wage level)

The minimum monthly wage level of employees in the EDPs shall be fixed by the central guidance organ of special economic zones through consultation with the provincial (or municipal) people's committee concerned and the EDP management body. In this case the minimum living expenses, labour productivity, employment and other particulars shall be taken into consideration.

The central guidance organ of special economic zones shall regularly make public the minimum monthly wage level of employees by EDPs and systematically raise them in line with the actual conditions in the EDPs.

Article 7 (Formation of trade union organization and representative of employees)

In the EDPs trade union organizations shall be formed and operated in keeping with the actual conditions of enterprises. A small-size enterprise shall have a representative of its employees.

Trade union organizations and representatives of employees shall represent the rights and interests of employees and cooperate with enterprises in their management activities.

Enterprises shall ensure conditions of lawful activities for their trade union organizations and representatives of employees.

Article 8 (Independence of an enterprise in labour)

An enterprise in an EDP is entitled to make an

independent decision of employment, provision of working conditions, wage level, form of payment and others within the range prescribed by laws and regulations.

Chapter 2 Employment and Dismissal

Article 9 (Institution responsible for provision of manpower)

Provision of DPRK manpower in the EDPs shall be made by a national agency or a provincial (or municipal) people's committee that has jurisdiction over the EDP concerned (hereinafter called 'manpower provision organ').

An enterprise may not employ the manpower supplied by the manpower provision organ if they fail to comply with its actual conditions.

Article 10 (Application for DPRK manpower)

An enterprise which wishes to employ DPRK manpower shall submit a written application to the manpower provision organ through the EDP management body.

The application shall specify the required number of employees and their sex, age, type of occupation, technical skill, term of employment, wage level and working conditions.

Article 11 (Employment of DPRK manpower)

The manpower provision organ that has received the application for manpower provision shall supply the requested DPRK manpower to the enterprise within the prescribed period of time.

An enterprise which employed the manpower shall pay due fees to the manpower provision organ through the EDP management body concerned.

Article 12 (Agreement on employment of foreigners)

An enterprise which wishes to employ foreign manpower shall submit a document specifying their name, sex, date of birth, nationality, place of residence, education, technical qualifications, brief career, occupation and other matters to the EDP management body concerned and obtain its consent.

Article 13 (Conclusion of contract of employment)

An enterprise which is employing manpower shall make a labour contract with the manpower.

In this case, the contract shall specify the term of employment, working day, initial monthly wage, etc.

The person who has entered into the contract shall become an employee of the enterprise.

Article 14 (Conclusion of labour contract)

An enterprise shall enter into a labour contract with the trade union organization or the representative of the employees.

The labour contract shall specify working day, after-hours, payment of remuneration, standards of labour protection, order of working life, conditions of cultural and welfare service, standards of reward and punishment, etc.

Article 15 (Approval of labour contract)

An enterprise which has entered into a labour contract shall submit the contract document to the EDP management body concerned within 7 days and obtain its approval.

The EDP management body may demand that the contract be re-entered in case the labour contract document has something to find fault with.

Article 16 (Validity of employment contract and labour contract)

An employment contract shall be valid from the date of its conclusion, and a labour contract, from the date of obtaining the approval of the EDP management body.

The contract which violates laws and regulations or has been concluded by deceptive means or by force shall be rendered invalid.

Article 17 (Change and cancellation of employment contract and labour contract)

Employment contract and labour contract may be changed or cancelled subject to agreement between the parties to them.

In case it wishes to change or cancel a labour contract, an enterprise shall obtain the approval of the EDP management body.

Article 18 (Reasons for dismissal of employee)

An employee may be dismissed before the term of his employment expires in cases where:

1. He received medical treatment because of disease or injury (except for occupational disease and injuries during work) and cannot continue service in the present or other occupation of an enterprise;
2. Workforce is redundant due to change in management or technical conditions;
3. He is unable to perform work assignments for lack of technical qualifications and skills; and
4. He caused enormous damage to the property of an enterprise or a serious consequence through violation of labour discipline.

Article 19 (Notification of dismissal of employee)

An enterprise that wishes to dismiss its employee shall consult the relevant trade union organization or the representative of employees and notify the person concerned of it within 30 days.

In case it has dismissed an employee, the enterprise shall inform the EDP management body concerned of the result.

Article 20 (Reasons for non-dismissal of employee)

An employee shall not be dismissed in cases where:

1. He is suffering from an occupational disease or receiving medical treatment because of an injury incurred during work;
2. He is receiving medical treatment for up to 6 months for reasons other than an occupational disease or an injury incurred during work; and
3. She is pregnant, on maternity leave or in the nursing period.

Article 21 (Reasons for resignation of employee)

An employee may resign in cases where:

1. He has reasons for discontinuing his job or taking up another job; and
2. He obtained admission to a tertiary educational institution.

Article 22 (Procedures for resignation of employee)

An employee who wishes to resign shall submit an application to his enterprise.

The enterprise may ask the applicant to delay his

resignation within 30 days upon receipt of the application. In this case the employee shall comply with the demand of the enterprise unless he has any special reason.

Article 23 (Training and technical internship)

An enterprise may send abroad its employees for the purpose of skills training or technical internship. In this case it shall obtain the approval of the EDP management body.

Chapter 3 Working Day and Relaxation

Article 24 (Working day)

The working day of employees in the EDPs shall be 8 hours a day, 48 hours a week on average.

Article 25 (Observance of working day by an enterprise)

An enterprise shall work its employees within the limit of fixed working day.

Where the working day is to be lengthened or employees are made to work on national and public holidays or during their leave for unavoidable reasons, agreement thereon shall be reached with their trade union organization or the representative of employees.

Article 26 (National and public holidays)

An enterprise shall give its employees rest on national and public holidays of the DPRK.

Where employees are made to work on national and public holidays, they shall be given a compensatory day off within 7 days or relevant remuneration.

Article 27 (Holidays)

An enterprise shall give its employees 14 days of regular holidays, and 7-21 days of additional leave to those engaged in heavy or harmful labour.

The enterprise shall give female employees a leave of 60 days before and 90 days after childbirth.

Chapter 4 Remuneration

Article 28 (Categories of remuneration)

Remuneration shall include wage, bounty, bonus and the like.

An enterprise shall make an accurate calculation of remuneration according to the quality and quantity of work done and give equal remuneration to employees who have performed the same work, irrespective of sex or age.

Article 29 (Fixing monthly wage)

The monthly wage of an employee shall be fixed by his enterprise. In this case it shall not be fixed below the level of the minimum monthly wage level it has made public.

The enterprise in the preparation period of its inauguration may fix the monthly wage of an employee, intern or non-skilled worker within 70 % of the minimum monthly wage level of employees.

Article 30 (Payment of holiday allowances)

An enterprise shall pay holiday allowances to its employees on regular or additional leave on the basis of the number of the days of the leave.

It shall pay its employee on maternity leave 60 % of her holiday allowances on the basis of the number of the days of the leave.

The holiday allowances shall be paid together with wage.

Article 31 (Calculation of holiday allowances)

Holiday allowances shall be calculated by multiplying the average daily wage for actual working days during the last 3 months before the leave by the number of the days of the leave.

Article 32 (Allowances for work on leave)

Where an enterprise has worked its employees on leave, it shall pay them allowances equivalent to 100 %

of their daily or hourly wages together with their holiday allowances.

Article 33 (Subsidy)

An enterprise shall pay its employees subsidy equivalent to more than 60 % of their daily or hourly wages for the days or hours when they were off work due to their internship or mismanagement of the enterprise.

The period of subsidy payment shall not exceed 3 months.

Article 34 (Allowances for overtime and night work)

Where an enterprise has worked its employees overtime during the day or worked them on night shifts, it shall pay them allowances equivalent to 150 % of their daily or hourly wages.

Where an enterprise has worked its employees overtime at night, it shall pay them allowances equivalent to 200 % of their daily or hourly wages.

Night work means work done between 10:00 pm and 6:00 am the next day.

Article 35 (Allowances for work on national and public holidays)

Where an enterprise has worked its employees on national and public holidays but failed to give a compensatory day off, it shall pay them allowances equivalent to 200 % of their daily or hourly wages.

Article 36 (Bonus and incentive wage)

An enterprise shall create a bonus with part of its net profit and pay bonus or incentive wage to model employees.

Article 37 (Payment of remuneration)

An enterprise shall pay its employees the full amount of their wages on the prescribed day.

Wages shall be paid in cash, and bonus and incentive wage may be paid in the form of cash or goods.

Where an employee resigns or is dismissed before payday, he shall be paid remuneration within 7 days after due procedures are over.

Article 38 (Payment of retirement allowances)

Where an enterprise has to dismiss its employee for its own reasons, it shall pay him a subsidy.

The subsidy shall be calculated by multiplying the average monthly wage during the last 3 months before his dismissal by the number of the years of his service. But in case the length of his service is less than one year, the subsidy shall be the same as one-month wage.

Chapter 5 Labour Protection

Article 39 (Labour safety, provision of industrial hygienic conditions)

An enterprise shall be duty-bound to provide its employees with labour safety facilities so that they can work under safe conditions.

The enterprise shall keep off heat, gas, dust and noise and ensure industrial hygiene conditions such as lighting, illumination and ventilation.

Article 40 (Protection of female Employees)

An enterprise shall provide special hygiene facilities for labour protection to female employees.

Pregnant or nursing women shall not be worked overtime or on night shifts or engaged in labour-intensive and harmful labour.

Article 41 (Operation of nurseries and kindergartens)

An enterprise may build and operate nurseries and kindergartens for the upbringing of the children of its employees in keeping with its actual conditions.

Article 42 (Technical education in labour safety)

An enterprise shall give its employees technical education in labour safety for preventing labour accidents before getting them to work.

The term and content of technical education in labour safety shall be determined by the enterprise in consideration of the category of business and occupation.

Article 43 (Provision of materials for labour protection)

An enterprise shall supply its employees with labour materials such as protective tools, labour necessities, nutritional food, detergents and medicines in time according to the set norms.

Article 44 (Elimination of danger)

An enterprise shall establish a system of checking up equipment by shifts and weeks and conduct regular checkup.

Should a danger of labour disaster arise, the enterprise should stop its operation immediately and remove the danger.

Article 45 (Observance of discipline of labour protection)

An employee shall manage and operate the labour equipment according to the regulations and prevent labour disasters and accidents by abiding by the order of the use of labour safety facilities and the materials for labour protection.

Article 46 (Measures against occurrence of accidents)

In case accidents occur resulting in death, severe injuries and poisoning of an enterprise during his work, an enterprise shall take immediate measures and notify the matter of the EDP management body.

The EDP management body shall investigate the accidents in time and adopt proper measures.

Chapter 6 Social and Cultural Policies

Article 47 (Enforcement of social and cultural policies)

DPRK citizens in an enterprise and their families are entitled to enjoying the benefits of the social and cultural policies administered by the State.

The social and cultural policies shall include free education, free medical treatment, social insurance, social security schemes, etc.

Article 48 (Creation of expenses of social and cultural policies)

In an EDP expenses of social and cultural policies shall be provided by the social and cultural policy fund.

The social and cultural policy fund shall be created with the social insurance premium paid by enterprises and the social and cultural policy funds paid by the employees.

Article 49 (Payment of social insurance premium)

An enterprise shall pay social insurance premium equivalent to 15% of the total amount of monthly wages paid to its employees, citizens of the DPRK, to a bank designated by the EDP management body on a monthly basis within 10 days of the following month.

Article 50 (Payment of social and cultural policy fund)

An employee, citizen of the DPRK, shall pay a certain share of his wage as social and cultural policy fund to a bank designated by the EDP management body on a monthly basis within 10 days of the following month.

Article 51 (Creation and use of cultural and welfare fund)

An enterprise may create and use cultural and welfare fund out of its settled profits.

The cultural and welfare fund shall be used for the improvement of cultural and technical standard of the employees and their sports activities and operation of welfare facilities.

Chapter 7 Sanction, Settlement of Disputes

Article 52 (Compensation for damage, restoration to the original state)

In case damages are inflicted on the lives, health and property of an enterprise or its employees in violation of these regulations, the loss shall be restored to the original state or made good.

Article 53 (Arrears)

In case social insurance premium is not paid in time, arrears equivalent to 0.05% of the social insurance premium shall be paid every day from the date when the term of payment expires.

Article 54 (Fines)

The cases where fines are imposed on an enterprise and the limit of the amount of fines are as follows:

1. 30-200€ per head when it has illegally worked its employees overtime or has failed to allow them proper rest;
2. 100-500€ per head when it has illegally employed manpower;
3. 200-1 000€ per head when it has illegally dismissed

its employees;

4. 200-10 000€ when it has failed to pay remuneration as stipulated;
5. 300-20 000€ when it has failed to provide adequate conditions for labour protection and safety as well as industrial hygiene;
6. 100-3 000€ when it has obstructed regular labour management; and
7. 50-10 000€ when it has violated other legal disciplines.

Article 55 (Suspension)

When the following cases are serious, an enterprise shall be forced to suspend its business:

1. When it has failed to furnish its employees with labour safety facilities and labour protection conditions as stipulated;
2. When it has hampered the lawful activities of the trade union organization or the representative of its employees;
3. When it has failed to pay fixed expenses properly; and

4. When it has given rise to a serious consequence by violating the laws and regulations on EDP.

Article 56 (Confiscation)

In case an enterprise has illegally earned profit in violation of these regulations, the profit shall be confiscated according to the prescribed procedures.

Article 57 (Settlement of disputes)

Any dispute concerning labour shall be settled through consultation by the parties concerned.

In case of failure in consultation, the dispute shall be settled through mediation, arbitration or legal procedures.

Article 58 (Complaints, settlement)

An employee or enterprise that is not satisfied with the implementation of these regulations may submit complaints to the manpower provision organ, EDP management body and central guidance organ of special economic zones.

The institution concerned shall settle the complaints within 30 days of receipt thereof.



Reberin Injection

Reberin, a broad-spectrum antibiotic injection, is made of berberin as its main ingredient. Berberin found in the bark of an Amur cork tree is known to be effective in killing bacteria, curing inflammation, alleviating fever, removing poisonous substances, reducing blood pressure, and lowering and regulating blood-sugar level.

Reberin is efficacious in protecting liver, promoting digestion, strengthening stomach, and discharging bile. It is thus notably effective in treating digestive diseases and has a strong broad-spectrum antibiotic effect.

It is safe to use in any circumstances without prior reaction test, and causes no

harmful aftereffects.

It mainly inactivates poisonous substances in hepatic cells by inducing cytochrome P-450 enzymes, and thus inhibits destruction of the cells, promotes their regeneration and neutralizes medicinal and alcoholic poisonings.

It also inhibits Hepatitis B virus, and accelerates dissolution of DNA and RNA of cancer cells through active enzyme catalytic actions.

Reberin injection is used in the treatment of hepatocirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, inflammation of bile duct and the gall, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and other inflammatory diseases, injury, purulent inflammatory diseases and so on.

It is administered 2-4 ampoules twice a day, either intravenously or intramuscularly.

Korea Songsan Economic Trading Corporation

Add: Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-8339/8393
Fax: 0085-02-381-4388
E-mail: SongSan@star-co.net.kp

Functional Skin Lotion KKONNISUL

Functional skin lotion *Kkonnisul* is efficacious for protecting skin and regenerating its tissues, as it contains in abundance elements extracted from the famous Kaesong Koryo insam, songi mushroom and roots of peony flowers, and essential microelements dissolved in sea water.

It helps people retain beautiful and youthful skin and cure skin inflammation and side-effects of cosmetics, without recourse to chemical and artificial elements.

Normally people use cream and other various cosmetic products for whitening and beautifying skin, protecting skin from the sun's rays, putting wrinkles straight and removing freckles and pigments. The *Kkonnisul* lotion performs the above-said functions.

Kaesong Koryo insam takes remarkable effects of protecting the five viscera of human body and improving cerebral and cardiovascular systems. It is also specific in its effects of activating skin metabolism and retarding its aging.

The lotion prepared mainly from the extracts of the 6-year-old Kaesong

Koryo insam and containing other natural nutritive elements promotes physiological functions and regeneration of the skin as well as blood circulation, and regulates sebaceous secretion in oily skin, so as to make skin moist and white, straighten wrinkles, prevent ultraviolet and sun's rays, and remove waste matters from skin. It thus makes skin clear, lively, soft and elastic.

Applying the lotion once or twice a day maintains skin moisture for more than 24 hours, and using it after sea bathing can reduce the frequency of sunburn. Use the lotion before going to bed, and you can have a sound sleep.

The lotion is toxic-free and has no side effects, as it contains no harmful substances, including preservatives, antiseptics and whitening materials.

Either accidental take of the lotion or exposure of eyes to it produces no harmful effects. And it is not prone to be changed in alpine and polar regions, so it has no restrictions on storage and usage.

Functional lotion *Kkonnisul* is popular among customers for its convenient usage and economic effectiveness.

Korea Taesongsan Trading Company

Add: Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-341-8343
Fax: 0085-02-381-4410
E-mail: kdct@star-co.net.kp



Gold Ion Anticancer Injection

The gold ion anticancer injection, a new aphoxide with no side effects, is made by melting, extracting and separating high-purity gold by means of cutting-edge technologies before dispersing and ionizing it into a solvent with great bioactivity.

Highly selective and remarkable in anticancer actions, it kills cancerous cells by specifically combining with them, checks their fissional proliferation by inhibiting formation of tumour

vessels, and reduces cancer-transferring enzymes to prevent hematogenous and lymphogenous metastasis. It functions as an agent to activate overall immune system to strengthen the leukocyte, lymphocyte and other immunocyte and defence functions of organism.

When administered in combination with other aphoxides and radiotherapy, the injection produces better effects while reducing or excluding headache, nausea, vomiting, digestive disorder and other side effects, and improving the activity of immunocyte for safer treatment with anticancer agents and radiation therapy.

It also inhibits the formation of several peroxides and waste matters, eliminates and discharges them, acting favourably to retard aging of cells, accelerate the blood circulation and promote overall functions of human body.

The injection contains 0.35 mg of ionized gold in 1 ml.

It is used for the prevention and treatment of cancers such as breast cancer with high mortality and morbidity.

Administer once a day or in two days an intravenous drip of 3-5 ml dissolved in 100 ml of physiological saline solution.

The injection obtained a patent of the DPRK in Juche 105 (2016) and was highly appreciated in the 15th national invention and new technology exhibition.



Korea Industrial Technology Company

Add: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 0085-02-18111-381-6133
Fax: 0085-02-381-4410
E-mail: kitc@star-co.net.kp

Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory



The Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory established in June Juche 35 (1946) has undergone a technical reconstruction as required by the developing reality. It has automated and streamlined processes of purifying, selecting raw materials, pulverizing, mixing and kneading, drying, packaging and the like, and received a DPRK GMP certificate.

All processes are controlled by the integrated manufacturing system.

More than 100 kinds of Koryo and other medicines such as aspirin, paracetamol, terramycin, taurine, ryongsinhwan and vitamins are produced at the factory, and they are in



great demand among the people for the effectiveness, security, stability and uniformity, .

Great efforts are being made to not only increase the production but also develop more efficacious medicines conducive to the promotion of people's health.

Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory

Add: Songyo District, Pyongyang,
DPR Korea

Tel: 0085-02-381-4410

Fax: 0085-02-18111-6246

E-mail: t6mb.1117@star-co.net.kp



Pyongyang Hosiery Factory



The Pyongyang Hosiery Factory, with integrated manufacturing and IT-based management system, increases its production of women's socks as well as men's socks by polypropylene fibre. It scientifically controls the temperatures of dyeing and heat treatment as well as their time to steadily improve the quality of its products.

The Choljuk-brand socks for men, women, children, and schoolchildren are diversified in kind and by seasons. In particular, the socks for children and school pupils are much favoured by children for their various colours, patterns and shapes. Those for football, table tennis, tennis and other sports players are very popular for their high quality.

The factory directs great efforts to developing new products of nano-silver material and making all its products varied and colourful with unique designs to meet the people's tastes.



Korea Knitwear Trading Company
Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-8140
Fax: 850-2-381-4485
E-mail: mlidea@star-co.net.kp



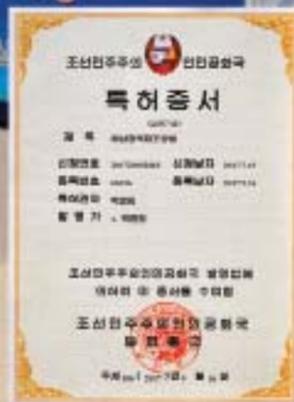
Trepang Extract

It is a health food made of effective elements extracted from trepang. It has various nutritious elements good for health and longevity such as taurine, polysaccharide, protein, amino acid, microelements and vitamins. It normalizes blood pressure by purifying blood and lowering serum lipid, and is effective against cancer and pathogens. It also invigorates energy, prevents senile arteriosclerosis and retards aging.

It was registered in Juche 106 (2017) as a patent of the DPRK.

Pukchongang Trading Company

Add: Pukchong County,
South Hamgyong Province,
DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-6141/6146
Fax: 850-2-381-4410/4416



Thosongchonghyolhwan

Thosongchonghyolhwan is a blood purifier which is mainly made of natural medicinal materials found in the northern highlands of Korea by applying the methods of traditional Koryo medicine and advanced medical science and technology. It makes cholesterol, neutral fat and clotting

of blood normal, purifies blood, gradually removes dark spots on the skin, retards aging and invigorates middle-aged and old people.

It is specially efficacious for hyperlipemia, alcoholic fatty liver, obesity, circulatory diseases and geomagnetic symptom.

Thosong Technology Cooperation Company

Add: Phyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
Tel: 850-2-18111-381-8905
Fax: 850-2-381-4410 Icc-427
E-mail: kpytc@star-co.net.kp



Ultrasonic Dispersed Emulsifier

The device is used to either disperse solid particles evenly in liquid or emulsify unmixable liquid.

Advantages

- It pulverizes and disperses solid and liquid materials to the size of one hundred and scores of nanometres.
- It has improved features of emulsion and dispersion in comparison with mechanical emulsion and dispersion.
- It prevents recondensation of dispersed nano particles to save or use no emulsifier.

Technical specifications

Capacity: 50L

Ultrasonic frequency: 20kHz

Ultrasonic output: 3 600W

Heating power: 4kW

Rabbling speed: 3 000rpm

Temperature controlling range: 10~100°C



Mirae Sci-Tech Company

Add: Central District, Pyongyang, DPR Korea

Fax: 0085-02-381-4410/4416

E-mail: kut@star-co.net.kp

No. 882102